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From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO THE PEOPLE. THE DRAFFENCE. No. III.

Albert Gallatin was named secretary of the treasury. The duties of this station are in some respects scarcely secondary, while in others they are superior to those attached to the department of state, by the laws establishing the office, the secretary is required not only to superintend the collection and abursement of the revenue, but likewise to present such new, or alterations in existing plans, as the public good requires. It will be perceived that this requires comprehensive knowledge of the resources of the country, united with habits of close application; and in addition to this rare union of qualities a stern integrity. In a government whose chief resource depends upon trade, which itself depends upon our relative situation with the European world, it is necessary that the secretary should superadd to these attainments, a sufficient knowledge of foreign powers, to anticipate the arrangements likely to be adopted by them and their effects upon the United States. For the discharge of these high and complicated duties the president named Albert Gallatin.

This gentleman, it is well known, was born in a foreign land; but it is likewise known that the air he there inhaled was that of liberty. The republic, in whose bosom he was educated, had, for ages, been no less distinguished by the justice of its laws, than the equality of its citizens. Uncontaminated by the avaricious passions of trade, the powers of the human mind sought the proud distinctions of science and refined art. Hence this little spot not only valued, but surpassed the fame of those small states, which, animated by a Grecian spirit, achieved those promises of valor which were deemed by surrounding nations unrivaled. There was, however, this difference between them. While the states of Greece exhausted their energies in invading the rights of others, the Swiss Cantons exerted theirs in defending their own. The one, therefore, was as much the terror as the other was the admiration of the world.

This was the school in which Gallatin was bred. It was here, that his earliest impressions inspired him with a love of liberty, instructed him in the subordinate estimation in which a virtuous mind should hold wealth, and taught him the value of industrious habits, as the only guardians of independence and true greatness. These were the instructions that prepared the youth for usefulness.—At an early period, he was animated by the feelings and views of the man. These at the age of nineteen, before he had formed any political or interested affections, offered to him the new world as a nobler sphere for those intellectual powers, of which he could not have been intirely unconscious. Perhaps, with prophetic sagacity, he pierced the dark cloud that hung over his country, and foresaw its liberty and happiness a prey to foreign violence. Be this as it may, the first act of manhood was an exchange of his native country for the United States. Here, he was the plain, laborious, and unobsequious citizen. He successively, instructed youth, bore arms, and cultivated the soil. No man impeached the regularity of his life, his honesty or his morals. He did not live a stranger among us. He immediately became a citizen, took the oath of allegiance, and married an American wife. At this period of his life, it does not appear that any ambitious views agitated his bosom. Like those around him, he enjoyed, with contentment, peace, liberty, and happiness.

His talents, however, could not be concealed. His neighbors marked them, and in the year '89, or '90, he was sent by his fellow-citizens to the convention that formed a new constitution for the state of Pennsylvania. It would appear from his modesty and silence in this body, that a public station had been little in his thoughts; else he would have courted distinction by a more active participation of its duties. But neither in

the records of that body, or co-temporary recollection, are traces to be found of a discharge of more than the ordinary duties of a member. His advice may have enlightened its deliberations, but if so, it was imparted in privacy and silence, and ministered to the fame of some less ostentatious legislator.

In the next, and for several succeeding years, he occupied a seat in the legislature of Pennsylvania. The period was troubled with the storms of party; and no man, not even himself, escaped its rage. It was impudently sworn, that he dared to disturb the views of the dominant faction, he should be humbled; and such was the barbarous fury of the times, that one member, no less distinguished for his federalism than his private immoralities and pugilistic powers, doomed him to an early vengeance.

He took his seat, apparently regardless of the hostility that surrounded him. His principles were not the offspring of a temporizing or timid policy. The path of duty lay plainly exposed to his view; and his purpose was to pursue it. Without, therefore, making any unnecessary and ostentatious professions of his faith, or invidious reflections upon the professions of others, he delivered his opinions with a simplicity and candor that disarmed hostility; while the strength of his arguments, and the variety and appositeness of his information infensibly and irresistibly produced a general conviction. An empty treasury, and a dilapidated state of the finances, required research and labor. He applied himself to their elucidation, with a vigor that soon dissipated the chaos in which a defaulting officer had involved them. Political attachment had united him to this officer. But with a virtue, not unworthy of the Roman school, he impeached, and ejected him from office. For this, there were those who called him cruel; but friendship had no claims on him that were not founded in virtue.

After this bright display of integrity and talent, his enemies united with his friends to raise him to the senate of the United States; exhibiting in this act, a rare, and almost an unprecedented triumph of principle over prejudice. Here he found himself in the strong holds of federalism. That body, at that time concealed in darkness, had asserted a daring irresponsibility to public opinion. Gallatin, impressed with the power of truth and reason, did not abandon himself to an inglorious ease. Here too, however unpromising the state of affairs, he did his duty, and in the short time, during which he was a member, carried dismay into the ranks of his opponents. He did not shake the leaders of party, but he shook those honest, easy souls, who had hitherto upheld their power; and he surprised no less his friends than his enemies by actually carrying some important points. It was this alarm that dictated his exclusion from the body.—It was pretended that he was not qualified to hold a seat; a majority declared the pretence valid; and he was excluded.

These unworthy measures of his opponents only served, by rendering his talents more conspicuous, to increase his popularity; and he was, at the ensuing election chosen a member of the house of representatives of the United States. He here found a field for the display of all his powers; and he displayed them in a manner that placed their depth and variety beyond the reach of question.—He opposed the adoption of the British treaty and upheld the memorable call for papers; he opposed the alien and sedition bills; he supported the enquiry into the conduct of Mr. Adams in the case of Jonathan Robbins; he opposed the prodigal expenditures of the government; and above all, he opposed the rash measures that pointed to war. On these several occasions, he was generally unsuccessful in frustrating the measures proposed by the administration. The most sanguine mind could not flatter itself with this triumph. But, what was of infinitely greater consequence, he succeeded in awakening the public mind, in illuminating it, and in eventually accomplishing the great revolution achieved in public opinion. His speeches on the above great constitutional questions were read by the nation. In dictation they were peripatetic and easy of apprehension, in style temperate and exempt from all personal allusion, in argument profound, in fact various and instructive. Attacked with fury by violent partisans eager to crush him, he, on no occasion, suffered the calmness of his judgment and his respect for the body he addressed to be

turbid by the fiery abussions of the Daytons, the Harpers, and the Sedgwicks of the day. He did not content himself with opposing the leading measures of the administration;—like a good citizen he gave a helping hand even to his enemies. No man in congress so well understood the principles of finance, and no one was better acquainted with the national resources and wants in all their details. He assisted the formation of correct plans, and exposed errors whose effects might have been no less injurious to the reputation of the administration than fatal to the welfare of his country. To him we are indebted for the existing system for the sale of public lands. Secretary Hamilton proposed opening the land office on low terms. It is believed his idea was to sell the public land at 25 cents an acre. The effect of this plan would have been the immediate monopoly of the public lands by a few of the leviathan speculators, and a scene of speculation more extensive, and of course more injurious, than all the pre-existing sources of speculation taken together. Gallatin arrested this portentous evil by obtaining the sanction of congress to the present plan; under which the minimum price of land is fixed at two dollars an acre. By comparing the present state of things, with that which would have existed under the system of Mr. Hamilton, had it prevailed, we may form an incompetent idea of the evils which have been averted; and by estimating the gain derived from the sale of lands for two dollars, instead of twenty five cents, we shall perceive the extent of the national advantage, when we recollect that the unlocated territory of the United States is computed at five hundred millions of acres.

These are the talents, and these the services, which recommended and justified the elevation of Gallatin.

With the public career of Gen. Dearborn, we do not profess to be intimately acquainted. We know, however, that he was a warm and efficient advocate of the revolution; that during the whole of its vicissitudes, he was actively engaged in the councils or the armies of the country; and that he invariably sustained the character of a brave and able officer. For several years previous to the presidency of Mr. Jefferson, he was a member of the House of Representatives; in which he took a distinguished lead in all the military arrangements. He has been, without intermission, the decided whig, the firm republican, and the strenuous adversary of all invasions of liberty. Possessed of a spirit, that disdain to yield to circumstances, he never wavered in his political faith, even in the days of the greatest infatuation. But his manliness was tempered with a moderation that, while it asserted its own rights, left undisturbed the rights of others. Quick in his perceptions, and prompt in his decisions, he had been long considered as the man of business, and, of consequence, so far eminently qualified for the discharge of duties not admitting of delay.

The appointment of the head of the Navy department produced considerable difficulty. It was successively offered to three citizens respected for their talents; whose declension evinced the disinterestedness of their patriotism. Robert Smith was, at length named.

This citizen had distinguished himself by his talents as a lawyer and a legislator. In the city of Baltimore, the seat of great commerce and wealth, he had early gained an equal eminence with any member of the bar, and had by the reputation of talent and integrity, raised himself above the frowns of fortune. Notwithstanding, however, the laboriousness of his profession, he had, for several years, accepted a seat in the legislature of Maryland. During the greater part of this period, he was in the minority, and although the period was marked with unusual violence on the side of the dominant party, he manifested a dignity and moderation that earned the esteem even of his opponents. It is true, that this moderation was shielded by spirit, and that while he scrupulously respected the feelings of others, he compelled others to respect his own. No man, perhaps, had a more powerful agency in accomplishing the revolution in public opinion which took place about the period of the Presidential election. To powers of mind highly cultivated by study, he added habits of the closest application, with which he united manners of the greatest urbanity and politeness.

Levi Lincoln, a citizen of Massachusetts, was appointed attorney-general. This gentleman had just received an evi-

dence of the confidence of his fellow-citizens, by an election as their representative in Congress. The short period, during which he held his seat, had not admitted of a development of his talents. But he entered the body with the reputation of eminent talents. The competence, acquired by his legal labors, proved the estimation in which they were held in a state distinguished by an eminent bar. Without invidious comparison, he had long stood along side of a Parsons and a Sullivan. These qualifications for the first legal officer of the government were crowned with manners the most simple, and a disposition the mildest that ever fell to the lot of man. The spirit of liberty and reform often inspires the heart with austerity; in the heart of this man the purest philanthropy was mingled with the sweetest amenity.

Such was the administration, which the chief magistrate formed as the depositary of his confidence, and as worthy to guide the great departments of the republic. On a late occasion, Mr. Nicholson, on the floor of the house of representatives, has pronounced this the strongest government in the world. How far this is the award of truth, the review of the proceedings of the government, which we are about to commence, will show.

It is sufficient, for our present purpose, to have sketched the characters and prominent services of the members of the cabinet that came into office. By this inadequate delineation, it will appear that the motives which guided the president, in the selection, were pure, patriotic and enlightened. There is not a better criterion of true greatness, than the nomination by the chief executive magistrate of the high officers of state; and when these officers necessarily become his confidential friends, accessible to him at all times and on all occasions, and thus become observers of his frailties as well as his accomplishments, the ordeal becomes still more decisive. If he appoint men of loose morals his own virtues become questionable; and if he appoint men of feeble minds, it may be permitted to doubt his talents or patriotism; talents which can alone enable him to discern the merit of others, and patriotism which can alone impel him to divide the government with men of sense.

Mr. Jefferson composed his cabinet of men of unsuspected virtue, and of acknowledged talents. In this act he presented the nation with the strongest pledge of his determination to be directed by an upright policy, and to call to his aid the best talents of the country.—Had he been prompted by the jealousy of a grovelling mind, he would have surrounded himself with men of moderate powers and of plastic tempers. Then he would have enjoyed the distinction of wielding the government alone; and might have governed with an absolute sway. But, above the petty ambition of tyrants, with his eye fixed on the public welfare, he called to his aid men incapable of seduction, or of sacrificing their independence.

CURIUS.

To the Public.

THE Vacation having terminated, EASTON ACADEMY is again opened for the instruction of youth in the classics, mathematics and other branches of education.

Parents who wish their children to progress in the mathematics, and at the same time, to acquire a knowledge of English grammar, may have them instructed in the latter, by sending them during the forenoon into the classical school, and paying an adequate proportion of the sum allotted for tuition to each department.

September 18, 1804.

There is a vacancy for a boarder not exceeding 12 years of age, in the house of the principal.

Barren Creek Races.

WILL be run for over a handsome colts at Barren Creek Springs, on Thursday the 4th of October next, a purse of fifty pounds, three mile heats repeated—free only for members of the club.

On Friday the 5th, a purse of thirty pounds, two mile heats—for colts and fillies—free as above.

On Saturday the 6th, a purse, sum not yet ascertained—free for any mare, horse, or gelding, carrying weight agreeable to the rules of the club.

NAATHAN C. NEWTON,
Secretary pro tem.
September 18, 1804.

On a lengthy Credit.
Will be offered for Sale, at Public Vendue, On FRIDAY the 5th day of October next,

At the place commonly called *Hibernia*, within about one mile of Centerville in Queen-Ann's County, on a credit of 6, 9 and 12 months. The Sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

Several very Valuable
Full bred brood Mares,

One of which is in foal by Maj. Forman's celebrated *Ranger*; two by Mr. Richard Jones's fine horse *Swarrow*; and two by my country horse *Lancaster-Ball*, that is equal if not superior to any horse of the kind on the Eastern Shore of Maryland—CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS, with implements of Husbandry.

Bonds, or Notes with approved sureties, will be required from the day of Sale, and attendance given by

JOHN DAMES.

N. B. From 1 to 500 barrels of Corn, will be offered at the same time, which shall be ready for delivery by the 15th December next, at farthest.

Queen-Ann's County,
Sept. 11, 1804.

Notice.

The most elegant and fastest sailing
SCHOONER, called the
LOUISIANA,
that has ever sailed from this Port, sails from Easton for Baltimore on Wednesdays about nine or ten o'clock, and from Baltimore for Easton on Saturdays, about the same hour.

—ALSO—

A NEW, elegant, and fast sailing Schooner, will sail for Baltimore on Saturdays from Easton, about nine or half past nine o'clock, and from Baltimore to Easton on Wednesdays about the same hour. Any person or persons wishing to embrace this conveyance will please to attend at the places above mentioned.

SAMUEL THOMAS,
Easton-Point, Septem-
ber 11, 1804.

Notice.

IT IS HEREBY GIVEN to all whom it may concern that I intend petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to relieve me from debts, which through misfortune and otherwise, I am unable to pay.

NATHAN C. NEWTON,
Sept. 18 1804.

NOTICE.

I intend to petition the General Assembly of Maryland, at the ensuing session, for a law to discharge me from payment of all debts due from myself, or contracted in co-partnership—and to exonerate me from payment of all Notes, or other obligations on which I am endorser or otherwise security, on surrendering all my property for the benefit of those concerned.

HENRY DOWNES,
Queen-Ann's County,
Sept. 18, 1804.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber sometime in June last, a Negro Woman named JUDE, about 40 years of age, she is decrepited in her left hand, which hangs down, the also limps when she walks fast, her clothing I cannot describe as it is likely she changed them. I am informed she is likely to be found in the vicinity of Collin's Cross Roads in Caroline county. Any person who will take up said negro woman and deliver her at my house, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges paid by

MOSES PASSAPAE,
Dorchester County, Nichols's Cross Roads, Sept. 18, 1804.

NEW-MARKET JOCKEY CLUB R A C E S.

ON WEDNESDAY the 10th Oct. next, will be run for over the New-Market course, the Jockey Club purse of Two Hundred Dollars, four mile heats, free for members of the club.

On THURSDAY the 11th, a Colts purse of One Hundred & Twenty Dollars, free as above.

And on FRIDAY the 12th, a town's purse, the amount of which is not yet determined, free for any Mare, horse, or gelding; subject to the rules and regulations of the club.

By Order,
CLEMENT SULLIVANE, Sec'y.
Sept. 18, 1804.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CONNECTICUT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION
(Continued from our last.)

At the close of our revolution, this state stood high in name and honor among the states of the union. Under the management of our federal statesmen we are thrown into a minority and have lost our weight in the general scale. Contrary to their policy, the president and all the officers of government have been appointed, the amendment of the constitution has been sanctioned by thirteen states, and by the people of a fourth, and nearly all the general measures carried. To this condition we are driven by men, who pointedly oppose the measure of a state constitution. Perhaps the same imperious necessity, which yielded to France a Consul and an Emperor, has impelled our rulers to hold their unlimited powers till this time, and to refuse relinquishing them to the people; but whatever impediments to forming a constitution might have existed in July 1776 or at the close of the war in 1783, or at the establishment of our national government in 1788, or at any time since that period, no such impediments now exist. The general government is in a train of successful operation, approving its principles and measures to the judgment of a vast majority of our people; thousands in this state are distinguished with our want of a constitution; parties are not exactly balanced, but we have no fear that a constitution will be formed on party principles; the good sense of the people will never lead them to the establishment of principles injurious to their own rights and liberty. The interests of a legislature in power, and those of the people may be at variance; but the interests of a convention and those of a people are the same.

We will not pretend to decide, what a constitution formed by a convention and submitted to the people will or ought to be; but we take the liberty of expressing what it probably will not be. It will not be an instrument full of innovations, nor will it be a departure from what the experience of other states and of our own has proved to be useful. You will have no experiments to try; all this business has been made intelligible in our country as the art of ship building.

If it be a fact that the people of Connecticut are their own worst enemies; if they are ignorant and unable to discern their own interests; if amidst the blaze of light on the subject of free government, which has been all about them, they are able to discover no political life, but in reliance on men of high passions, powerful interests and wholly uncontricted, then indeed we may as well proceed on the charter of King Charles; but in the quiet habits of our people we discern no such humility of character. We have been uniformly told by the federalists, that the people of this state are highly intelligent, firm and honest;—therefore that they approve the present state of things. We wish to hear from this intelligence, firmness and honesty directly, and not through their self-appointed organs. Never since the settlement of our country has it been submitted to our people to decide explicitly on a form of government. The power of Charles passed directly over their heads to the men then in place, and these made laws for passing it to their successors in office. Thus no part of our independence has ever arrived among the people. We deem it high time that they should take rank among the people of other states, who having lived under free, equal governments of their own choice, have acquired no habits, hostile to the principles and operations of such a government throughout the union.

Opposed to our wishes on this subject are the interests of all the men in high office, and of most of their dependants. Opposed to us are all the arguments, eloquence and influence of federalism.—Opposed to us are some public attacks, many private suggestions, and all the phantoms of danger, which the cunning of men can conjure up to alarm the people. Our object will be combated by all, whose interests it is to combat a state constitution.

But among the body of the people, can any one see fifteen of the seventeen states enjoying constitutions formed by people, and not reflect that this fact must have resulted from an extended impression of their expediency and necessity? Can any one reflect on the constituent parts of all these constitutions, and not discern this impression in favor of separating powers, which are now united in this state?

Does any one believe that all things are now right, and is he not willing to establish them as they are thus to silence our complaints?

Does any one doubt the perfection of the present state of things and is he not willing to apply a constitutional remedy?

Are any persuaded that the government is unequal in its operations, are they not willing to balance it by a constitution?

Do any discern in the leading federalists a strong reluctance to furnish this

substance, and do these discover in this reluctance no argument in favor of the measure? Could this reluctance exist, if there were a full persuasion that the people would sanction the present government in all its parts? Could men in power be unwilling to be strengthened by a constitutional force? Can those who claim to have all talents and all virtues fear that they will fail of influence with an enlightened people, habituated to obey them? Could this reluctance exist, if all things were now right?

Can the people of this state lost in the republican scale of the union, and not seek for the cause in the aristocratic habits, engendered between the charter of King Charles and the pride of rulers, resolved not to descend to the level of the people?

Can any doubt that this is to us a bad government, and as such, unwilling to give a fair chance of making it equally good for all?

To gain a fair standing among the free nations of the earth, we feel that in addressing ourselves to the people, we submit to a safe and judicious tribunal the important question, WHETHER WE WILL HAVE A STATE CONSTITUTION?

Tedious as has been the season and long as have been the details of our wrongs, we ask no sudden redress. Our wish is, that men of all classes would coolly examine this subject in all its parts and would decide under a full conviction of its importance. By their votes will be known their decision. If a constitution appears desirable, they will vote for men, who are in favor of it. Previous to voting for men, who oppose the measure let them weigh carefully the motives of such opposition, let them decide that a free, intelligent people are unfit to form a constitution for themselves, and in this decision let them recollect that they abandon the cardinal principle of our revolution, and that they exhibit a character of Connecticut, such as it has been unwilling to wear in view of the world. Are we in fact an intelligent people, let us, if we dare risk it, assert this publicly, by establishing the charter of King Charles, as our form of civil government.

People of Connecticut, you are careful respecting titles to your estates, you are careful in your contracts and in your last wills. Can you deliberately reject the only season, which will probably be lent you on earth for establishing a constitution, which will give validity to the past and future, which shall quiet all men in their rights, which shall secure you a government of sound principles and perpetuate such a government to the latest generations?

We ask men of all parties to attend punctually at proxies and to continue a contest of votes, till the great question, "Whether this State shall have a Constitution," be settled finally and forever—ingloriously, (if such must be the effect of inviolable prejudice) but gloriously, we trust, for we are persuaded that on our part we have truth and reason, which must sooner or later impress all ingenious minds beyond the power of opposition.

The foregoing address having been read—Resolved, that the same be accepted, and that ten thousand copies thereof be printed and distributed.

Signed by order of the meeting,
WILLIAM JUDD, Chairman.
W. W. EDWARDS,
L. WHITMAN, Clerks.

From the Danbury, (Conn.) Republican Farmer.

On the fourth ult. we selected a piece containing the most degrading sentiments, from a New York federal paper, displayed in striking characters; we are happy to see that our example is followed by many eminent republican papers, and that it is fast circulating through the continent. We have this week received another paper of the same kind, from which we select the following and solicit its perusal by every honest man within the sphere of our circulation. It need no further comment.

The last though not least, portion of this community, is the labouring class, including mechanics of every degree. I shall merely give a brief outline of the features of this crude mass of inconsistencies, and then offer some observations upon it as a popular weapon. A foreigner would hardly believe that the servants of America were off quality their masters; that they kept them in their houses for the purpose of making laws for the states; or that, when they applied to have a shoe or a coat made for them, it was at the option of the maker whether it should be a short or a long one, a shoe or a slipper. In short, a foreigner would hardly believe, that those who had grown up, in habits of morality and good order, who had been WELL EDUCATED FOR THEIR RESPECTIVE STATIONS in society, and whose situations best enabled THEM to judge of the true interests of their country, were governed by those of opposite habits who were equally UNABLE TO PRESERVE THEIR OWN HAPPINESS, OR TO PROTECT THE LIBERTIES OF THE STATE. Yet that such is the case, I feel it my painful

duty to declare, I have only to prove this declaration, to ALARM every honest, intelligent mind. In this I shall find no difficulty, even to the meanest capacity. The habits of the early settlers, complained of in my first number, have been greatly improved upon by the ambitious and the designing, within a few years.—SUFFRAGE HAS NOW BECOME UNIVERSAL—and HE WHO CAN NEITHER READ NOR WRITE is equally called upon to give his approbation of, or dissent from, public measures, with HIM WHO HAS SPENT A LIFE IN STUDY, AND DIRECTED IT ALL TO THE SCIENCE OF JURISPRUDENCE. Thus is the principal incitement to learning done away; and the nation has no resource but to be governed by its own VANDALS, or to call in foreign assistance, BOTH of which are alike ruinous. It is declaring to the world that numbers shall rule, and not talents, an axiom that which NONE CAN BE MORE FATAL.

"We have SO MUCH LIBERTY that it is next to impossible to obtain a SERVANT, either BLACK or WHITE that will be faithful to their employment. The European, will not wonder at this, when he is told that they are all freemen and patriots, who have not only themselves to take of, but the exigencies of the state. What! would you have a man neglect his public duty for any paltry considerations of self? Is not this a free country, and is not every one a governor? Sir, if you are dissatisfied with me, or my conduct, I shall quit your employ, (not your services) and go somewhere else—there are hundreds who want me. After he has received the wages of his employment, it is ten to one if he does not tell his employer that he must not expect his vote next year."

"Is a most galling affair indeed, to a politician and anglo-federalist, that MECHANICS are suffered to speak to a lawyer or merchant with their hats on; to have any voice in choosing rulers, or any consequence in the scale of society! This is a most ruinous thing to the country that hired men have a right to speak their minds to their employers, and an equal chance to obtain justice, to demand reward for services, and reparation for injuries!—But, fellow citizens we leave you to your own reflections on the above child of federalism."

From the Philadelphia Political and Commercial Register, of Sept. 20.

In the discharge of an important, and to myself an indispensable, duty, the following statement was communicated in the first instance, to the government—in a respectful solicitude for the rights and interests of our country the deposition and letters are now made public.

W. JACKSON.

Sept. 20th.
On Thursday, September 6th, 1804, about noon, a note, of which the following is a transcript, was left at my office, by a clerk informed me, by a person who lives with Mr. Francis Breuil, merchant, in Philadelphia:

"The marquis de Casa Yrujo presents his compliments to major Jackson, & would be very happy to know from him when and where he could have the pleasure to see him in the course of the day."

"Thursday 6"
Never having before received any communication from Mr. Yrujo: Never having even exchanged one word of conversation with him in my life—I was not a little surprised at receiving this message, which I answered by a note to the following purport:

"Major Jackson presents his compliments to the marquis de Casa Yrujo—in reply to his note of this morning, just now received; major Jackson will be at his office until 2 o'clock, and at his house in Chesnut street, next to general Dickinson's, until 4 o'clock, at either of which places he will see the marquis de Casa Yrujo, or, if more convenient, he will wait on him."

"Thursday, Sept. 6th.
This note was sent by Mr. Johnson, my clerk, and left at governor McKean's—Mr. Breuil called on me soon after, and said that the marquis de Casa Yrujo would be glad to see me at the marquis's house at 5 o'clock.

I asked Mr. Breuil if he knew on what business Mr. Yrujo wanted to see me? he said he did not know.

I went at five o'clock to Mr. Yrujo's house, and, on entering the room, was accosted by him in nearly the following words:

"You will be surprised, major Jackson, at the liberty I have taken in sending to you, but I trust an explanation of the motive will excuse me. I consider you, Sir, as a gentleman, a man of letters, and a man of honour."

"By a political intolerance you have been forced to adopt a profession different from what you have heretofore pursued; but it is one in which you are qualified to be very useful. I observe by certain opinions expressed in your paper, that you consider the present administration (for I will not call them government) as disinclined to go to war with

Spain; in this, however, you are mistaken; the reverse is the fact; and they only with the federal papers to utter those opinions that they may have an argument of that sort for indulging their wish to go to war with my country, which would certainly be very injurious to yours; for if the king, my master, was to order three ships of the line and six frigates to the Mississippi, three ships of the line and six frigates to the Chesapeake, and three ships of the line and six frigates to Sandy Hook, what would you do? But you have it in your power to do much good, by espousing the part of peace, which is so necessary to both nations; and if you will consent to take elucidations on the subject from me, I will furnish them, and I will make you any acknowledgment." Perceiving, at this moment, his infamous purpose, I with difficulty stifled the emotions which it excited, and restrained my indignation. He went on to examine in detail the federal points in dispute between Spain and the United States; and as I wished to learn his opinions respecting them, I suffered him to proceed. Among other things he said that if Mr. Pickney had acted by instructions from the administration, or if his conduct should be approved by them, war was inevitable. But he had no doubt war was the wish of our administration; for he had received a letter from New Orleans, dated on the 25th of April last, which stated that there was a letter at that place, in Mr. Jefferson's hand-writing, dated in March last, which declared that if the settlers between the Mississippi and the Rio Perdido would raise the American colours, they should be supported.

He continued his observations, and pressed me to give him an answer—assuring me that this was no diplomatic management, but an *apanchement* (unbending) of himself to me as a man of honor—and he trusted I would so consider it. I then quitted the room; he went with me to the street door, and again asked me when I would give him an answer. With difficulty I suppressed the indignation of my feelings and left the house.

W. JACKSON.
Sworn the 7th Sept. 1804, that the contents of the within statement are just and true.

EDWD. SHIPPEN, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, September 7th, 1804.

Sir,
Considerations paramount to all others, the love of my country, and a sense of personal honor, which no change of fortune or circumstances can ever efface or diminish, have decided me, on the present occasion, to address you.

The accompanying documents refers to the most interesting objects that can engage my attention, and for the moment, those objects, banish every other remembrance.

Mr. Yrujo's official character, precludes the only reparation I would consent to receive for this attempt against my honor. It is for you, Sir, to determine what satisfaction is due to our country and its government.

I shall wait the time necessary to learn your decision before I give further publicity to the transaction.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. JACKSON.
Thomas Jefferson, Esquire, President of the United States.

Monticello, Sept. 15, 1804.

Sir,
I have received your letters of the 7th and 8th instant, and shall use their contents in due time and place for the benefit of our country; as you seem sufficiently apprised that the person of the marquis Yrujo is under the safeguard of the nation, and secured by its honor against all violation, I need add nothing on that head, on another I may be permitted to add, that if the information respecting a letter said to have been written by me was meant as a sample of the communications proposed to be given to you, their loss will not be great, no such letter was ever written by me, by my authority, or with my privacy. With my acknowledgments for the communication I tender you my salutations.

TH. JEFFERSON.
Major William Jackson.
* Duplicate.

CHARLESTON, September 10.

The southern and northern mails which were due on Saturday evening did not arrive till yesterday afternoon. We learn that all the bridges between this and Jacksonborough have been carried away; and so many trees have been blown down across the road, between this and Georgetown, that neither of the stages will be able to travel for several days.

TERRIBLE STORM.

A storm, which it is said has not been equalled within the memory of any citizen of Charleston, commenced on Friday evening last, accompanied with very high wind from the north east, and continued without any considerable abatement till 1 o'clock yesterday morning. We have it not in our power, at present,

to state particulars; but the damage sustained is very extensive. Almost every vessel in port (it has been stated by some that there is not a single exception) has received more or less injury, and a considerable number were entirely destroyed. There is not a wharf in the city that has not experienced the dreadful effects of the storm, and some to a very great degree. Many buildings were thrown down, and many others much injured; some of the streets were covered with slate and tile which were torn from the roofs of the houses; great numbers of the trees which ornamented the city, are destroyed, and the havoc generally made is almost beyond description.

It is impossible to state, with any degree of accuracy, the pecuniary amount of the losses on this occasion; some are of opinion that several hundred thousand dollars worth of property have been destroyed; and others think a million of dollars would not make good the good the damages which have been sustained. We have not heard of the loss of any lives.

Among the effects of the dreadful hurricane experienced in the southern states, we learn that our gun boat, No. 1, has been lodged in a corn field on Whitmarsh island, about eight miles from where she drifted, and within in seventy feet of a navigable creek. The loss she sustained is very inconsiderable; being little more than that of her cable and boat. Neither the gun boat, or her crew, received any injury. It is thought she will be refloated to navigable water without difficulty.

Nat. Intell.

Virginia Influence, is now all the cry. Several years since, it was French influence, and our country was about to be annexed to the French dominions, after it had, with unprecedented fortitude shook off the oppressive yoke of Great Britain. That federal stratagem having failed, now we are to be crushed under the overbearing power of Virginia, and the acquisition is an irrefragable confirmation, of this terrible destiny; therefore, a separation from the southern states is absolutely necessary to save us from ruin. However, this mighty noise and bustle of the agitated federalists, who grasp at every thing let it be ever so chimerical and absurd, will but serve further to elucidate the real character of the Virginians, not to tarnish their honor, but to render their merit and their glory more conspicuous, by the discovery of falsehoods, and the development of truth, and eventually more firmly to establish our union, to the total discomfiture of its enemies.

A FACT—worth remembering.

"The total amount of expenses for John Adams's army and navy for the years 1799 and 1800 only, amount to the sum of twelve millions fourteen thousand five hundred and fifty one dollars and five cents. The appropriations for the support of the army and navy for this present year amount to dolls. 1,500,000 and 9 cents—two years at the same rate is dolls. 3,017,702 and 18 cents.—From which it appears that the monstrous sum of eight millions nine hundred and ninety six thousand, nine hundred and forty dollars, and eighty seven cents more, than the present administration requires, in the small space of two years was wrung from the hand of labor to build the pyramid of slavery!"

Tren. T. American.

* This is exclusive of immense squandered in erecting useless fortifications, barracks, &c.

The following extracts of letters from an American captive in Tripoli, are given in the Philadelphia Gazette.

TRI POLI, May 21.

"Since my last, nothing worthy of recital has occurred, except the death of one of our crew. I fear this will be the purport of all future letters; as the summer is fast approaching, and the heat will naturally have a fatal effect upon your unfortunate countrymen, who are daily yoked to a large waggon, which they are obliged to drag into the country, where it is loaded with heavy timber for their return."

April 7.

"A few days ago, a small craft, under English colors was captured by the Syrian, on this station: in consequence of which the Balthaw sent for the British Consul to know whether a United States vessel dare to take any articles out of a vessel under the protection of his majesty's colors? Mr. McDonough answered in the negative, also gave the Balthaw a written certificate of passport. The vessel was immediately laden with a very valuable cargo belonging to the Balthaw's subjects, and set sail for Malta; but unfortunately for his majesty's consul, she was captured almost under the fort—Captain Stewart ordered her for Syracuse. The Balthaw sent for Mr. McDonough, and after giving him sufficient abuse, ordered him to quit his dominions in 12 hours. The next day he set sail for Malta in a small craft; but was captured off the harbor by the Syrian, and sent to Syracuse. His excellency is very much enraged at the conduct of the

Smith confidant, and is determined not to receive him again, let the consequence be what it may, we are in hopes this affair will bring Lord Nelson off this station.

"Five months have already expired of our captivity, and yet no hopes of our country's redeeming us! However, I trust, they will recollect in whose hands and at whose mercy we are."

Alicia.



E. n. Shore General Advertiser

EASTON, Tuesday Morning
October 2, 1804.

We have witnessed in the course of a few days past, a new species of federal inconsistency in this country. Agreeable to a former custom of the country, the republicans convened in their several districts and elected a committee to nominate four characters to represent the country in the next general assembly, which prudent nomination appeared to give very general content among the republicans, and apparently to some well-disposed federalists: and it was determined, (as things appeared smooth, and the people becoming more friendly to wards each other than they had been for some years,) to do away the absurd, and highly improper practice of treating and electioneering, as had been the practice heretofore. About three weeks since Mr. John Turner, came forward by a handbill as a republican, in opposition to the ticket, of which little or no notice was taken, but by the federalists, who were puffed on by a prospect of a division among the republicans, a writer under the signature of "An Impartial Man" brought forward the name of Robert H. Goldborough, in hopes that by urging Mr. Turner to divide, that Mr. Goldborough would get elected, though cautiously leaving the expensive practice of treating, &c. to Mr. Turner.

Reading that this new nomination would not draw the republicans from their determination, they on Saturday night last, (not two days previous to the election) issued a handbill over the signature of "A Voter" declaring the consent of Major Hugh Sherwood a candidate for the assembly. That Major Sherwood should suffer himself to be brought forward at so late an hour as the Saturday night previous to the election on Monday, is different from what we ever expected of a man in whom the confidence of the people had been placed for many years; and one who had repeatedly declared that he never would come forward as a partisan for any office in the gift of the people of this county—he may now endeavor to excuse his conduct in this instance by saying that he did not offer, but his friends offered him—we do not know the difference between a man's declaring himself, or that of his consenting for others to do it for him—nor can Major Sherwood ever make the virtuous people of this county believe the contrary, when they have read the hand bill in which his name appears—in which bill the voters of Talbot County are invited to repair to the hustings in opposition to the "intrigues of a Caucus or a Committee." We still have too high an opinion of Major Sherwood, to suppose that he penned the language here quoted, but his allowing another person to do it, makes him equally culpable, as his name appears in the bill; and he having consented to the publication. The upright and open conduct which Mr. Sherwood would wish every one to believe actualized him through life, differs very much from the manner in which he has allowed himself to be brought forward for the suffrage of the people. It was supposed by the Major's friends (who are numerous in the county, both federal and republican) that he would have offered his services at a time sufficient for the minds of the people to be made up before the Saturday night previous to the election.

Monday—the time of offering, the manner in which it was done, and the persons by whom brought forward, we hope has been a sufficient justification for the Independent Voters of Talbot County to reject him.

Great objections have been lately offered by the federalists to committees and caucuses, while we ask the candid federalist a few questions relative to their origin, we with the incautious republican to benefit by them, as we do not fear a contradiction in naming their authors—Who held committees in this county, (not selected by the people) to nominate four federal candidates for the assembly in the years '99, 1800, and 1801? Did they not consist of ex-citizens federalists? Who held a caucus at Trenton, N. J. in the year '98? Were not John Adams and Alexander Hamilton principal actors at that caucus, which called forth severe letters from Mr. H. to Mr. Adams? Who arrogated to themselves the exclusive right of nomi-

nating candidates for the assembly, of this county but a few federal characters, who were friendly to the 30 pounds qualification; and to the entire exclusion of a large portion of federalists who did not reside in town? Now the republicans have adopted the committees, on the most liberal scale, whereby every citizen of age and residence are entitled to a voice in electing committee men, in the several districts of the county, the federalists deem them improper; and are endeavoring to dissuade republicans from so equitable a plan.

Those republicans who have listened to these absurdities coming from federalists, will do well to reflect on the above questions before they destroy committees—to secure the uprightness of which they have full power. There being no other corrective necessary than to have full district meetings—free discussion—and impartial selections of committee-men.

If you knock down committees your county will be thrown into confusion by supernumery, and self-conceited candidates which will ever keep alive contention and strife among the people; and probably the respectability of the county will be lessened by improper characters getting into the legislature. You find in a late instance, that the most silent intrigue among federalists was kept back until the Saturday night before the election on Monday, when a federal candidate was offered for the assembly—in that instance we do not believe it were at the instance of the thinking part of the federalists; but that the nomination was instigated by a few half-fledged geny, one of whom cut a very notable figure in the streets and taverns of Easton, on Saturday evening.

Extract from a letter from a respectable character at Natchez, dated 24th August.

"There has been a handbill in the neighborhood of Bayou Sarah, on the south of the line, the object of whom was to plunder under pretence of giving freedom to West Florida.

"They made an attempt to surprise the fort of Baton Rouge, but being now driven by the militia into the Mississippi Territory, they feel themselves at home and perfectly at ease, as the magistracy do not give them the least trouble, altho' many of them went in arms from hence to attack the Spanish government."

Died, on Sunday evening 23d ult. in the city of Annapolis, in the 62d year of his age, Thomas Harwood, Esq. treasurer of the Western Shore of this State.

On Tuesday last, the honorable Council of this State elected Benjamin Harwood, Esq. of the city of Annapolis, treasurer of the Western Shore, in the place of Thomas Harwood, Esq. deceased, in the absence of the Governor; and which is to receive the ratification of the Legislature at their next session, of which we have no doubt, as Mr. Harwood has for many years officiated in that department, with fidelity to the State, and a credit to himself. This act of a Democratic Council in appointing an undeviating federalist to an important trust, is an additional mark of their wisdom, though we have little prospect of its foisting that vindictive spirit of federalists, which is generally heaped on the constituted authorities of the State and general government.

In virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, will be sold at public vendue, at the late dwelling plantation of George I. Dawson, on fifth day 11th of the tenth month, (if fair, if not the next fair day)—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and plantation utensils, on a credit of six months on all sums over three pounds, the purchaser giving bond or bill, with approved security, with interest from the day of sale. Attendance will be given by JOHN KEMP, Executor of G. I. Dawson, deceased. 26th of 9th mo. 1804. 29

To be Rented,

FOR the ensuing year, the Tenement at the Head of Shoal Creek in Dorchester County, which is now in the occupation of Mr. John Vickers. This place is the property of Mrs. Enalls, to whom it would be an object to have a good blacksmith settled there, for the convenience for her own Farms. For such a tradesman it would be an advantageous situation, being not more than two miles from Cambridge, and in a well settled neighbourhood. The Dwelling House is new and very convenient for a small family, as it consists of two rooms below and one above stairs, having each a fire place; and the tenant may be accommodated with a lot containing from five to ten acres of land. Also, to be rented the Farm in Poplar Neck, Caroline County, whereon Richard White, formerly lived as overseer. It consists of three acres containing each about eighty or ninety thousand corn hills. For terms apply to C. GOLDBOROUGH. Dorchester County, Oct. 2, 1804. 6

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Easton, Oct. 1, 1804.

A
Mrs Ann Applegarth Thos Abbott
Wm. Althford.
B
Sufannah Bordley Wm. Brown
John J. Bell Solomon Bryant
Wm. Blake Catharine Blair
Wm. Bromwell Francis Barckley
Henry Berriman Loftus Bowdley
James Benfon Mathias Bordley
Jacob Bromwell.

C
Jabez Caldwell Edward Courfey
Patrick Callan Eliz. Caile
John Claff Thomas Coward
Jeremiah T. Chase 2 Mrs. Caile.

D
John Doherty Stephen Derden
Adam Deshler John Dansberry
James Delahay Ann Dickinson.

E
Lidia Edmondson James Earle, jr.
Peter Edmondson.

G
Charles Goldsborough Wm. Garey 2
Z H. Gregory John Goldsborough 2
Thos Giffon Josiah Gurley
Mary Gordon Catharine Goldsborough 2
Rachael A. Gurty Samuel Garey
Henry Grose Margaret Gardner
Caroline Goldsborough.

H
Wm. Hindman James Hindman
John Hopkins Robert Huen
Thos Howard Turbutt Harris
Thos Hardecastle Eliz. Hemley
Mary Harth Thos Hardecastle jr.
Elizabeth Hay Joseph Harrison
Peter Harrington Thomas Hale 2.

J. K.
Wm. Keam Justices of Orphans
Thaddeus Jackson Court
Dr Sam. Y. Keene David Kerr, jr.
James Iadings.

L
Wm. Lowrey Mrs. Lloyd
Solomon Lowe M. Lambert
John Landman.

M
Solomon Merrick James Mullican
Thos Manely Wm. Moffitt
Haley Moffitt Luther Martin
George Moore James Murray, jr.

N.
Henrietta Nicolls Benj. Nona
Jeremiah Nicolls J. H. Nicholson
Dr. P. E. Noel.

O
Laden Ogden.

R
Peter Richardson E. P. Robinson
Patty Rhoads John Roberts.

S
Isaac Spencer Robert Spedding
Mrs. Wm. Smyth Mr. Shoemaker
Dr John Stevens, 4, Wm. B. Smyth
Thos Stevens.

T
Richard S. Thomas John Thomas
Joshua Taggart Samuel Thomas
James Troth.

V
Nicholas Valliant James Veatch

W
Henry Willis James Willson 3
Eliza White Wm. Weaver
Ann Wickersham James Ward.

Notice.

ALL persons having legal claims against the subscribers, as securities for Samuel Clayton, late constable for the Hundred of Fred-Haven, in Talbot County, for business done by him as constable of the said Hundred, during the time of our suretyship are hereby desired to present the same to us for settlement, on or before the 1st day of December next, otherwise they will be excluded from any benefit thereafter.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD, &
CHARLES COX, Sureties for
Samuel Clayton, late constable of
Fred-Haven Hundred.
Easton, Oct. 2, 1804.

To be Sold at Public Vendue.

ON Thursday the 18th October next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the subscriber's near Easton, the following Property to wit:—CATTLE & SHEEP, some Farming Utensils, and various other articles too tedious to mention—eighteen months credit will be given on the whole, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by WM. ARRINGTON. Oct. 2, 1804. 39

The Subscriber

TAKES the liberty of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has opened STORE, on Washington Street, Easton, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Baldwin, and that he has on hand a handsome and general assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

Suitable to the season; and that he intends keeping a constant supply of the best articles in that line; all of which he will sell on reasonable terms for Cash.

THOS. APPELGARTH.
Easton, Oct. 2, 1804. 4

It is the wish of the Editor of the National Intelligencer to engage an individual well qualified to Report the Debates of Congress. Immediate application, with the terms that will be agreeable, is requested.

Editors of papers are requested to insert this advertisement a few times.

Notice

IS hereby given, that a memorial will be presented to the General Assembly of Maryland at their next Session, for a Charter to incorporate a Company for the erection of a Toll-Bridge across the River Chester, from Chestertown to Kington—For which purpose the citizens disposed to take a part in this useful undertaking, are invited to meet at Chestertown, at the house of Mr. Scirvin, on the third Monday of October next, at 10 o'clock.

Oct. 2, 1804. 6

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber at I. B. in Queen's County, on Saturday night the 15th of September, a Black HORSE six years old, about 15 hands high, a small star in his forehead, and one hind foot white, a small lump under his fore-top occasioned by the kick of a horse, he is thod all round. Whoever will bring him to Mr. Wm. Price's at I. B. shall receive Six Dollars Reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

R. FAYLOR, or
WM. PRICE.

Oct. 2, 1804. 39

Strayed or Stolen.

OUT of the pasture of Mr. James Denny, (near Easton) on Saturday night the 22d inst. a large Chestnut Sorrel HORSE, upwards of 15 hands and an half high:—The subscriber does not recollect any marks he has, except a star in his forehead and one white hind foot; any person that will deliver the said Horse to Mr. James Denny, or to the subscriber shall be reasonably rewarded by

JOSEPH DARDEN.

Oct. 2, 1804.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for a law to relieve me from debts, I am, from misfortune unable to pay.

JOSEPH DAFFIN.

September 4, 1804. 6

Notice.

THE Subscriber intends petitioning the next General Assembly of Maryland, for an act of Insolvency to relieve him from debts he is unable to pay.

JAMES CRUCKSHANK.

Kent County, Oct. 2, 1804. 59

Notice.

BEING imprisoned for the space of ten months past, that I mean to petition the General Assembly of Maryland to release me from debts that I am unable through misfortunes to pay.

B. BNEFH CLARVAL.

P. Ann, Oct. 2, 1804. 69

Notice.

I Mean to petition the General Assembly of Maryland, to relieve me from debts that I am unable through misfortune to pay.

TUBMAN POLLITT.

P. Ann, Oct. 2, 1804. 69

To be Sold.

OFFER for Sale two hundred and ten acres of Land, whereon I now live, within two miles of Centerville, in Queen-Ann's County, on which is a good Dwelling-House with two rooms and a passage below, and two above, and a Celler with two rooms under the whole, an excellent kitchen, with a ten feet passage between that and the dwelling-house, with two rooms above, also a barn, tables, carriage house, granary, and other out-houses; a peach and apple orchard of superior fruit, about twelve or fifteen acres of excellent meadow ground inclosed, and may be laid down in timothy this fall with little expence. This land is good, handomely and advantageously situated, having a never failing stream of water, running partly through and round it, with a spring of excellent water near the house, and has wood and rail timber sufficient, with care, to last fifty or sixty years; however, as it is expected no person will purchase without first taking a view thereof, a further description is unnecessary;—nearly one half the purchase money will be required, and a credit of nine or eighteen months given for the balance. For further particulars enquire of

JAMES O'BRYON, or
BENJAMIN O'BRYON.

August 7, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intends petitioning the next Legislature of Maryland, for an act of Insolvency, to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

JAMES BYUS.

Dorchester County, Sept. 18, 1804. 5

ELECTION.

Yesterday morning according to law, was opened the Election Polls for this county, and at a late hour last night the Judges finished counting the tickets for this district, which stood as follows: Easton, First District.

Republican.
Edward Lloyd, 227
William Meluy, 232
Perry Spencer, 203
Solomon Dickinson, 184
Federal & Republican opposition.
Robert H. Goldsborough, 137
Hugh Sherwood, 87
John Turner, 62

Chappell, Fourth District.

Republican.
Edward Lloyd, 58
William Meluy, 51
Perry Spencer, 47
Solomon Dickinson, 39
Federal & Republican opposition.
John Turner, 149
Robert H. Goldsborough, 120
Hugh Sherwood, 84

In the two districts returned Joseph H. Nicholson, esq. has received 438 votes for congress—and we have no doubt of his election, as we know of no opposition.

With a hope of receiving the returns from the Trappe and St. Michael's districts, we kept the paper open until 4 o'clock this morning, though the editor is much indisposed himself, and his assistant confined, we hoped the returns from these districts would put the four republicans ahead—one of which stands from the returns of two districts in the minority—though we hope Mr. Dickinson's own district has put him in smooth water, notwithstanding the deranged state in which the Upper District will appear from the return.—we yet have a hope that the ticket has succeeded, and are pretty sure of three out of four being elected. In order to lay the earliest correct account of the election before our readers, we have dispensed with the customary embrace of Morphew's the whole night, and are still deprived of a detail from republican neglect.

The Subscribers have commenced Business under the firm of

Nicholson & Attwood.

And have purchased those TWO FINE SCHOONERS, lately the property of Capt. Dawson, called the

Centreville; & the Farmer.

WHICH they will run constantly as PACKETS, and GRAIN

BOATS, between the town of Centreville, and the city of Baltimore.

One of the vessels will leave Centreville, and the other will leave Baltimore, on every Wednesday and Saturday precisely at 9 o'clock.

They have rented commodious GRAMMARS at the landing near Centreville, where Grain will be received—and have engaged, active, careful SAILPERS, for whole good conduct they shall hold themselves responsible.—The cabins have been entirely stripped, and put into the best order for the accommodation of Passengers, and the utmost attention will be paid to keep them clean and comfortable.

Nicholson & Attwood,

Have opened a GROCERY STORE at CENTREVILLE, and received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, the following articles which they will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or Country produce.

Old Cogniac 4th proof.
French Brandy.
Jamaica & Antigua
New England Rum.
Apple & Peach
Best Holland Gin.
Whiskey 6 years old.
Inferior do.
Madeira, Sherry, Malaga & Port
Hyllon, Hyllon Skin, Young Hyllon & Souchong
Baltimore & Philadelphia Loaf & Lump Sugars.
1st, 2d, & 3d, quality Brown Sugars.
Molasses, Soap & Candles.
1st, & 2d, quality Coffee.
Lio. do. Salt.
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Allspice, Pepper, Cayenne do. Ginger, Mustard, Rice, Saff, Raisins, Almonds, Lemmons, Limes, Olives, Capers, Anchovies—Porter, and a number of other articles, too tedious to mention.
Centreville, Sept. 4, 1804. 4

To be Rented,

FOR the ensuing year, the House and Lots where Doctor Martin now lives.

JOSEPH MARTIN.

Sept. 11, 1804.

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

APOLLO'S FOUNT.

[The following address was written by Mr. Rogers, the celebrated author of "The Pleasures of Memory," and spoken by Mrs. Siddons, in the Drury Lane theatre, London, after performing, on the same evening the dissimilar characters of "Palmyra and Emmeline."]

BUT, Ladies, say, must I alone un-male,
Is here no other actors? let me ask;
Believe me, these who best the heart dis-
fect,

Know every Woman studies stage-effect
She moulds her manners to the parts she
fills,
As instinct teaches, or as honour will;
And, as the grave or gay her talents calls,
Acts in the drama till the curtain falls.

First, how her little breast with tri-
umph swells,
When the red coral rings its silver bells!
To play in pantomime is then the rage
Along the carpet's many-colour'd stage;
Or lift her merry thoughts with loud
endeavor,

Now here, now there,—in noise and
mischief ever!

A school girl next, she curls her hair in
papers.

And mimics father's gout and mother's
vapours;

Discards her doll, bribes Betty for ro-
mances;

Playful at church, and serious when she
dances;

Tramples alike on customs and on toes,
And whispers all she hears to all she
knows;

Terror of caps and wigs of sober mo-
tions;

A romp! that longest of perpetual mo-
tions!

—Till tan'd and tortured into foreign
graces,

She sports her lovely face at public
places;

And with blue, laughing eyes; behind
her fan,

First acts her part with that great actor
MAN.

Too soon a flirt, approach her and she
flies,

Frowns when pursu'd, and, when in-
treated, sighs!

Plays with unhappy men as cats with
mice;

Till fading beauty hints the late advice,
Her prudence dictates what her pride
dissuad'd,

And now the fues to lives herself had
chain'd.

Then comes that good old character, a
wife,

With all the dear, distracting cares of
life;

A thousand cards a-day at doors to
leave,

And in return, a thousand cards receive;
Rouge high, play deep, to lead the ton
aspire.

With might blaze set Portland place on
fire;

Snatch half a glimpse at Concert, Opera
Ball,

A Meteor tra'd by none, though seen by
all;

And when her shatter'd nerves forbid to
room,

In very spleen, rehearse the girl at home.
Last the gay Dowager, in ancient floun-
ces,

With snuff and spectacles the age de-
nounces;

Boasts how the Sires of this degenerate
ill

Knelt for a look, and dwell'd for a smile;
The scourge and ridicule of Goth and
Vandal,

Her tea she sweats, as she sips, with
scandal;

With modern Belle, eternal warfare
wages,

Like her own birds that clamor from
their cages;

And shuffles round to bear her tail to
to all;

Like some old Ruin "nodding to its
fall!"

Will be Sold at Public Sale,

ON WEDNESDAY, the 10th of
October next, (if fair) if not, the
next fair day, at the farm of the subscriber
lying on Miles River, on a credit of nine
months, the purchaser giving bond with
approved security, a number of valuable

Work Horses, and Oxen,
milk Cows, young Cattle, Sheep, and
Hogs, with a variety of Farming Utens-
ils, such as ploughs, harrows, &c. &c.

The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
JOHN HUGHES.

N. B. A valuable pair of well broke
Carriage horses at private sale. J. H.
Miles River, Sept. 25, 1804. 3

By Order of the Chancellor.

THE creditors of John Winn Har-
rison, deceased, of Talbot county,
are hereby notified to exhibit their
claims with the vouchers thereof to the
Chancellor, within three months after
this date, being the day appointed for
the sale of a part of the Real Estate of
said John Winn Harrison, dec'd.

JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee.
Talbot County, Aug. 6, 1804. 6

MARYLAND.

GENERAL COURT.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1804.

ORDERED, by the Court, that the
business of the several Counties of
the Eastern Shore, standing for trial in
this Court, be arranged in the following
order:

Cecil } On Tuesday, Wednesday and
} Thursday, in the first week.

Queen-Ann's } On Friday, and Satur-
} day, in the same week.

Dorchester } On Monday, Tuesday and
} Wednesday, in the second
} week.

Worcester } On Thursday, Friday and
} Saturday, in the same
} week.

That all Subpoenas for Witnesses to
attend upon trials in *Cecil* and *Kent*
counties, be returnable on the first day of
the term at 10 o'clock, A. M.—and that
the hour of return be inserted in Subpoe-
nas.

That all Subpoenas for witnesses to at-
tend upon trials in *Queen-Ann's* and *Car-
oline* counties, be returnable on Friday
10 o'clock, A. M.—and that the hour of
return be inserted as above.

That all Subpoenas for witnesses to at-
tend upon trials in *Dorchester* and *Talbot*
counties, be returnable on Monday 10
o'clock, A. M.—and that the hour of re-
turn be inserted as above.

That all Subpoenas for witnesses to at-
tend upon trials in *Worcester* and *Somer-
set* counties, be returnable on Thursday
10 o'clock, A. M.—and that the hour of
return be inserted as above.

Ordered, that the Clerk of this Court,
cause this order to be published weekly
in the *Easton* papers.

Tell,
4 JAMES EARLE, jun. clerk.

Mediterranean Passports.

NOTICE is hereby given, that it has
been deemed expedient to change the
form of the Mediterranean passport issued
to vessels of the United States; that from
the eighth day of July next, that those of
the new form will be used at the custom-
houses to every vessel, for which appli-
cation may be made, on a compliance
with the terms prescribed by law, and
surrendering the former passport of which
it may be possessed, if any, in which
latter case no fees will be required for
the exchange; and that by an arrange-
ment agreed upon by the Barbary pow-
ers, with whom we are at peace, either
the old or the new form of passport will
be sufficient to protect the vessels of the
United States, from capture until the 1st
of July, 1805, after which the old form
of passport will be unavailable and the
new one alone in use.

Department of State, }
23d of May, 1804. }

The printers of the laws of the United
States are requested to insert the above in
the *Gazette* twice a week for the space of
six months, and the *officers* of the Customs
to keep copies of it posted up in their offices.

June 5.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the Subscriber of Talbot-
county, hath obtained from the
Orphan's Court of Talbot county in Mary-
land, Letters Testamentary on the
personal estate of James Earle Denny,
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 third day
of March next, they may otherwise by
law be excluded from all benefit of the
said Estate. Given under my hand, this
3d day of September, Anno Domini,
1804.

HENRY BANNING, Ex'r.
of J. E. Denny.

September 4, 1804. 6

Twenty-five Cents reward.

REANAWAY from the subscriber, about
the first instant, an apprentice Lad
about eighteen years of age, by the name
of Uriah Dining. All persons are for-
warned harboring him, or masters of ves-
sels from taking him away. Whoever
takes up said apprentice and brings him
home shall receive the above reward paid
by

WILLIAM WELCH.

Talbot county, September 25, 1804. 3

Notice.

THE subscriber intends to petition the
next general assembly of Maryland,
for an act to relieve him from debts,
which from misfortune he is unable to
pay.

JAMES TURNER, jun.
Talbot county, Sept. 25, 1804. 6

To be Rented,

AND possession given the first of Jan-
uary next, the shop at present oc-
cupied by Mr. James Faulkner; and the
shop next to Mr. Lowe's tavern, occu-
pied by Mr. David Fleming—Also, the
house and lot occupied by Mr. John
Mills, one mile from the town, on the
Philadelphia road—there is a good well
of water in the yard, and half an acre of
ground in the lot, improved for a gar-
den. For further particulars apply to

THOMAS PERRIN SMITH.

For Sale,

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

JOHN CAMPBELL.

January 31, 1804. 15

The Subscriber will Rent

Unicorn Mill,

For one or more years—and give pos-
session New Years. Application to be
made as above.

Notice.

FROM the indisposition of one of the
Trustees, they have concluded to
postpone the sale of the real estate of the
said William Adams, deceased, in the
same order which it is advertised, to the
9th, 10th, 11th and 12th of October
next.

LAMBERT HYLAND.

HENRY JAMES CARROLL.

Princess Anne, Septem- }
ber 4, 1804. }

Lands for Sale,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

By virtue of a decree of the hon. Chan-
celor of Maryland, will be offered for sale
on the premises, the estate of the late Wil-
liam Adams, deceased, divided in par-
cels, and exposed to auction on the follow-
ing days, viz.

ON TUESDAY the 9th of Octo-
ber next—a comfortable and pleas-
ant house and lot, in Princess Anne, now
occupied by Mr. Thomas Lawes.—On
Wednesday the 10th—part of a tract of
land, called Mill Lot, near the head of
Long-Tank Creek, adjoining the lands
of capt. Robert Dashiell.

On THURSDAY, the 11th—that val-
uable Farm, at the head of Wicomico
creek, containing 390 acres, 200 of which
is arable, and well adapted to the growth
of wheat, Indian corn and tobacco. The
other part is heavily loaded with excel-
lent timber; the improvements are, an
elegant two story brick dwelling house,
cook room, dairy, smoke house, and many
other office houses; two large barns,
granary, stables, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 12th of the same
month, a Farm on the Devil's Island,
containing 438 acres, one hundred and
twenty five of which is arable, forty-nine
in woods, and two hundred and sixty-
four acres of valuable marsh. The build-
ings on this farm, are neither elegant or
commodious, but its natural advantages
are desirable. It is washed on two sides
by the found, and its situation commands
an extensive view over that sheet of wa-
ter. Its shores abound in fish, oysters,
and water-fowl, in the different seasons,
of the best quality.

The terms of sale, directed by the
High Court of Appeals, are as follow:
The purchaser, or purchasers, to give
bond with security to be approved of by
the trustees, for the purchase money, pay-
able in the following manner, to wit,
one third in twelve months from the day
of sale, with legal interest thereon; one
third in two years from the day of sale,
with legal interest thereon; and the re-
maining third in three years, with legal
interest thereon. The sale on each day
will commence at one o'clock, P. M.

LAMBERT HYLAND,

HENRY JAMES CARROLL,

Trustees.

Somerset County, Princess- }
Anne, Sept. 4, 1804. }

Take notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate
of James Hazledine, late of Tal-
bot county, deceased, either on bond,
note or open account, are requested to
come forward and make immediate satis-
faction—and all persons having claims
against said estate, are requested to bring
them forward, legally authenticated for
settlement.

Those persons that neglect to attend
to the above notice, may expect to be
dealt with as the law directs, as no longer
indulgence will be given.

JOHN ROBERTS, Adm'r.
of James Hazledine, dec'd.

Talbot county, Miles River Sept. 25, 1804.

Journeyman Tailors.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY two
or three sober, steady Journey-
men Tailors, to whom constant employ-
ment and good wages will be given, on ap-
plication to

LAMBERT REARDON.

Easton, Sept. 25, 1804. 3

Notice.

THE subscriber intends petitioning
the next general assembly for an act
of insolvency to relieve him from debts
which he is unable to pay.

JOHN R. BROMWELL.

Talbot county, Sept. 25, 1804. 6

Now Published.

FORENSIC ELOQUENCE.

Sketches of Trials in Ireland
FOR HIGH TREASON, &c.

INCLUDING THE

The Speeches of Mr. Curran

At Length—accompanied by certain
papers illustrating the

History and present state of that Country

As the subscribers to this Book are
much scattered over the Continent, and as
the expense attending it has been considerable
the Publisher respectfully hopes that they
will take the earliest opportunity of sending
for it.

N. B. The above Books are to be had at
the Star-office, Easton; Mr. Richard Hay-
ward's, Cambridge; and of Mr. John
Douglas's, Head of Chester.

September 25. 4

Wanted an Overseer's place.

A MAN with a Family, well experi-
enced in Farming, and the manage-
ment of Stock, who can get satisfactory
recommendations, wishes to be employ-
ed as an Overseer. A line left at this
Office, addressed to Mr. Charles Golds-
borough of this county will be attended to.

Talbot county, Aug. 28, 1804. 395

This is to Give Notice.

THAT the subscribers hath obtained
from the Orphans Court of Dor-
chester county, in Maryland, letters of
administration on the personal estate of
Severn Fitchell, late of Dorchester coun-
ty, deceased. All persons having claims
against the said deceased, are hereby
warned to exhibit the same, with the
vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at
or before the twenty-sixth day of March
next, they may otherwise be excluded
from all benefit of said estate. Given
under our hands, this 25th day of Sep-
tember, eighteen hundred and four.

PLANNER ELLIOTT, and
SARAH ELLIOTT, his Wife. }

N. B. A dividend will be struck on
said estate on the day and year aforesaid,
at Cambridge, in Dorchester county.

49 P. E. & Wife.

Notice.

I INTEND to prefer a petition to the
General Assembly of Maryland, at
their next session for an act of Insolvency,
to relieve me from debts, which from a
variety of losses by securityship, losses at
sea, and insolvencies, I am not wholly
able to pay.

BENJAMIN WILLMOTT.

Easton, Sept. 25, 1804. 6

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I mean to petition the next
General Assembly of Maryland, for
an act of Insolvency.

WILLIAM STEVENS, jun.

Talbot county, Sept. 25, 1804. 6

A valuable Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber being duly autho-
rized, and empowered by the Rev.
William Gibson, and Mrs. Ann Gibson,
(his mother) to sell and dispose of their
Farm and Plantation—hereby offers the
same for sale. It consists of a very fine
and fertile soil, adapted to the growth
of every kind of produce, and is beauti-
fully situated on the waters of Hunting
Creek which issues out of Miles River,
in Talbot county. It contains by esti-
mation about 320 acres of land, chiefly
cleared; and abounds with fish, fowl
and oysters in their usual seasons. The
title is believed to be indisputable—A li-
beral credit will be allowed to the por-
chaser. Persons desirous of purchasing,
may know the terms more particularly
by applying to the subscriber in Easton.

OWEN KENNARD.

Attorney in fact.

Easton, Sept. 4, 1804. 15

BLANKS

FOR SALE,

AT THE STAR OFFICE.

To be Rented,

THE two tenements now occu-
pied by Joseph Haskins, and Dr. Em-
The subscriber is now ready to contract
with a person who wants to rent either
of the said houses.

ROBT. LLOYD NICOLS.

A second handed COACHEE for
sale on easy terms.

Easton, Aug. 21, 1804. 15

For Sale.

Sixty thousand acres of Land,
in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, and
about 120 miles from Philadelphia, and
from 15 to 20 from the Delaware.

This Land is admirably calculated for
grain and grain, in a very healthy coun-
try, somewhat hilly, but by no means
mountainous. It is plentifully supplied
with good water, abounds in Mill Seats,
and is within a few miles of the Village
of Belkany, which will probably be the
County Town. A turnpike road is ex-
pected to be soon laid out, near the up-
per end of the land, running from the
Julesburg to the Delaware; and at
the Delaware meeting a turnpike leading
directly to the North River, a great part
of which is already completed.

Thirty-five families are settled on the
tract, by purchase from me; having been
on the land, I can recommend, but I am
desirous that every man who means to
purchase, should examine it personally,
as I trust the more it is known the bet-
ter will it be liked.

The value of the tract must be much
increased by its small distance from Phi-
ladelphia, there being no large body of
good unsettled land, that I know of, so
near that city.

One third or one fourth of the pur-
chase money (as may suit the buyer) may
be paid down, the residue in 1, 2, 3, 4,
or 5 yearly payments, with interest.

EDWARD TILGHMAN.

Philadelphia, September 2

ber 7, 1804. 125D

To be Rented,

THE ENSUING YEAR.

TWO FARMS situated on King's
Creek in Talbot county, con-
tiguous to each other, about 100 bushels of
Wheat may be seeded.—They will be
rented together or separate as may suit
the applicants, by application to

SARAH BOWMAN.

King's Creek, Sept. 18, 1804.

Wants a Situation.

A MAN capable of teaching the En-
glish and Latin languages gram-
matically, geography, writing, arithme-
tic, book keeping, geometry, and trigo-
nometry, with their application to men-
suration, land surveying and navigation.

A line directed to G. R. and left with
the printer, or to T. R. Wye Mill, will
be duly attended to.

September 18, 1804. 36

For Sale, in Chester town.

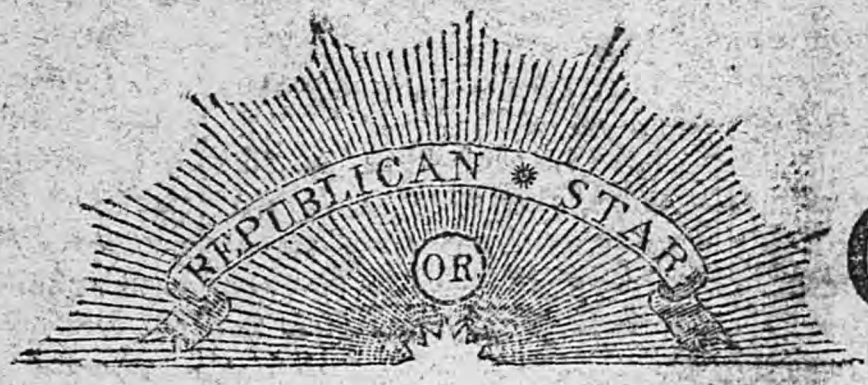
A GOOD FRAME DWEL-
LING HOUSE and KITCHEN, with a
new brick meat house, and 100 bushels
also a well of good water in the yard,
with about three eighths of an acre of
ground for a garden, under a good post
and rail fence. This property is on the
main street, and is a convenient situation
for selling groceries and coarse dry goods.
Any person wishing to purchase will ap-
ply for particulars to the subscriber, now
living on the premises, at which time
they will have an opportunity of seeing
the property.

JAMES LENOX.

September 18, 1804. 6

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to
the next General Assembly of Mary-
land, praying for a public road to be
established from Queens-Town in Queen
Ann's county, to some convenient land-
ing on Queens-Town Creek. All those
concerned will please to take notice.



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

[VOL. 3....6.]

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1804.

[No. 6....266.]

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

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER

TO THE PEOPLE. THE DEFENCE. No. IV.

In reviewing the measures of the administration we shall divide them according to their connection with the great departments of the government. By this course we shall be enabled to make some approaches to system, and to assign responsibility in its proper limits.

Before we proceed to this it is necessary to take a short view of the distribution of powers under the constitution, which appears in the discussions of the day, to have been entirely lost sight of, and which it is essentially necessary to understand to avoid running into error in the measures made of executive conduct.

The constitution establishes three great departments of power, the legislative, executive, and judicial. Congress constitutes the first, the president the second, and the judges the last. In the discharge of judicial functions the president does not, in the least, co-operate except so far as to nominate the judges. In those of legislation he has a qualified agency. In the formation of treaties this agency is only limited by the will of the senate; but in the enactment of laws it is extremely circumscribed. It is limited to a simple negative, which is unavailing in case two thirds of each house repels a bill. In congress laws are initiated; there all their details are examined. That body is constituted for this express, and almost exclusive object. One of its branches is chosen directly by the people every two years, while the other is the representative of the states. From these considerations, there can be no doubt that the responsibility of making good laws was intended by the constitution to reside in congress. Was it likewise the intention of that instrument that the chief magistrate should share it with them? To a certain extent, it certainly was; but to what extent is not so certain.

The theory of the British constitution, which appears to have been steadily in the contemplation of the convention, vests this power, without any qualification, in the king. Yet that magistrate, notwithstanding the monarchical structure of the government, and the little respect paid to public opinion, has wielded the exercise of it for more than a century. It may be said that the president has stronger claims to participate in the enactment of laws than the king, from his being elected by the people; but to this it is a sufficient answer to say, that it is inadmissible in a republic, to consider one man, for the enactment of laws, as faithful a representative as many men, brought from every section of the union; and further, that the British parliament, composed of an hereditary house of lords, and a house of commons, which have long since ceased to represent the people, cannot be considered as filling the same political sphere with an American congress; inasmuch as the latter is the *bona fide* representative of the people and the states; while the former is little more than an aristocratical assemblage. If, therefore, under such a government, experience has evinced the danger and impolicy of interposing the executive veto; how much more dangerous and impolitic would its exercise be likely to be in frustration of the decided will of the nation expressed through their immediate representatives.

It will not be concealed that the constitution requires the *approbation* of the president to every bill before it becomes a law. "If he approve, he shall sign it." It is absolutely necessary, then, that he should approve before he signs a bill; it follows that if he disapprove a bill he shall not sign it. Of what nature are we then to consider this approbation?

It may be affirmed as certain that the same unqualified approbation is not implied as by the legislative body. The latter are called upon to pursue bills in all their details, to accept or reject different parts, and to introduce whatever modification they think proper. The former is only permitted to approve or

reject, in the whole, without the power of suggesting any amendment. Farther;—before a bill can be submitted to him, it must have received the approbation of both branches of the legislature, the representatives of the people and of the states. When, therefore, a bill, under these circumstances is submitted to him, it is apparent that the case is essentially varied from that which existed during its progress through the legislature. All enquiry into its details, arising from the desire of improving them is foreclosed. The opinion of the legislature, virtually that of the people, is declared in its favor. It only remains to the president to decide whether, under these circumstances, the public good may be promoted or injured by his approbation. The bill may be unwise or imperfect; and yet the public good be subserved by suffering it to go into effect. It may be advisable that the experiment should be tried, and the public profit by their own errors. But paramount to these motives to forbearance, the chief magistrate, if sincerely devoted to republican institutions, will feel the necessity of restraining a disposition to array his own individual opinion in hostility to that of the nation, as conveyed through their peculiar organs of legislation. He will habitually distrust the suggestions of his own mind when opposed to their will. While, therefore, he will not hesitate to exert the high prerogative, with which he is invested, on great occasions, in which the voice of duty is loud and commanding, and in which the good unequivocally requires it, he will, with cautious wisdom, forego its exercise on all other occasions.

His legislative responsibility will, therefore, be in a narrow compass; it will depend upon the single consideration whether, under all the circumstances attending the proposition of laws submitted to him, the public welfare will be promoted by his sanction.

This view has been taken for the purpose of separating the legislative from the executive responsibility of the government. It is no less incorrect, than it is common, to consider the executive responsible for all the acts of the government. However this opinion may prevail among the friends of a monarchical system, it is not the less a heresy under ours. As neither the legislative or judicial departments are responsible for the acts of the executive department, so neither is the executive answerable for theirs. The constitution forbids the president, except in the prescribed orbit we have delineated, or by advice given to congress, to interfere with the powers of the legislature. No less is all such interference forbidden by the jealous independence with which every public agent, equally with every private citizen, is in this country accustomed to assert his rights. No doubt can be entertained, that under the joint influence of these considerations, the chief magistrate, who should attempt to usurp the legislative power either by direct or indirect means, would soon learn that the high power of impeachment was not fruitlessly reposed in the legislature. It is not then true, that the president is absolutely responsible for all the legislative acts passed during his administration. The probability is that many of these acts are such as he, in the character of a legislator or a citizen, would never have assented to.

Among these acts are two of the first importance; the judiciary act, and the amendment to the constitution; neither of which were recommended, or even suggested by the president. It will be most regular to consider these measures, in this place, as they do not properly fall under either of the great provisions we have propounded; and as they have little, if any necessary connection with executive duties.

On no occasions, perhaps, has there been a more daring spirit of falsehood than on these. Both these measures have, without the least reason, been ascribed to the president. Whereas, the truth is, that in his official capacity, he has not, and could not even notice the one; and has no otherwise noticed the other than by giving his assent to a bill previously passed by the two houses. Nor has any proof of private opinion, on either of these points, transpired to this day. Even that ardor of mind, to apt in the estimation of his enemies to betray him into an imprudent exposure of his opinions, has not furnished occasion for a solitary charge. By a bold assumption, that, inasmuch as his general policies coincide with those of the legislature who devised these measures, he must therefore be considered as friendly to them, and being friendly to them, must be considered as

their author, an attempt has been made to make him pre-eminently responsible for all their effects. Thus does party fury, as blind as headstrong, without discrimination seek its victim, and having once marked him, hunt him to destruction, not for sins actually committed by him, but for all the sins committed by others.

It is true that the *general* subject of the judiciary was recommended, in the first message, to the attention of congress. But in what terms? Not in those of hostility to the new system; but in the following dispassionate language:

"The judiciary system of the United States, says the president, and especially that portion of it recently vested, will of course present itself to the contemplation of congress; and that they may be able to judge of the proportion which the institution bears to the business it has to perform, I have caused to be procured from the several states, and now lay before congress, an exact statement of all causes decided since the first establishment of the courts, and of those which were depending when additional courts and judges were brought in to their aid."

No opinion is expressed of the origin or the tendencies of the new judiciary system; information only is given on this, as on a variety of other objects, viz. on the receipts of the several taxes, their application to the various objects designated by law; on the state of the militia; on our foreign relations; on our naval strength; on the establishment of the mint; on fortifications, and many other objects. As well might it be inferred that from the mere exhibition of the situation of the various establishments of the government, the president intimated the propriety of their destruction or radical modification, as that, by this information, relative to the judiciary, he intended to inculcate the expediency of repealing the act of 1800. As his conduct is similar in all these cases, it is but just to ascribe to him a common motive applicable to them all.

The constitution expressly commands him to "give to congress information of the state of the union"—and "to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient;" assigns two distinct and separable duties. In relation to the judiciary, he discharged the one uninterwoven with the other.

In other cases, where he judged certain measures necessary and expedient, he did not scruple to declare his opinion, as in the case of the internal taxes, and the retrenchment of numerous sources of expense; thus evincing to every correct mind, capable of deducing a sound inference, that as on points where he expressed an opinion, he wished that opinion to operate as a recommendation; so on points where no opinion was expressed, he deliberately withheld all recommendation.

This measure must then be considered as purely legislative in its origin, as well as in its nature; and of consequence, congress, and not the president, are responsible for it.

It is not the object of these remarks to supersede the necessity of its investigation. Viewed as a great question of policy, destined, according to its solution, to have a leading agency in its effects on the public welfare, it becomes the duty of every intelligent citizen to understand it. This shall be our apology, for dwelling on it a few minutes longer.

In viewing the voluminous discussions to which the repealing law gave rise, we perceive a mixed mass of eloquence, of party animadversion, and of argument. Being the first important debate, after the change of the administration, it was seized as the occasion of contrasting, in all their features of dissimilitude, the two hostile parties. The minority, unaccustomed to submission, resolved to make a desperate effort to regain their power; and fancied they saw in this measure the means. This accounts for this heterogeneous mixture; for which, however, another reason may be assigned. No class of men are less competent to the discussion of great questions of policy than lawyers. In the habit of testing all contested points by *precedent*, they rarely bend the powers of their mind to the development of *principle*. Looking out of their minds for every thing, it is not strange that they gradually sink into the vehicles of the ideas of others. Their faith insensibly, like that of the church, in proportion as it distrusts its own powers, elings to that of the saints. It may be added that the routine of their duties, by exhausting their capacity on little things, necessarily disqualifies them from taking these enlarged views which na-

tional legislation demands. Of this description of men the minority was principally composed. We are not, therefore, surprised at minds thus feeble, instead of courting the distinction of a strong plain, and concise view of the subject, endeavoring to develop it by a mass of inapplicable precedents, of crude opinions, and fanciful analogies.

Notwithstanding the volumes written upon this subject, it is apprehended that its merits lie in a narrow compass. Two views have been taken of it, and it is capable of no other. Is it *constitutional*? and is it *expedient*? Its justification requires that it should be both.

Is it *constitutional*?

It is allowed on all hands, that congress possessed the power of modifying, at pleasure, the existing judiciary laws, so far as they regarded the duties of the judges. The first words of the constitution declare that "all legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives."—The power is unlimited.

A subsequent section says "congress shall have power to constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court."

The language is not imperative. They may, or may not, exercise it.

A subsequent section gives the further power, "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof."

On this point, therefore, the legislative power is perfect, and commands as well details, as general principles. The tribunals, inferior to the supreme court are the creatures of legislation; as without legislation they could not have existed. The duties of those who fill them are defined by law. They may, by law, be increased, or diminished. To their augmentation there is a constitutional limit; but there is none to their diminution. There is no portion of the power thus vested by law, that may not by law be divested.

If every portion of power may be taken away, then may the whole be taken away, which is but the aggregate of the parts. In such an event there can be but two results. Either the office of a judge is abolished, or it remains without duties. If abolished, by these means, which are, as we have seen, strictly constitutional, there is an end of the discussion. If it be not, by these means, abolished, it follows that the office remains without the judge having any duties to perform. On this point, as if its occurrence had been foreseen by the constitution, it speaks an explicit language, and at once crushes the absurdity, by declaring that "the judges shall hold their offices during good behaviour, AND shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office."

Thus does the constitution render inseparable the tenure of office with the rendering services, and the rendering services with receiving a compensation.—The union indissoluble. If there are no services, there can be no compensation.

If the *alleged* officer is divested of duties, which is an equivalent term for services, and of compensation, what remains?

It is no mean confirmation of this reasoning, that congress are made the constitutional judges of the services rendered, by that article of the constitution, which provides that "no money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law." By this provision and the antecedent one requiring service, congress are prohibited from giving a cent to a judge except for his services.

It may be said that this is an indirect way of abolishing the office. Let this, for the sake of argument, be granted.—It cannot be doubted that the power, indirectly to abolish, by taking away by piece meal the parts which compose the office, until nothing remains, involves the power of *direct* abolition, which is no more than doing that, by one legislative act, passed at one point of time, which, in the other case, was accomplished by several acts, passed at different times.

Other arguments in favor of the constitutionality of the repealing act were adduced; but this, of itself, is sufficient. In natural science, it has become a standing rule that no more causes shall be assigned than are sufficient to account for particular effects; it would be well if this fundamental rule were applied to moral disquisition. It would probably free it from much of the ambiguity in

which it is at present involved; and it would certainly save much time at present unprofitably spent.

It is not a little extraordinary, notwithstanding the use made of the term, that the word "independence," as applicable to the judiciary, is not to be found in the constitution. That wise system, so far from countenancing the independence of any public agent, legislative, executive, or judicial, has provided the most efficient checks to make them all dependent. By declaring that the judge shall hold his office during good behaviour, it has made him independent of the executive; but that circumstance, so far from creating a claim to legislative independence, really produces a necessity in several cases for legislative interference.

This consideration presents a great question, not on the constitutionality of the power exercised by congress, but on its expediency. Many of the most important laws passed by congress require the aid of the judiciary to carry them into effect. We all know that the judges have assumed the power of pronouncing laws unconstitutional; and of refusing to execute them. Such laws may be of vast importance. They may affect the lives and properties of citizens, and may implicate the peace of the nation. Opinion may be divided on them. A great majority of congress, the president, and the people may consider them constitutional; the judges alone may pronounce them unconstitutional. It is as probable, may more probable that the judges should err on this point, than the legislature, elected for the special purpose of passing laws. Their decision, supported by that of another department of the government, and by the people, greatly multiplies the probabilities on their side. Still the judiciary put their veto upon the laws, and thereby jeopardise life and property, and the peace of the country. Are the legislature, in this case, to submit? Are they to give an absolute consent?

It is apparent that the power of impeachment may be futile, as any number over a third of the senators may frustrate a conviction, and as this number may be found among those senators who do not represent quite one ninth of the people of the United States. If this absolute control is not to be given, then the power of abolishing the office is the only effectual remedy. This absolute authority is opposed to the whole theory of our government, and opposes all responsibility to public opinion.

Grant the legislature to be in error.—The opinion they express is that of the people most directly expressed, and if incorrect, the people themselves will experience the evils resulting from it. Unless supported by the enlightened and permanent impressions of the people, it will not be likely to endure for more than two years. But an error of the judges, if paramount, will be of great duration, and will admit of no remedy until the existing judges die and new ones are appointed. Before this shall occur, the liberties of the people may be destroyed.

To bring these remarks to a close, there is one criterion of the constitutionality of the repealing act, which ought, in our government, to be conclusive; one, which could not be urged when the law passed. A lively appeal has been made to public opinion; and the people have been called upon to displace those who supported the measure. In every instance, except one, they have re-elected those who supported it; and in numerous instances they have rejected its opponents. In the congress that passed this act the republicans in the house of representatives were sixty eight, and the federalists thirty eight; and in the senate the republicans were eighteen, and the federalists fourteen. In the present congress the republicans in the house are ninety six, and the federalists thirty eight; and in the senate the republicans are twenty five, and the federalists nine.—The increase of republican members in the house is twenty eight; and in the senate seven; while the federalists have lost five senators, and not gained a single representative, notwithstanding the increased representation. More than two thirds of both branches, and three fourths of the states are likewise republican.—Public opinion, therefore, the highest and the only competent tribunal, in legislative cases, has decided this question, with a strength adequate to effecting, if necessary, a correspondent alteration in the constitution, had that been necessary.

CURIUS.

From the Political Observatory.

Mr. Editor,

THE
"REVIEW OF JEFFERSON'S
ADMINISTRATION,"
By "HUME."

Which is circulating through all the monarchial papers, I find to be a tissue of the old homepun calumnies repeated over and over again; and said to be written by Mr. Fisher Ames.

I shall pass over in silence what he says on political intolerance, removing from office men of talents, reducing the judiciary to the same situation Washington left it in, &c. as every one in the union knows that those finecures, which were abolished, were entirely useless and supported at the unwilling expense of the community, and created to increase executive patronage in the late administration.

He mentions many large sums of money wantonly spent by Mr. Jefferson, and among the sale of the bank shares, throwing away 152,070 dollars, by Gallatin's misconduct. How now, Mr. Fisher, is your hook so well baited that no one can see the delusion? I fancy you are like some of your party in this part of the country, who will read nothing but federal newspapers. Had you read the official report of the secretary of the treasury printed by order of congress in December 1802, you would have been better informed, and I think you would not have dared to mislead the public mind.

In that report I find these words—

"Of the five thousand shares in the stock of the bank of the United States, originally subscribed by the United States, 2,780 shares had been sold in the year 1796, by virtue of the act entitled, 'An act making provision for the payment of certain debts of the United States;' and for the purpose of discharging a part of the debt due to the bank. The remaining 2,220 shares were now, under the same authority, sold at 45 per cent. advance; the 1,487,600 dollars which they produced were, in conformity to the provisions of the said act, applied towards discharging an equal amount of that part of the debt which had become due to the bank before or during the year 1796; and the purchaser of the stock, sold at the same time, to the treasury, an equal sum in bills on Holland at 14 cents per guilder; the securing of which large amount at that rate, was the inducement on the part of government to dispose of the bank stock on those terms. As the dividend usually received on the bank stock sold, and the annual interest payable on the debt due to the bank thus extinguished, were nearly equal, the July fact the premium paid for this purpose of effecting the remittance; and government has thereby been enabled to obtain, without raising the price of exchange, the whole amount wanted to meet the payments due in Holland, till the month of September, 1803."

The secretary of the treasury, Mr. Gallatin, when he came into office on the first day of April, 1801, had no more delivered to him than 1,794,944 dollars. 85 cents, your report to the country notwithstanding, stating it to be 3,000,000. Now observe the report of the commissioners of the sinking fund, printed in the same document.

"At a meeting of the commissioners of the sinking fund, on the seventh day of June, 1802, present, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the treasury, and the attorney general of the United States.

The secretary of the treasury reported to the board, that provision has already been made to meet nearly all the demands which will become due in Holland, during the course of the present year, but that it is necessary to make immediate provision for the payments on account of principal and interest which fall due there, during the first five months of the year 1803, and amounting to four millions, four hundred and thirty nine thousand, eight hundred and thirty guilders, and payable at the following periods, viz.

1st of January,	872,700 guilders.
1st of February,	986,300 do.
1st of March,	601,000 do.
1st of June,	1,179,780 do.

That from the great diminution of trade, between this country and Holland, he has ascertained during his late excursion to New York and Philadelphia, that it is impracticable to obtain bills on Holland to that amount: That the rate of exchange is already forty one cents per guilder, and that any attempt on the part of the government to procure the large amount now wanted, would indubitably raise considerably the rate of exchange. That if it shall be attempted to remit by the way of England, the loss will also be considerable, the present rate of exchange with that country, being now above par and raising, and would indubitably be enhanced, should government come into the market for large purchases; and the rate of exchange between England and Holland, being by the last advices ten guilders eight stivers per pound sterling, not likely to become favorable, which supposing the whole amount in bills on England to be procurable (which is not believed to be the fact) at 168, would, including the

commission of one per cent. in England, amount to forty three and a half cents per guilder; that the bank of the United States having been appointed, has refused to undertake to contract for making the necessary remittance; and that the two only considerable offers made to the Secretary, are now submitted to the board, viz.

The Manhattan Company offer to remit the whole, at the rate of forty three cents per guilder.

Alexander Baring offers to remit guilders 3,140,487 16; payable in Amsterdam, at the following dates, viz.

1st of January 1802,	605,000 guilders.
1st of February,	685,000 do.
1st of March,	425,000 do.
1st of June,	1,425,487 16 do.

and at the rate of forty one cents per guilder, provided however, that the United States shall sell to him the two thousand two hundred and twenty shares of the bank of the United States owned by the United States, at forty five per cent. advance, or at the rate of five hundred and eighty dollars per share; which last proposition is recommended by the secretary of the treasury, as the most eligible; as exclusive of the advantageous rate of exchange, thereby secured, the transaction will not have any unfavorable effect on the rate of exchange generally, and by so considerably diminishing the demand, will enable the United States to obtain what is still wanted at a reasonable rate; and because in his opinion, the price obtained for the bank shares, is more than could be obtained, were they thrown into the market for sale, and more than their intrinsic value.

Whereupon, it was resolved, by the board, "That the secretary of the treasury be authorized to sell the shares of the stock of the bank of the United States, belonging to the United States; and that the proceeds thereof be applied to the payment of the capital or principal of any part of the debt of the United States, which had become due to the bank of the United States, before or during the course of the year 1796, and which remains still unpaid, in conformity to the provisions of the act entitled, 'An act making provision for the payment of certain debts of the United States,' passed on the 31st day of May, 1796."

(Signed) JAMES MADISON,

Secretary of State.

ALBERT GALLATIN,

Secretary of the Treasury

LEVI LINCOLN,

Attorney General.

Let me ask the public, whether there can be any loss to the sale of the bank shares? they being sold at 45 per cent.

Does bank stock fetch that in London in the English funds? they go at about 42 under par; and the reason why ours fetch 45 above are many; first ours draw 6 per cent. interest, and our debt is fast paying off, as the principal of each instalment is ready at the time it becomes due, and the interest quarterly paid, and cash remains in the treasury. Great Britain's money in the fund is at 3 per cent. six hundred millions sterling in the rear by the best information; in their annual payments they pay no part of principal nor all their interest; in the midst of war their funds are altogether uncertain.

Baring & Co. might well exchange their money in the British funds for guilders, pay our debt in Holland and take our bank shares at 45 per cent. above par. They will then be sure of the cash when called for, and draw a greater per cent. for their money. The credit of this nation is preferable to any in Europe. We have no occasion to establish 8 per cent. loans, and in future, if economy be used as at present, our debt will be all paid off soon, and our national credit will admit of 4 per cent. loans beyond a doubt.

Brothers! it is near time to choose electors. The war-whoppers have once more rallied, and I hope for the last time. Stand to your post. Let the union know you don't intend to be separated for the sake of a king, lords and commons, or in other words, finecures in the hole.

TSIGENONGHWARORIS.

P. S. The 2,780 shares of the bank, sold in the year 1796, I understand were sold at par.

The following remarks are copied from an essay in the *Aurora*, under the signature of "Cato." We extract them, without giving an opinion on the feasibility of the writers plan, or the correctness of his sentiments.

"On the best means of repelling British aggressions."

"It has been the cotton manufacture that has enriched England, and enabled her to carry on wars with America and France, and now enables her to annoy the commerce and insult the independence of this country and of the whole world beside. The United Kingdoms have been in the exclusive possession of spinning machinery for thirty years, which has enabled them to sell cotton goods fifty per cent. cheaper than other nations during that period. The influence and pride of that nation have shut them out of a great part of Europe—and

America, whom they are daily insulting, continues to be their best customers, whereby we supply them with the means of doing mischief.

"The cotton manufacture is, like Sampson's locks, the strength of that nation; because no other nation has yet been able to rival her—and whoever would humble England must assail her in that quarter.

"There only she is vulnerable: But this is not to be done by an immediate total prohibition of English cotton. It is only to be accomplished by beginning to manufacture that article for ourselves.

"If a duty of fifty per cent. were laid on all cotton goods, imported, from whatever nation, with the avowed intention of promoting a spirit of industry among our citizens, no individual nation would have reason to take offence. It would bring the price of goods to the standard they were at, previous to the revolution, and give sufficient encouragement to men of capitals to embark in the business. Ten thousand of their manufacturers would soon come over, who by living in the interior of the country would enhance the value of the backlands, and bring a market to the door of the farmer. The coasting trade and internal commerce would encrease with unexampled rapidity, and our numerous mill-seats and waters be brought into use—this policy would indeed be very gallant to England, and make her repent in dust and ashes for the insults she has offered us. As our strength encreased, her's would decay; her oppressed citizens would seek an asylum here; and in a few years she would be no longer the bully of the ocean. It is thus that flourishing nations have, by the folly of their rulers, fallen to decay.

"But if a non-importation agreement should be entered into, and English cotton goods only prohibited, how easy would it be to bring English goods by another route, and enter them as the goods of some other nation. We should be obliged to pay something more for them, and the English would lose nothing.

"It is probable, however, than those goods being somewhat dearer on account of the change which would take place in the manner of doing business, some people might be induced to embark extensively in the cotton manufacture; but if any person should do so, what would be their fate, if the prohibition was taken off or the non-importation relinquished by an amicable treaty with our 'firm friends' the English? This is exactly what happened after the peace; thousands of manufacturers were ruined as soon as the non-importation agreement was relinquished and the British began to pour in their goods at long credit.

"Some selfish people may object to my plan of defence, because it would make cotton goods come higher to the consumer. To which I answer, that they would be no higher than the same articles were thirty years ago; that the money would be made up by purchasing coarser and stronger articles, as was generally done through the revolution; that it might also be reimbursed by lowering the duty on articles from West India; that every year would reduce the price of cotton goods, till at last we could undersell the British in any market. We have many advantages for carrying on the cotton manufacture which Britain wants, and it would admirably attract population to the western country."

"General Lake's portion of the booty (says a London paper) taken in the purcell gold, taken at the single town of Agra (in the East India) amounts to £36,000, col. St. Leger's to £10,000, and every captain who served on that day, to £2000 each."

By this we see that Gen. Lake plundered a single town in India in one day, of more than 150,000 dollars for his own share! The general himself only knows how many thousands more he has amassed by this benevolent system of plunder. We have seen in English papers loud and pathetic complaints against the French revolutionists; of their extortions and crimes; of the drownings and shootings; by revolutionary murderers; of thousands of females assassinated for the sake of their ear rings. We have heard of the cannibal's progress in Swabia; of the sacking of the churches and the cottage of the peasant in Switzerland; of the plunder of Italy and ruin of Holland. We have heard loud and reiterated appeals of the English ministry to the governments of Europe, calling on them to route and resist the tyranny of Buonaparte. We have heard them complain bitterly of his forced loans on Hamburg; of his contributions exacted from Spain and Portugal; of his massacres at Jaffa, and his cruelties in Egypt. We have heard all these things from the British government; as if that government was pure and immaculate; was without spot or blemish! Yet here is a transaction of one of the English generals, authorized by the government, related in one of their own papers, in a cool manner, as only a common occurrence; which for enormity of villany and excess of cruelty,

far transcends the blackest deed of Buonaparte or Farnesiae.

"General Lake's share of the booty taken in the purcell gold at the single town of Agra, amounts to 36,000 pounds sterling." This is his share of plunder taken in a single town! The share of his soldiers and of himself in other cities are not mentioned. How was this booty obtained? Did the simple East Indian make a present of it to the general? No. After storming the town and murdering as many of the unfortunate inhabitants as the general pleased, it was forced from the survivors at the point of the bayonet. O England! thy cruelties will one day be revenged on thee. The extortions of lord Clive and Warren Hastings are not forgotten, and thy crimes shall not be buried in oblivion. The crimes of France have been enormous; but thine are past atonement, are horrible.

Republican Spy.

A valuable Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber being duly authorized, and empowered by the Rev. William Gibson, and Mrs. Ann Gibson, (his mother) to sell and dispose of their Farm and Plantation—hereby offers the same for sale. It consists of a very fine and fertile soil, adapted to the growth of every kind of produce, and is beautifully situated on the waters of Hunting Creek which issues out of Mile's River, in Talbot county: It contains by estimation about 320 acres of land, chiefly cleared; and abounds with fish, fowl and oysters in their usual seasons. The title is believed to be indisputable—A liberal credit will be allowed to the purchaser. Persons desirous of purchasing, may know the terms more particularly by applying to the subscriber in Balton.

OWEN KENNARD,

Attorney in fact.

Balton, Sept. 4, 1804. if

Take notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Haxledine, late of Talbot county, deceased, either on bond, note or open account, are requested to come forward and make immediate satisfaction—and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them forward, legally authenticated for settlement.

Those persons that neglect to attend to the above notice, may expect to be dealt with as the law directs, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOHN ROBERTS, Adm'r.

of James Haxledine, dec'd.

Talbot county, Miles River Sept. 25, 1804.

NEW-MARKET JOCKEY CLUB
RACES.

ON WEDNESDAY the 10th Oct next, will be run for over the New-Market course, the Jockey Club purse of Two Hundred Dollars, four mile heats, free for members of the club.

On THURSDAY the 11th, a Colts purse of One Hundred & Twenty Dollars, free as above.

And on FRIDAY the 12th, a town's purse, the amount of which is not yet ascertained, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding; subject to the rules and regulations of the club.

By Order,

CLEMENT SULIVANE, Sec'y.

Sept. 18, 1804. 4

By Order of the Chancellor.

THE creditors of John Winn Harrison, deceased; of Talbot county, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof to the Chancellor, within three months after this date, being the day appointed for the sale of a part of the Real Estate of said John Winn Harrison, dec'd.

JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee.

Talbot County, Aug. 6, 1804. 6

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, on the 25th July last, Negro JOE, about 28 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, of yellowish complexion, has scars on each of his hands, with burns, particularly on his left hand—His clothes are tow linen shirt and trousers, a blue great coat, &c. He says he belongs to col. Wm. Winn, of Harford county, N. Carolina, and that he has been absent from his master about two years. If his owner does not release him he will be sold for his goal fees, agreeably to law.

GEORGE GREAGER, Sheriff of Frederick county.

August 28, 1804. 8

For Sale, in Chester-Town.

A GOOD FRAME DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, with a new brick meat house, and log stable—also a well of good water in the yard, with about three eighths of an acre of ground for a garden, under a good post and rail fence. This property is on the main street, and is a convenient situation for selling groceries and coarse dry goods. Any person wishing to purchase will apply for particulars to the subscriber, now living on the premises, at which time they will have an opportunity of seeing the property.

JAMES LENOX.

September 18, 1804. 9

For Sale.

Sixty thousand acres of Land, in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, about 120 miles from Philadelphia, and from 15 to 20 from the Delaware.

This Land is admirably calculated for grain, and in a very healthy country, somewhat hilly, but by no means mountainous. It is plentifully supplied with good water, abounds in Mill Seats, and is within a few miles of the Village of Belkany, which will probably be the County Town. A turnpike road is expected to be soon laid out, near the upper end of the land, running from the Susquehanna to the Delaware; and at the Delaware meeting a turnpike leading directly to the North River, a great part of which is already completed.

Thirty five families are settled on the tract, by purchase from me; having been on the land, I can recommend, but I am desirous that every man who means to purchase, should examine it personally, as I trust the more it is known the better will it be liked.

The value of the tract must be much increased by its small distance from Philadelphia, there being no large body of good unsettled land, that I know of, so near that city.

One third or one fourth of the purchase money (as may suit the buyer) must be paid down, the residue in 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 yearly payments, with interest.

EDWARD TILGHMAN.

Philadelphia, Septem- 125D

ber 7, 1804. }

Notice.

I INTEND to prefer a petition to the General Assembly of Maryland, at their next session for an act of Insolvency, to relieve me from debts, which from a variety of losses by securityship, losses at sea, and insolvencies, I am not wholly able to pay.

BENJAMIN WILLMOTT.

Balton, Sept. 25, 1804. 6

To be Rented,

THE two tenements now occupied by Joseph Haskins, and Dr. Earle. The subscriber is now ready to contract with a person who wants to rent either of the said houses.

ROBT. LLOYD NICOLS.

A second handed COACHEE for sale on easy terms.

Balton, Aug. 21, 1804. if

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly of Maryland, praying for a public road to be established from Queens-Town in Queen Ann's county, to some convenient landing on Queens-Town Creek. All those concerned will please to take notice.

September 18, 1804. 6

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT I, John Miller of Somerset County, commonly called John Haskins, do intend to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, to pass an act of Insolvency in my favour, for debts which from sundry causes I am not able to pay.

JOHN MILLER.

Sept. 18, 1804. 6

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Queen Ann's county, State of Maryland, on Sunday the 2d inst. a negro man named MOSES, the property of Mrs. Blake, about forty five years of age, supposed to be five feet six or seven inches high, of a dark complexion, very remarkable by the impediment in his speech—Had on when he went off a brown cloth coat, a black fatten vest, yellow pantaloons, half boots and a fur hat, exclusive of a number of coarse clothing, unknown to the subscriber. There is no doubt but he will make for Philadelphia, or the Jerseys, as he has a relation in the latter place. It is probable he will be very cautious in his rout, as he has been somewhat in the habit of running off. Any person apprehending the said negro, and secures him, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM Y. BOURE.

September 18, 1804. 5

To be Rented,

AND possession given the first of January next, the shop at present occupied by Mr. James Faulkner; and the shop next to Mr. Lowe's tavern, occupied by Mr. David Fleming—Also, the house and lot occupied by Mr. John Mills, one mile from the town, on the Philadelphia road—there is a good well of water in the yard, and half an acre of ground in the lot, improved for a garden. For further particulars apply to THOMAS PERRIN SMITH.

Journeyman Tailors.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY two or three sober, steady Journeyman Tailors, to whom constant employ and good wages will be given, on application to

LAMBERT REARDON.

Balton, Sept. 25, 1804. 3

AT BLANCK'S, HANDELS, &c. Printed in the neatest manner, and on the shortest notice, at the STATION OFFICE—Orders from a distance punctually attended to; and the same regularly forwarded.

ELECTION.

Joseph H. Nicholson, Esq. is re-elected to congress for the district comprising Queen Ann's, Caroline and Talbot, without opposition. Charles Goldsborough, Esq. of Shoal Creek, federal, is elected to congress, in the place of John Dennis, Esq. for the district comprising Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester, by a majority of 574, over Henry Waggoner, Esq. In Worcester county Mr. Goldsborough got 1014 votes, and Mr. Waggoner 1000—happy change and flattering prospects.

Delegates to the General Assembly, so far as received.

Cecil County.
Daniel Sherburne, E. Veazy,
Doct. Miller, Doct. Alexander.

Kent County.
John Moore, James Scott,
John Thomas, Richard Hatcheson.

Queen Ann's County.
Dr. Charles Frazier, Philemon C. Blake,
Stephen Lowrey, Joseph Thompson.
Caroline County.

John Tillotson, Frederick Holbrook,
Peter Rich, William Potter.

Talbot County.
Edward Lloyd, 526
William Meloy, 523
Perry Spencer, 516
Robert H. Goldsborough, 493
Solomon Dickinson, 484
Hugh Sherwood, 377
John Turner, 363

Dorchester County.
Joseph Ennalls, Dr. Eggleston,
Solomon Frazier, Josiah Bailey.

Somerset County.
Thomas Bailey, Jackson,
John Catman, J. C. Fyland.

Worcester County.
Johna Predeaux, John Williams,
Zadock Sturges, Robert Handy.

City of Annapolis.
John Muir, Arthur Shaaff.

Anne Arundel County—Republican.
John F. Mercer, Lloyd Dorley,
William Hall, 3d. Osburn S. Harwood.

Baltimore City.
John Stephen, Andrew Ellicott.

Baltimore County.
Tobias E. Stansbury, Moses Brown,
Alexis Lemmon, George Marryman.

Montgomery County.
Swearingen, Davis,
Veitch, Linthicum.

Calvert County—Republican.
Richard Mackall, William Somerville,
Richard Ireland, B. H. Mackall.

Harford County.
Bond, Montgomery,
Ayres, Forwood.

Those in *italic* are federal—those of the Western Shore are not all designated.

The *Morguis Trigo* has arrived at the city of Washington, and has caused a lengthy letter addressed to James Madison, Esq. Secretary of State, to be published in answer to Major Jackson's statement, which we published a few days past; and have to regret its length precludes its appearing in this morning's Star—but shall appear on Tuesday.

No *Englishman* or *Federalist* is received and shall appear on Tuesday.

The president of the United States has arrived at the city of Washington.

The Centaur, an English 74, in chasing a French privateer, got becalmed under the battery at Cape Solomon, near Fort Royal, Martinique, and was obliged to surrender.

Norfolk paper.

The permanent bridge, at the middle ferry, over Schuylkill, will be so far completed, that the citizens may be gratified by walking over it to-morrow. (Sunday.) Phil. pap.

A valuable lead mine, has been lately discovered on Perkinson Creek, near the Schuylkill. The richness of it has been ascertained by chemical process to be 70 per cent. The lead produced has proved to contain much silver. The bank of ore is said to be extensive, and advantageously situated to carry on the working of it with economy. Ibid.

New York, September 28.

Important Dispatches from Mr. Pinckney, our minister at the Spanish court, arrived yesterday in the brig Hope from Cadiz. They are borne by lieut. Dalton, of the navy, who informs that Mr. Pinckney would leave Madrid on his return to the United States, on the 20th August. The ultimatum of the Spanish government is said to be of such a nature as it is impossible for the United States ever to accede to.

By JAMES MADISON, Secretary of State of the United States.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of the act of congress, passed on the 26th March last, entitled "An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act relative to the election of a president and vice-president of the United States, and declaring the officer who shall act as president, in case of vacancies in the offices both of president and vice president."—That the amendment proposed, during the last session of congress, to the constitution of the United States, respecting the manner of voting for president and vice president of the United States, has been ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several states, to wit: by those of Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, and has thereby become valid as part of the constitution of the United States.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty fifth day of September, 1804.

(Signed)
JAMES MADISON.

The Printers of the laws of the United States are requested to publish the above notification and the annexed law, three times in their Gazette.

AN ACT
supplementary to the act, entitled "An act relative to the election of a president and vice president of the United States, and declaring the officer who shall act as president, in case of vacancies in the offices both of president and vice president."

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever the amendment proposed during the present session of congress to the constitution of the United States, respecting the manner of voting for president and vice president of the United States, shall have been ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several states, the secretary of state shall forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the executive of every state, and shall also cause the same to be published, in at least one of the newspapers printed in each state, in which the laws of the United States are annually published.—The executive authority of each state shall cause a transcript of the said notification to be delivered to the electors appointed for that purpose, who shall first thereafter meet in such state, for the election of a president and vice president of the United States: and whenever the said electors shall have received the said transcript of notification, or whenever they shall meet more than five days subsequent to the publication of the ratification of the above amendment, in one of the newspapers of the state, by the secretary of state, they shall vote for president and vice president of the United States, respectively, in the manner directed by the above mentioned amendment, and having made and signed three certificates of all the votes given by them, each of which certificates shall contain two distinct lists, one, of the votes given for president, and the other, of the votes given for vice president: they shall seal up the said certificates, certifying on each, that lists of all the votes of such state given for president, and of all the votes given for vice president, is contained therein, and shall cause the said certificates to be transmitted and disposed of, and in every other respect act in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement. And every other provision of the act to which this is a supplement, and which is not virtually repealed by this act, shall extend and apply to every election of a president and vice president of the United States made in conformity to the above mentioned amendment to the constitution of the United States.

And whereas, the above mentioned amendment may be ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the states, and thereupon become immediately valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the constitution, on a day to near the day fixed by law for the meeting of the electors in the several states, that the electors shall not in every state be apprised of the said ratification, and may vote in a manner no longer conformable with the constitution, as amended, whereby several states might be deprived of their vote in the election of a president and vice president; for remedy whereof,

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the electors who shall be appointed in each state for the election of a president and vice president of the United States, shall at every such election, unless they shall have received a transcript of the notification of the ratification of the above mentioned amendment to the constitution, or unless they shall meet more than five days subsequent to the publication of the said ratification by the secretary of state, in one of the newspapers of the state, vote for president and vice president of the United States, in the following manner, that is to say: they shall vote for two persons as president and vice president, in conformity with the first section of the second article of the constitution. And

in other respects act in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement; and they shall likewise vote for one person as president, and for one person as vice president, in conformity with the above mentioned amendment of the constitution; and in other respects act in conformity with the provisions of the first section of this act. But those certificates only, if votes given for president and vice president of the United States, shall be opened by the president of the senate, for the purpose of being counted which shall contain the list or lists of votes given in conformity with the constitution, as in force on the day fixed by law for the meeting of the electors, by whom the said votes shall have been given.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever, by the provisions of the second section of this act, it shall be the duty of the electors for any state, to vote in conformity, both with the constitution, and of the proposed amendment thereto, the executive authority of such state shall cause six lists of the names of the electors of the state to be made and certified, and to be delivered to the said electors on or before the day fixed by law for them to meet and vote for president and vice president, and the said electors shall enclose one of the said lists in each of the certificates by them made and sealed, in conformity to the provisions of this act, and of the act to which this is a supplement.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 26, 1804.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

The federal papers have a thousand times asserted and insinuated that Mr. JEFFERSON, while governor of Virginia, during the revolutionary war, disgracefully deserted his post.—Without pretending to enter into a defence of his conduct in retreating from an unarmed and unfortified place before a body of one hundred British dragoons commanded by the furious and ferocious Tarleton: dispatched for the express purpose of seizing the governor and members of assembly of Virginia, it may not be amiss to shew what opinion the representatives of the people of his own state—his constituents—entertained of his behaviour on this and other occasions.

In 1781, some members of the Virginia legislature expressed some doubts whether Mr. Jefferson had conducted himself with propriety as governor of the state. These doubts induced his friends to demand an investigation of his conduct. After the closest scrutiny, and the most mature deliberation, those who at first had doubts on the subject, were fully convinced of their being unfounded; and the unanimous opinion of both houses of the legislature was expressed in the following

RESOLUTION;—
"In General Assembly, Wednesday the 12th December, 1781,
"RESOLVED, That the sincere thanks of the General Assembly of Virginia be given to our former governor, THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esquire, for his impartial and attentive administration whilst in office. The assembly with, in the strongest manner to declare the high opinion which they entertain of Mr. Jefferson's ability, rectitude, and integrity as chief magistrate of this commonwealth; and mean, by thus publicly avowing their opinion, to obviate and remove all unmerited censure.

Test. JOHN BECKLEY, C. H. D.
Agreed to by the Senate.
WILL. DREW, C. S.

We understand, that Mr. Dearborn, son of the secretary of war, is to go out to Algiers, with presents to that regency. Boston pap.

ROBBERT!
Capt. Bradshaw, from Havana, (arrived at Charleston) informs, that a few days before he sailed the royal treasury was robbed of 250,000 dollars, in double-loons:—the building, we are told, is constantly surrounded by a strong guard—but the robbers entered by the roof, which communicates with the adjoining houses, and carried off their plunder without molestation. This took place between Saturday night and Monday morning; at which time an embargo was laid upon the shipping in the harbor, and every vessel closely examined—Strict search had also been made throughout the city, but without leading to any discovery. Some of the inferior officers were suspected of being concerned in the plot. Times.

The pecuniary loss sustained by the citizens of Charleston, by the late tremendous storm at that place, is estimated in some of the papers at one million of dollars.

Captain M'Millen, who arrived at New York on Tuesday evening last from Cadiz, informs, that the talk of a war between the United States and Spain, had subsided—and that our minister at the

court of Spain, had not to his knowledge left Madrid, as reported.
General Moreau and lady were at Cadiz, and would sail for America as soon after the confinement of Mrs. Moreau as possible.

New Hampshire Election.
Federal 11057
Republican 10963

Federal majority, so far 94

MARRIED, not long since Mr. Abraham Bromwell, to Miss Betty Semore, both of this county.

On Sunday evening last, Mr. James Tilghman, to Miss Martha Waller, both of this town.

Will be sold at public sale, ON THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at the farm where the subscriber lives, a number of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Farming Utensils. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above four dollars, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

SARAH FISH.
The sale to begin at 10 o'clock. Talbot County, Oct. 9, 1804. 29

Public Sale.
ON WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst. will be offered at Public Sale, (if fair) if not the next fair day, at the subscribers farm, in Bailey's Neck, where Thomas Bogs, now resides,

Work Horses, horned Cattle, and Sheep, amongst the horned Cattle, are Oxen and Milch Cows, on a credit of nine months; further terms will be made known on the day of sale. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

GEORGE R. HAYWARD.
October 9, 1804. 3

Public Sale.
On a Credit of Twelve Months.

THE subscriber will offer for sale on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at her dwelling house, in Easton, a variety of articles consisting of Household & Kitchen Furniture, such as Beds, Chairs, Tables Looking Glasses, &c. Also, the time of a NEGRO WOMAN, for seven years.

MARY BOND.
Easton, Oct. 9, 1804. 3

Notice.
THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, to relieve him from debts which he is not fully able to pay.

WILLIAM KERNEY,
Queen-Anns-County, Oct. 9, 1804. 39

It is the wish of the Editor of the National Intelligencer to engage an individual well qualified to Report the Debates of Congress. Immediate application, with the terms that will be agreeable, is requested.

Editors of papers are requested to insert this advertisement a few times.

Notice.
THE subscriber intends petitioning the Legislature of Maryland, at their next session, for a stay in the payment of the purchase money on some escheatable Lands lying in Caroline County, for which he has obtained an escheat warrant from the Land-Office of the Eastern-Shore.

WM. BELL WHITLEY.
Caroline County, Sept. 25, 1804. 39

Lost,
ON the 7th instant, near Haddaway's Ferry, two Gold Seals and a key, on one of the seals are engraved the words "semper Fidelis," and on the other "Un Me Sufficit," linked to a piece of gilt chain. A liberal reward will be given by leaving them with the printer hereof.

October 9, 1804. 3

Washington's Life.
THE subscribers to this Work, in this county, are requested to call at the Star-Office, for the first volume.

October 9, 1804.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT a petition will be presented to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for a law to incorporate the subscribers to the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

Annapolis, Oct. 2, 1804.

Notice.
THE subscriber intends to petition the General Assembly of the State of Maryland at their next session, for an act to relieve him from debts which (from a variety of losses, &c.) he is unable to pay.

JONATHAN BREADY.
Queen Ann's County, }
October 9, 1804. 9

Bibles, Prayer Books, testaments, Psalters, Hymn Books, Methodist ditto, and a variety of School Books, Writing and Letter Paper assorted, for sale at the Star-office.

October 9, 1804.

A List of Letters
Remaining in the Post Office at Centerville, (Md.) this 1st day of October, 1804.

B.
John Brown Mark Benton
James Backman Robt. B. Billups
Wm. Barney Wm. H. Boardley
Senah Burick.

C.
Sam. N. Copper 2 Mrs. Sarah Courtney
Wm. Carmichael Edward Courtney

D.
Henry Downes John Dames
James Davidson.

G.
Wm. Gleaves Thomas Garnett
Miss Elizabeth C. Goldsborough.

H.
Thos. Hewitt Edward Harris 2
Turbutt Harris Mrs. Rebecca Hammond
Richard Harris
Mrs. Polly Hardis Benj. Hale.

K.
Rebecca Kendal James B. Knotts
Samuel Kume Miss Kent.

L.
Stephen Lowrey John Leathurberry
Mrs. Charlotte Nicholson Wm. Nicholson

P.
Wm. Palmer John Patrick.

R.
Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson

S.
Robert Ceders Nicholas Smith
John Smith Dr. T. R. P.
James Smith Spence.

T.
Dr. J. I. Traup John D. Thompson

W.
Sam. T. Wright Thomas L. L. Wall

A List of Letters
Remaining in the Post Office, in Chester-Town, October 1, 1804.

James Arthur; Hamilton Bell; John S. Blunt; Dr. Thomas Bruff; Mrs. Ann Cruckshanks; Mrs. Ann Cuff; Miss Sarah Calvert; William Collins; Geo. Corrie; Philip Chaplin; John Campbell; John Connell; Richard Chew; Philip Davis; William Embleton; John Eades; Miss Kitty Fendell; 2; Ma. Isaac Freeman; John Fort; Joseph Garnett; Mr. Guichard; James Harris; James Higgins; Robert Hall; Nathaniel Hynton; James Harper; James Henderson; Henry Kennard; John Kennard, sen.; John T. Kennard; Rebecca Lucas; Lodge No. 2; Lodge No. 4; Mr. Jane Lard; John Letherbury; Mrs. M. Moore; George Moore; George G. Medford; Doctor Matthews; Richard B. Mitchell; Miss Ann McClean; William Mathews; Mrs. Mary Miller; Joseph Pennington; Daniel Perkins; Joseph Rafin; Robert Reed; William Russell; Moses Ruth; James Richards; Simon Smith; Thomas Smith; Wm. Sutton; Daniel Taylor; the honl. James Tilghman; Samuel Thomas; Mrs. William; Edward Woodall; Mrs. Susanah Walthum; John Walker; Lyda Warfield.

To be Rented,
FOR the ensuing year, the house and lot, at present occupied by James Addings—a part of the house being calculated and ready furnished for a school room; it would be an eligible situation for a person in that line. For terms apply to
ROBERT MOORE, or
JAMES NEALL.
Easton, 10th mo. 9th. 1804.

Runaway.
THERE was committed to the goal of Frederick county, on the first ult. a negro man by the name of HARRY, but since committed confesses his name to be BEN, and says he belongs to Benjamin Berry, of Charles county, Maryland: He is about 23 years old, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, a chunky fellow, his clothing are a striped wollen waistcoat, coarse linen shirt and trousers. If his owner does not release him he will be sold for his goal fees agreeably to law.
GEORGE GREAGER, sheriff of Frederick county.
October 9, 1804. 8

The Subscriber earnestly requests those Gentlemen or Ladies who have BOOKS of his in their possession, to return them as soon as they can with convenience—He has by lending to various persons dissected a valuable Library which he wishes once more to complete.
WM. EMBLETON.
Kent County, Sept. 11, 1804. 1 am 3m

NOTICE.
I intend to petition the General Assembly of Maryland, at the ensuing session, for a law to discharge me from payment of all debts due from myself, or contracted in co-partnership—and to exonerate me from payment of all Notes, or other obligations on which I am endorser or otherwise security, on surrendering all my property for the benefit of those concerned.
HENRY DOWNES.
Queen Ann's County, }
Sept. 18, 1804. 39

To be Sold at Public Vendue.
ON Thursday the 18th October next, if fair, if not the next fair day at the subscriber's near Easton, the following Property to wit:—
Valuable HORSES, CATTLE & SHEEP,
Some **FARMING UTENSILS**, and various other articles too tedious to mention—eighteen months credit will be given on the whole, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by
WM. ARRINGTON.
Oct. 2, 1804. 39

Notice.
ALL persons having legal claims against the subscribers, as securities for Samuel Clayton, late constable for the Hundred of Tred-Haven, in Talbot County, for business done by him as constable of the said Hundred, during the time of our trusteeship are hereby desired to present the same to us for settlement, on or before the 1st day of December next, otherwise they will be excluded from any benefit thereafter.
SAMUEL SHERWOOD, & CHARLES COX, Sureties for Samuel Clayton, late constable of Tred-Haven Hundred.
Easton, Oct. 2, 1804.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT I mean to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, for an act of Insolvency.
WILLIAM STEVENS, jun.
Talbot County, Sept. 25, 1804. 6

To be Rented,
FOR the ensuing year, the House and Lots where Doctor Martin now lives.
JOSEPH MARTIN.
Sept. 11, 1804. 11

List of Letters
Remaining in the Post Office, Easton, Oct. 1, 1804.
A.
Mrs Ann Applegarth Thos Abbott Wm. Ashford.
B.
Susannah Bordley Wm. Brown John J. Bell Solomon Bryan Wm. Blake Catharine Blair Wm. Bromwell Francis Barkley Henry Berriman Loftus Bowdler James Benson Mathias Bordley Jacob Bromwell.
C.
Jabez Caldwell Edward Courley Patrick Callan Eliz. Caille John Clah Thomas Coward Jeremiah T. Chafe Mrs. Caille.
D.
John Doherty Stephen Dorden Adam Delhier John Danberry James Delahay Ann Dickinson.
E.
Lidia Edmondson James Earle, jr. Peter Edmondson.
G.
Charles Goldsborough Wm. Garey 2 John Goldsborough rough 2 Z H. Gregory Josiah Gurlev Thos Gibson Catharine Goldsborough 2 Mary Gordon Rachael A. Gatty Samuel Garey Henry Grose Margaret Gardner Caroline Goldsborough rough.
H.
Wm. Hindman James Hindman John Hopkins Robert Huen Thomas Howard Turbutt Harris Thos Hardestad Eliz. Hemler Mary Harth Thos Hardestad jr. Elizabeth Hay Joseph Harriston Peter Harrington Thomas Hale 2.
J. K.
Wm. Keen Justices of Orphans Thaddeus Jackson Court Dr. Saml. Y. Keene David Kerr, jr. James Iddings.
L.
Wm. Lowrey Mrs. Lloyd Solomon Lowe M. Lambert John Landman.
M.
Solomon Merrick James Mullican Thomas Manely Wm. Moffitt Haley Moffitt Luther Martin George Moore James Murray, jr.
N.
Henrietta Nicolls Benj. Nona Jeremiah Nicolls J. H. Nicholson Dr. P. E. Noel.
O.
Laden Ogden.
R.
Peter Richardson E. P. Robinson Parry Rhoads John Roberts.
S.
Isaac Spencer Robert Speddin Mrs. Wm. Smyth Mr. Shoemaker Dr. John Stevens, 4 Wm. B. Smyth Thos Stevens.
T.
Richard S. Thomas John Thomas Joshua Taggart Samuel Thomas James Troth.
V.
Nicholas Valliant James Veatch
W.
Henry Willis James Willson 3 Eliza White Wm. Weaver Ann Wickerham James Ward.

The Subscriber
TAKES the liberty of informing his friends and the public in general that he has opened **STORE**, on Washington Street, Easton, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Baldwin, and that he has on hand a handsome and general assortment of
Dry Goods & Groceries,
Suitable to the season; and that he intends keeping a constant supply of the best articles in that line; all of which he will sell on reasonable terms for Cash.
THOS. APPLGARTH.
Easton, Oct. 2, 1804. 4

In virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, will be sold at public vendue, at the late dwelling plantation of **George I. Dawson**, on fifth day 11th of the tenth month, (if fair, if not the next fair day)—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and plantation utensils, on a credit of six months on all fairs over three pounds, the purchaser giving bond or bill, with approved security, with interest from the day of sale. Attendance will be given by
JOHN KEMP, Executor of **G. I. Dawson**, deceased.
25th of 9th mo. 1804. 29

To be Rented,
FOR the ensuing year, the Tenement at the Head of Shoal Creek in Dorchester County, which is now in the occupation of Mr. John Vickers. This place is the property of Mrs. Enalls, to whom it would be an object to have a good blacksmith settled there, for the convenience for her own Farms. For such a tradesman it would be an advantageous situation, being not more than two miles from Cambridge, and in a well settled neighbourhood. The Dwelling House is new and very convenient for a small family, as it consists of two rooms below and one above stairs, having each a fire place; and the tenant may be accommodated with a lot containing from five to ten acres of land—Also, to be rented the Farm in Poplar Neck, Caroline County, whereon Richard Willoughby formerly lived as overseer—It consists of three fields containing each about eighty or ninety thousand corn hills. For terms apply to
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Dorchester County, Oct. 2, 1804. 6

Notice
IS hereby given, that a memorial will be presented to the General Assembly of Maryland at their next Session, for a Charter to incorporate a Company for the erection of a Toll-Bridge across the River Chester, from Chestertown to Kingston—For which purpose the citizens disposed to take a part in this useful undertaking, are invited to meet at Chestertown, at the house of Mr. Scirvin, on the third Monday of October next, at 10 o'clock.
Oct. 2, 1804. 6

Strayed or Stolen,
FROM the subscriber at L. B. in Queen Anne's County, on Saturday night the 15th of September, a Black HORSE six years old, about 15 hands high, a small star in his forehead, and one hind foot white, a small lump under his fore-top occasioned by the kick of a horse, he is shod all round. Whoever will bring him to Mr. Wm. Price at L. B. shall receive Six Dollars Reward, and all reasonable charges paid by
R. TAYLOR, or WM. PRICE.
Oct. 2, 1804. 39

Notice is hereby given,
TO all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for a law to relieve me from debts, I am, from misfortune unable to pay.
JOSEPH DAFFIN.
September 4, 1804. 6

Notice.
THE Subscriber intends petitioning the next General Assembly of Maryland, for an act of Insolvency to relieve him from debts he is unable to pay.
JAMES CRUCKSHANK.
Kent County, Oct. 2, 1804. 59

Notice.
BEING imprisoned for the space of ten months past, that I mean to petition the General Assembly of Maryland to release me from debts that I am unable through misfortunes to pay.
B. NNET H. CLARVAL.
P. Ann, Oct. 2, 1804. 69

Notice.
I Mean to petition the General Assembly of Maryland, to relieve me from debts that I am unable through misfortune to pay.
TUBMAN POLLITT.
P. Ann, Oct. 2, 1804. 69

Notice.
THE subscriber intends petitioning the next Legislature of Maryland for an act of Insolvency, to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.
JAMES BYUS.
Dorchester County, Sept. 18, 1804. 6

To be Sold.
OFFER for Sale two hundred and ten acres of Land, whereon I now live, within two miles of Centerville, in Queen Anne's County, on which is a good Dwelling House with two rooms and a passage below, and two above, and a Celler with two rooms under the whole, an excellent kitchen, with a ten feet passage between that and the dwelling house with two rooms above, also a barn, stables, carriage house, granary, and other out-houses; a peach and apple orchard of superior fruit, about twelve or fifteen acres of excellent meadow ground inclosed, and may be laid down in timothy this fall with little expence. This land is good, handomely and advantageously situated, having a never failing stream of water, running partly through and round it, with a spring of excellent water near the house, and has wood and rail timber sufficient, with care, to last fifty or sixty years; however, as it is expected no person will purchase without first taking a view thereof, a further description is unnecessary;—nearly one half the purchase money will be required, and a credit of nine or eighteen months given for the balance. For further particulars enquire of
JAMES O'BRYON, or BENJAMIN O'BRYON.
August 7, 1804.

The Subscribers have commenced Business under the firm of
Nicholson & Attwood,
And have purchased those TWO FINE SCHOONER'S, lately the property of Capt. Dawson, called the
Centreville; & the Farmer.
WHICH they will run constantly as **PACKETS**, and **GRAIN BOATS**, between the town of Centreville, and the city of Baltimore. One of the vessels will leave Centreville, and the other will leave Baltimore, on every Wednesday and Saturday precisely at 9 o'clock. They have rented commodious **GRANARIES** at the landing near Centreville, where Grain will be received—and have engaged, active, careful **SHIPPEES**, for whose good conduct they shall hold themselves responsible.—The cabins have been entirely stripped, and put into the best order for the accommodation of **Passengers**, and the utmost attention will be paid to keep them clean and comfortable.
Nicholson & Attwood,
Have opened a **GROCERY STORE** at CENTREVILLE, and received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, the following articles which they will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or Country produce.
Old Cogniac 4th proof.
French Brandy.
Jamaica & Antigua } SPIRITS.
New-England Rum.
Apple & Peach } BRANDIES.
Best Holland Gin.
Whiskey 6 years old.
Inferior do.
Madeira, Sherry, Malaga & Port } WINES.
Hylon, Hylon Skin, Young Hylon & Souchong } TEAS.
Baltimore & Philadelphia Loaf & Lump Sugars.
1st, 2d, & 3d, quality Brown Sugars.
Molasses, Soap & Candles.
1st, & 2d, quality Coffee.
Do. do. Salt.
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Allspice, Pepper, Cayenne do. Ginger, Mustard, Rice, Snuff, Raisins, Almonds, Lemmons, Limes, Olives, Capers, Anchovies—Porter, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.
Centreville, Sept. 4, 1804. 11

Notice.
IS HEREBY GIVEN to all whom it may concern that I intend petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to relieve me from debts, which through misfortune and otherwise, I am unable to pay.
NATHAN C. NEWTON.
Sept. 18 1804. 6

Now Published.
FORENSIC ELOQUENCE.
Sketches of Trials in Ireland FOR HIGH TREASON, &c. INCLUDING THE
The Speeches of Mr. Curran at Length—accompanied by certain papers illustrating the history and present state of that Country &c. As the subscribers to this Book are much scattered over the Continent, and as the expence attending it has been considerable the Publisher respectfully hopes that they will take the earliest opportunity of sending for it.
N. B. The above Books are to be had at the Star-office, Caslon; Mr. Richard Hayward's, Cambridge; and of Mr. John Douglass, Head of Chester.
September 25. 4

Notice.
THE subscriber intends petitioning the next general assembly for an act of insolvency to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.
JOHN R. BROWWELL.
Talbot county, Sept. 25, 1804. 6

Notice.
THE subscriber intends petitioning the next general assembly for an act of insolvency to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.
JOHN R. BROWWELL.
Talbot county, Sept. 25, 1804. 6

Notice.
THE subscriber intends petitioning the next general assembly for an act of insolvency to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.
JOHN R. BROWWELL.
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JOHN R. BROWWELL.
Talbot county, Sept. 25, 1804. 6

Notice.
THE subscriber intends petitioning the next general assembly for an act of insolvency to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.
JOHN R. BROWWELL.
Talbot county, Sept. 25, 1804. 6

Notice.
THE subscriber intends petitioning the next general assembly for an act of insolvency to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.
JOHN R. BROWWELL.
Talbot county, Sept. 25, 1804. 6

Notice.
THE subscriber intends petitioning the next general assembly for an act of insolvency to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.
JOHN R. BROWWELL.
Talbot county, Sept. 25, 1804. 6

This is to Give Notice.
THAT the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of **Deveron Fitchell**, late of Dorchester County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the twenty-sixth day of March next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands, this 25th day of September, eighteen hundred and four.
PLANNER ELLIOTT, and SARAH ELLIOTT, his Wife.
N. B. A dividend will be struck on said estate on the day and year aforesaid, at Cambridge, in Dorchester County.
49 P. E. & Wife.

Will be Sold at Public Sale,
ON WEDNESDAY, the 10th of October next, (if fair) if not, the next fair day, at the farm of the subscriber lying on Miles River, on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, a number of valuable
Work Horses, and Oxen, milch Cows, young Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, with a variety of Farming Utensils, such as ploughs, harrows, &c. &c. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOHN HUGHES.
N. B. A valuable pair of well broke Carriage horses at private sale. J. H. Miles River, Sept. 25, 1804. 3

To be Rented,
THE subscribers house in **George Town, Kent county**, long celebrated as a tavern, and occupied by himself as such for many years, together with all the appertinances belonging thereto, viz. a granary, billiard room, stable, carriage house, smoke house, an excellent garden, and lot adjoining the same. Also, a lot containing two and a half acres, adjoining Mrs. Wilson's property, in said town—as several packets ply weekly and regularly between the above place and Baltimore, and convey a great number of passengers, who suffer great inconvenience for want of a tavern to accommodate them, the above situation has become more eligible, and great encouragement will be given a person who will open a public house there.—The above property will be rented, together, or separately, and possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to **John Ireland, Esq.** George Town Cross Roads, or to the subscriber, in Chester Town.
WILLIAM POPE, Sen'r.
August 19, 1804. 11

For Sale,
A **MERCHANT MILL** and Farm, situated in the Head of Queen Anne's county, Eastern Shore, Maryland, within one and a quarter miles of the Head of Chester; and within thirteen miles of Duck creek, on the main road leading from the Head of Chester, to Centreville, on Unicorn branch: which branch enters into Chester river, & with in one and a half miles of a good landing on said river. The mill-house is large and convenient, built of brick about five years since; has two water wheels, two pair of burr stones, and one pair of country ditto; the machinery being new and adapted in the most complete manner for Merchant Work. Convenient to the Mill on a fine high situation stands the Dwelling House, which is large and convenient, with two rooms and a passage of ten feet wide on the first floor, and three chambers on the second floor. Likewise a good House for a Miller or Cooper, and a Cooper's Shop, calculated for four hands to work in. There is also on the premises a good Stable for eight Horses, all of which buildings have been built since the spring of 1802. There is a good seat for a Saw Mill, and an excellent white oak frame on the premises ready for erecting the same. The tumbling dam was lately put in new, and is found and secure. The Unicorn branch is a never failing Stream of Water; and is allowed by competent judges to be the safest and best on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The Farm contains nearly one hundred acres of Land (exclusive of the Mill Pond); the soil is adapted to Wheat, Rye, Corn or Clover. There is on said premises a young Orchard of two hundred thriving Apple Trees, well enclosed. There is convenient to the Dwelling House a never failing Spring of good Water. This property is in the heart of a good Wheat Country, and is also a most excellent stand for country work. For terms apply to the subscriber in Bridge-Town, Kent county.
JOHN CAMPBELL.
January 31, 1804. 11

The Subscriber will Rent
Unicorn Mill,
For one or more years—and give possession New Years. Application to be made as above.
Notice.
THE subscriber intends petitioning the next general assembly for an act of insolvency to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.
JOHN R. BROWWELL.
Talbot county, Sept. 25, 1804. 6

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Talbot county, Sept. 25, 1804. 6

MARYLAND GENERAL COURT.
SEPTEMBER TERM, 1804.
ORDERED, by the Court, that the business of the several Counties of the Eastern Shore, standing for trial in this Court, be arranged in the following order:—
Cecil & Kent, } On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, in the first week.
Queen Anne's & Caroline, } On Friday, and Saturday, in the same week.
Dorchester & Talbot, } On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, in the second week.
Worcester & Somerset, } On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, in the same week.

That all Subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials in **Cecil and Kent** counties, be returnable on the first day of the term at 10 o'clock A. M.—and that the hour of return be inserted in Subpoenas.
That all Subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials in **Queen Anne's and Caroline** counties, be returnable on Friday 10 o'clock, A. M.—and that the hour of return be inserted as above.
That all Subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials in **Dorchester and Talbot** counties, be returnable on Monday 10 o'clock, A. M.—and that the hour of return be inserted as above.
That all Subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials in **Worcester and Somerset** counties, be returnable on Thursday 10 o'clock, A. M.—and that the hour of return be inserted as above.
Ordered, that the Clerk of this Court, cause this order to be published weekly in the Talbot papers.
Test,
4 **JAMES EARLE, jun. clerk.**

Mediterranean Passports.
NOTICE is hereby given, that it has been deemed expedient to change the form of the Mediterranean passport issued to vessels of the United States; that from the eighth day of July next, that those of the new form will be used at the custom-houses to every vessel, for which application may be made, on a compliance with the terms prescribed by law, and surrendering the former passport of which the may be possessed, if any, in which latter case no fees will be required for the exchange; and that by an arrangement agreed upon by the Barbary powers, with whom we are at peace, either the old or the new form of passport will be sufficient to protect the vessels of the United States, from capture until the 1st of July, 1805, after which the old form of passport will be unavailable and the new one alone in use.
Department of State, }
23d of May, 1804. }
The printers of the laws of the United States are requested to insert the above in the Gazette twice a week for the space of six months, and the collectors of the Customs to keep copies of it posted up in their offices.
June 5.

This is to give Notice.
THAT the Subscriber of Talbot County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of **James Earle Denny**, 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 third day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate. Given under my hand, this 3d day of September, Anno Domini, 1804.
HENRY BANNING, Exr. of **J. E. Denny.**
September 4, 1804. 6

Twenty-five Cents reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the first instant, an apprentice Lad about eighteen years of age, by the name of **Uriah Dialing**. All persons are forbidden harboring him, or masters of vessels from taking him away. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and brings him home shall receive the above reward paid by
WILLIAM WELCH.
Talbot county, September 25, 1804. 3

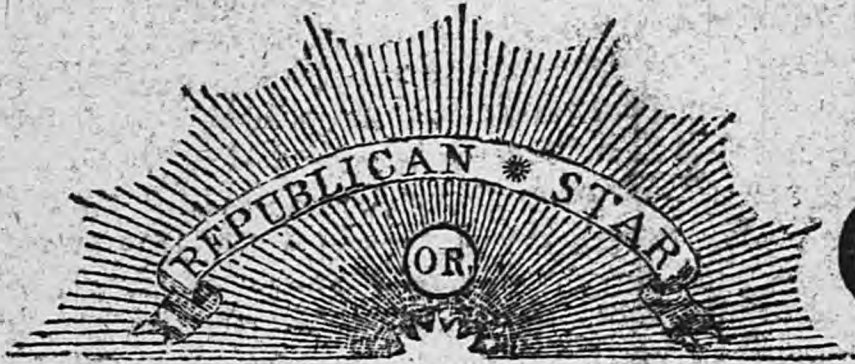
Notice.
THE subscriber intends petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to relieve him from debts, which through misfortune he is unable to pay.
JAMES TURNER, jun.
Talbot county, Sept. 25, 1804. 6

Wants a Situation.
A MAN capable of teaching the English and Latin languages grammatically, geography, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, geometry and trigonometry, with their application to mensuration, land surveying and navigation. A line directed to G. R. and left with the printer, or to T. R. Wye Mills, will be duly attended to.
September 18, 1804. 39

Notice.
THE subscriber intends petitioning the next general assembly for an act of insolvency to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.
JOHN R. BROWWELL.
Talbot county, Sept. 25, 1804. 6

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Talbot county, Sept. 25, 1804. 6



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

[VOL. 3....6.]

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1804.

[NO. 7....267.]

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

By JAMES MADISON, Secretary of State of the United States.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of the act of congress, passed on the 26th March last, entitled "An act supplementary to the act, entitled 'An act relative to the election of a president and vice-president of the United States, and declaring the officer who shall act as president, in case of vacancies in the offices both of president and vice-president.'" That the amendment proposed, during the last session of congress, to the constitution of the United States, respecting the manner of voting for president and vice-president of the United States, has been ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several States, to wit: by those of Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, and has thereby become valid as part of the constitution of the United States.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty fifth day of September, 1804.

(Signed)
JAMES MADISON.

The Printers of the Laws of the United States are requested to publish the above notification and the annexed law, three times in their Gazettes.

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act, entitled "An act relative to the election of a president and vice-president of the United States; and declaring the officer who shall act as president, in case of vacancies in the offices both of president and vice-president."

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever the amendment proposed during the present session of congress to the constitution of the United States, respecting the manner of voting for president and vice-president of the United States, shall have been ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several States, the secretary of state shall forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the executive of every State, and shall also cause the same to be published, in at least one of the newspapers printed in each State, in which the laws of the United States are annually published.—The executive authority of each State shall cause a transcript of the said notification to be delivered to the electors appointed for that purpose, who shall first thereafter meet in such State, for the election of a president and vice-president of the United States: and whenever the said electors shall have received the said transcript of notification, or whenever they shall meet more than five days subsequent to the publication of the ratification of the above amendment, in one of the newspapers of the State, by the secretary of State, they shall vote for president and vice-president of the United States, respectively, in the manner directed by the above mentioned amendment, and having made and signed three certificates of all the votes given by them, each of which certificates shall contain two distinct lists, one, of the votes given for president, and the other, of the votes given for vice-president: they shall seal up the said certificates, certifying on each, that lists of all the votes of such State given for president, and of all the votes given for vice-president, is contained therein, and shall cause the said certificates to be transmitted and disposed of, and in every other respect act in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement. And every other provision of the act to which this is a supplement, and which is not virtually repealed by this act, shall extend and apply to every election of a president and vice-president of the United States made in conformity to the above mentioned amendment to the constitution of the United States.

And whereas, the above mentioned amendment may be ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the States, and thereupon become immediately valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the constitution, on a day so near the day

fixed by law for the meeting of the electors in the several States, that the electors shall not in every State be apprised of the said ratification, and may vote in a manner no longer conformable with the constitution, as amended, whereby several States might be deprived of their vote in the election of a president and vice-president; for remedy whereof,

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the electors who shall be appointed in each State for the election of a president and vice-president of the United States, shall, in every such election, unless they shall have received a transcript of the notification of the ratification of the above mentioned amendment to the constitution, or unless they shall meet more than five days subsequent to the publication of the said ratification by the secretary of State, in one of the newspapers of the State, vote for president and vice-president of the United States, in the following manner, that is to say: they shall vote for two persons as president and vice-president, in conformity with the first section of the second article of the constitution. And in other respects act in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this act is a supplement; and they shall likewise vote for one person as president, and for one person as vice-president, in conformity with the above mentioned amendment of the constitution; and in other respects act in conformity with the provisions of the first section of this act. But those certificates only, if votes given for president and vice-president of the United States, shall be opened by the president of the senate, for the purpose of being counted which shall contain the list or lists of votes given in conformity with the constitution, as in force on the day fixed by law for the meeting of the electors, by whom the said votes shall have been given.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever, by the provisions of the second section of this act, it shall be the duty of the electors for any State, to vote in conformity, both with the constitution, and of the proposed amendment thereto, the executive authority of such State shall cause six lists of the names of the electors of the State to be made and certified, and to be delivered to the said electors on or before the day fixed by law for them to meet and vote for president and vice-president, and the said electors shall enclose one of the said lists in each of the certificates by them made and sealed, in conformity to the provisions of this act, and of the act to which this is a supplement.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 26, 1804.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

Will be sold at public sale,
ON THURSDAY, the 18th instant,
at the farm where the subscriber lives, a number of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Farming Utensils. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above four dollars, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

SARAH FISH.
The sale to begin at 10 o'clock.
Talbot County, Oct. 9, 1804. 29

Public Sale,
On a Credit of Twelve Months.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at her dwelling house, in Easton, a variety of articles consisting of

Household & Kitchen Furniture, such as Beds, Chairs, Tables Looking Glasses, &c. Also, the time of a NEGRO WOMAN, for seven years.

MARY BOND.
Easton, Oct. 9, 1804. 3

Washington's Life.

THE subscribers to this Work, in this county, are requested to call at the Star-Office, for the first volume.
October 9, 1804.

Notice is hereby given, THAT a petition will be presented to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for a law to incorporate the subscribers to the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

Annapolis Oct. 2, 1804.

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

To be Sold at Public Vendue,
ON Thursday the 18th October next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the subscriber's near Easton, the following Property to wit:—

Valuable HORSES, CATTLE & SHEEP.
Some FARMING UTENSILS, and various other articles too tedious to mention—eighteen months credit will be given on the whole, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by
WM. ARRINGTON.
Oct. 2, 1804. 39

For Sale, in Chester-Town,
A GOOD FRAME DWELLING-HOUSE and KITCHEN, with a new brick meat house, and log stable—also a well of good water in the yard, with about three eighths of an acre of ground for a garden, under a good post and rail fence. This property is on the main-street, and is a convenient situation for selling groceries and coarse dry goods. Any person wishing to purchase will apply for particulars to the subscriber, now living on the premises, at which time they will have an opportunity of seeing the property.
JAMES LENOX.
September 18, 1804. 6

A valuable Farm for Sale.
THE Subscriber being duly authorized, and empowered by the Rev. William Gibson, and Mrs. Ann Gibson, (his mother) to sell and dispose of their Farm and Plantation—hereby offers the same for sale. It consists of a very fine and fertile soil, adapted to the growth of every kind of produce, and is beautifully situated on the waters of Hunting Creek which issues out of Mile's River, in Talbot county: It contains by estimation about 320 acres of land, chiefly cleared; and abounds with fish, fowl and others in their usual seasons. The title is believed to be indisputable—A liberal credit will be allowed to the purchaser. Persons desirous of purchasing, may know the terms more particularly by applying to the subscriber in Easton.
OWEN KENNARD, Attorney in fact.
Easton, Sept. 4, 1804. 15

For Sale.
Sixty thousand acres of Land, in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, about 120 miles from Philadelphia, and from 15 to 20 from the Delaware.

This Land is admirably calculated for grafs and grain, in a very healthy country, somewhat hilly, but by no means mountainous. It is plentifully supplied with good water, abounds in Mill Seats, and is within a few miles of the Village of Belknap, which will probably be the County Town. A turnpike road is expected to be soon laid out, near the upper end of the land, running from the Susquehanna to the Delaware; and at the Delaware meeting a turnpike leading directly to the North River, a great part of which is already completed.

Thirty-five families are settled on the tract, by purchase from me; having been on the land, I can recommend, but I am desirous that every man who means to purchase, should examine it personally, as I trust the more it is known the better will it be liked.

The value of the tract must be much increased by its small distance from Philadelphia, there being no large body of good unsettled land, that I know of, so near that city.

One third or one fourth of the purchase money (as may suit the buyer) must be paid down, the residue in 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 yearly payments, with interest.

EDWARD TILGHMAN.
Philadelphia, Septem- }
ber 7, 1804. } t25D.

This is to Give Notice,

THAT the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Severn Fitchell, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the twenty-sixth day of March next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands, this 25th day of September, eighteen hundred and four.

PLANNER ELLIOTT, and }
SARAH ELLIOTT, his Wife. }

N. B. A dividend will be struck on said estate on the day and year aforesaid, at Cambridge, in Dorchester county.
49 P. E. & Wife.

Public Sale.
ON WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst. will be offered at Public Sale, (if fair) if not the next fair day, at the subscriber's farm, in Bailey's Neck, where Thomas Bogs, now resides,
Work Horses, horned Cattle, and Sheep, amongst the horned Cattle, are Oxen and Milch Cows, on a credit of nine months; further terms will be made known on the day of sale. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
GEORGE R. HAYWARD.
October 9, 1804. 3

By Order of the Chancellor.

THE creditors of John Winn Harrison, deceased; of Talbot county, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof to the Chancellor, within three months after this date, being the day appointed for the sale of a part of the Real Estate of said John Winn Harrison, dec'd.

JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee.
Talbot County, Aug. 6, 1804. 6

Notice.

ALL persons having legal claims against the subscribers, as securities for Samuel Clayton, late constable for the Hundred of Tred-Haven, in Talbot County, for business done by him as constable of the said Hundred, during the time of our suretyship are hereby desired to present the same to us for settlement, on or before the 1st day of December next, otherwise they will be excluded from any benefit thereafter.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD, &
CHARLES COX, Sureties for Samuel Clayton, late constable of Tred-Haven Hundred.
Easton, Oct. 2, 1804.

The Subscriber

TAKES the liberty of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has opened STORE, on Washington street, Easton, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Baldwin, and that he has on hands a handsome and general assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,
Suitable to the season; and that he intends keeping a constant supply of the best articles in that line; all of which he will sell on reasonable terms for Cash.

THOS. APPLGARTH.
Easton, Oct. 2, 1804. 4

To be Rented,

FOR the ensuing year, the House and Lots where Doctor Martin now lives.

JOSEPH MARTIN.
Sept. 11, 1804. 15

To be Rented,

FOR the ensuing year, the Tenement at the Head of Shoal Creek in Dorchester County, which is now in the occupation of Mr. John Vickers. This place is the property of Mrs. Enalls, to whom it would be an object to have a good blacksmith settled there, for the convenience for her own Farms. For such a tradesman it would be an advantageous situation, being not more than two miles from Cambridge, and in a well settled neighbourhood. The Dwelling-House is new and very convenient for a small family, as it consists of two rooms below and one above stairs, having each a fire place; and the tenant may be accommodated with a lot containing from five to ten acres of land—Also, to be rented the Farm in Poplar Neck, Caroline County, whereon Richard Willoughby formerly lived as overseer—It consists of three fields containing each about eighty or ninety thousand corn hills. For terms apply to
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Dorchester County, Oct. 2, 1804. 6

From the REPUBLICAN SPY.

INCENDIARY PAMPHLET.

The people of the United States have been so often deceived by the false alarms raised by the federalists, that it is astonishing the public mind should now be warped or biased by federal representation. The federal party appear at the bar of public reason like a perjured witness in a court of justice. They are both equally deserving of confidence and belief. The people ought to believe as much in the assertions of the federal party as a court of justice would in the testimony of a forewarned man—and no more. The federalists raised an alarm about an invasion from France, and squandered millions on the standing army, under pretence of defending the country,

and then acknowledged that there was never any danger of invasion.

They alarmed the people with a cry that religion would be destroyed if Mr. Jefferson was elected to the presidency; Mr. Jefferson was elected, and religion never flourished in a greater degree.

I they said that public credit would be ruined by the present administration; that the public debt would be swept off, if the democrats gained the ascendancy in our national councils; and instead of being swept off, fourteen millions of it have been paid off, and public credit never was so good as at the present time.

All these false and vain alarms answered in some degree the designs of the authors of them. They stopped, for a time, the progress of republican principles. The federal faction have always some bugbear to thrust into public view, to terrify timid minds, and to prevent timid men from abandoning the standard of rebellion.

The party, whenever they have found themselves hard pressed, have raised an alarm, and thereby more than once prevented a total overthrow. The alarm argument has been so often used by the federalists, that it almost ceases to excite popular feeling. The people of this country have been so long accustomed to the hearing of federal reports, of French invasions—Ocean massacres, tub plots, and the burning of meeting-houses, and have been so often disappointed by the failure of federal predictions, that they now excite as little interest as the prophecies of Richard Brothers. Federal alarms, like the hysteric fits of an old man, cease to agitate by being too common.

These reflections are suggested by a perusal of an inflammatory pamphlet, entitled "A Defence of the Massachusetts Legislature." This pamphlet is distributed gratis, throughout the Commonwealth by a set of desperate men who, to preserve a bare majority in our State legislature, are willing to excite a rebellion against the general government. The object of the pamphleteer is to induce a belief among the people of New England, that their interests are sacrificed to the ambition of Virginia. Not a single argument is adduced to support this charge; but the alarm is raised, and this the monarchists think is sufficient to prolong their political existence beyond the fifth of November. The pamphleteer makes an arbitrary division of the United States into Northern and Southern. He includes as many States in the southern division as he pleases, attributes to them what designs he pleases without a particle of proof, that they have any other design than the welfare of the Union.

"The term Southern States (says the incendiary) is intended to include the States of Maryland, Virginia, and all south and west of those States. The term Northern States, is intended to include Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.—The Middle States (including the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware) are not taken into view in this comparison; for while they constitute an immensely valuable and important section of the Union, they are not united by any common or peculiar interest which inclines them to combine in a political system distinct from the rest of the confederacy. They are more likely on important questions and measures, separately to espouse the policy of one or the other of the great sections of the Union."—The pamphleteer here pays a compliment to the integrity of the Middle States.—"They are not united (says he) by any common or peculiar interest, which inclines them to combine in a political system distinct from the rest of the confederacy." It would be a fortunate circumstance if the Massachusetts Legislature, by their acts, should refuse to encourage combinations in the political system distinct from the rest of the confederacy.

"They (the Middle States) are more likely on important questions and measures separately to espouse the policy of one or the other of the great sections of the Union." The incendiary writer, in this short sentence, gives up the whole of his argument (if such it can be called) that the State of Virginia is determined to trample on the rights of the northern States. Let the designs of Virginia be ever so ambitious. Let her wish to tyrannize be ever so great, she would receive an effectual check from the Middle States; for (says the writer) they are more likely on important questions and measures separately to espouse the policy of one or the other of the great sections of the Union." The Middle

States then, according to the acknowledgment of the pamphleteer, are a complete check upon the designs of either the Northern or Southern sections, and would espouse the cause of the one as likely as the cause of the other." If (as the writer acknowledges) the Middle States have no interest to combine against the rest of the confederacy, they would undoubtedly protect the Union, (or as the pamphleteer is pleased to term it, the confederacy) against the ambitious views either of Virginia or New England.

But the alarm about Virginia influence, and Virginia ambition, is as 'groundless' as the alarm of a French invasion was declared to be by the federalists in 1800. Let the people of New England remember, that the same party which charges Virginia with forming the most atrocious plans against the liberties of the Northern States, is the very same that has deceived them a thousand times over. Let them remember, that the same party which squandered four millions of dollars on the standing army—the same which put three one million five hundred thousand dollars into the pockets of the rich, by the 8 per cent. loan—the same party, (with Hamilton and Pickens as leaders) that wished to involve this country in the vortex of European politics, is the very same that raised this hue and cry about Virginia. Let the people of New England remember these things and then ask themselves, if any credit is due to the suggestions of a party, guilty of so many deceptions, and covered with such a multiplicity of crimes.

The following letter, communicated to the Secretary of State, is published at the request of the Marquis De Casa Yrujo.

SIR,

Having been absent from Philadelphia for these 18 days past and travelled far into a part of Virginia where I had no opportunity to see the late newspapers from the northward, it is but to day on my return to Washington I have been apprised of a publication highly injurious to my character, which under the garb of sworn evidence has been made by a certain W. Jackson of Philadelphia in the paper of which he is the Editor called the Political Register.

Had the said evidence appeared isolated, with no other weight but the name of the Editor and the circumstances of his deposition, I would have treated his malicious attack with the silence of contempt as all the facts therein related even when true would not prove I had violated the laws of this country nor the duties of my station, but a letter from the President of the United States to Jackson having been circulated along with his evidence, this circumstance alone, although the President does not express his opinion upon the subject stamps this affair with a degree of importance, it would have been otherwise divested of.

For this reason and for the respect I owe to the President of the United States to this government and to myself, I have thought proper in thus addressing you, to enter into the explanation of this transaction, innocent in itself, consonant with the laws of my country, proper in my station and which cannot be disfigured even by the artifice of insidious malignity.

In a country where the liberty of the press prevails, its use must be a shield of defence, as it is an instrument of attack. This is consonant with justice and congenial with the principle of equal rights, it is then legal to establish a defence by the press against the attacks made thro' the medium of the press. This sacred principle of self-defence is as inherent to political states, as it is to individuals, and when an offence is thus made against a sovereign which cannot be brought into a court of justice it is not only the right, but also, it is the duty of the representative of that sovereign or nation to repel the attack with the same weapons, which are made use of for his injury—

Were the foreign ministers to be deprived of this right, enjoyed by every individual who breathes the air of the United States they would be reduced to the sad condition of distinguished slaves in the very centre of the land of liberty. For some time past some of the Philadelphia newspapers had published paragraphs and circulated comments about the existing differences between the king of Spain and the United States, mutilating facts, altering circumstances and drawing false conclusions highly contrary to the character of justice and generosity so often and so magnanimously proved by the king my master; I myself was pointed out as the author of some letters from Cadiz and Madrid, although I never knew of them but by the newspapers, and with the same injustice, an abusive paragraph against the President was since attributed to me; thus the public mind was poisoned with incorrect accounts and obnoxious conclusions—under such circumstances I believed then, and I believe now, it was not only my right but also my duty to check the torrent of impressions as contrary to truth as to the interest of my country. Being very well acquainted with the great influence of public opinion in a popular government as is that of the United States, with a just intention of bringing the subjects of discussion under a forcible point of view which had been carefully concealed, and presenting them to the public eye under new aspects, and apprehending that the editors who had previously espoused a party on the question would refuse to insert in their papers my intended publication, I thought that Mr. Jackson among others would not perhaps have the reluctance which I anticipated in the former. I requested him to call upon me and having acceded to my request, after a desultory conversation about the news of the day, of Mr. Pinckney having called for his passports (my apprehensions of the rashness) and the detriment which would arise from a war between two nations invited by their reciprocal interests to the preservation of peace, I told him he could do more good to his country by advocating peace, than by the warlike principles, he was proclaiming in his paper—I dwelt awhile upon this topic and finished by bringing forward the only object of our meeting and telling him that if so disposed, I could give to him for publication explanations and elucidations which could not fail to be favorable to the cause of peace, and that for his trouble he would have the acknowledgments that would be proper; those were my only words upon this head in all the course of our conversation, in this offer I had in view but the just compensation which is due to an editor of a newspaper full of advertisements as Mr. Jackson's for the room that my intended essays would have occupied in his Gazette, or a reward for his labour if he was to take upon himself to couch my ideas in a more correct language than I could do it myself. Surely the honor of a man who is in the habit of retailing the space of his paper by lines should not be hurt at a just compensation which was offered, when it was questioned of occupying some columns of it, and Mr. Jackson is less excusable in the perversion of my meaning (converting under oath a mere furnishing of his own into the affirmation of a fact) as I repeatedly told him, "Sir, this is not a diplomatic intrigue, it is a plain case, and if there was any thing dishonorable in it I would be the last man to propose it, and you would be the last man to whom it would be proposed by me." Why Mr. Jackson has omitted in his affidavit these expressions, of mine, so illustrative of my true meaning, is better known to himself, but if he is a man of honor I defy him to deny them; and leave to your consideration, Sir, if it had been my intention to persuade a person to an improper conduct I would have been so awkward as to bring the sentiments of the most scrupulous honor before his eyes; it is evident that Mr. Jackson has perverted the meaning of the compensation offered, and this is the more ridiculous as the only thing which in rigor was contemplated by me was the mechanical part of his office, that is the printing of my publications; it could be apprehended that a foreign minister would risk an intrigue to bribe directly or indirectly a high officer of a crown, depository of the secrets of state and director of its measures, but to bribe Mr. Jackson, the editor of a newspaper whose sheets are scarcely to be seen across the waters of the Schuylkill and the Delaware, without a place in the government, without personal influence, to bribe him for the typographical publication of ideas which were not his own, by their nature perfectly harmless and legal, is a conjecture only to be suggested by a wicked heart or a miserable head. I repeat that the only apprehended refusal of the editors who had espoused a side of the question contrary to my ideas determined me to call on the said W. Jackson; but although I consider him a man of some talents, he is highly deceived if he supposes I could mistake his pen for the key to the temple of Janus.

Where is then what he so very politely is pleased to term my infamous purpose? Is it the elucidations or explanations proposed? Surely not as he knew very little of them, and even if known they were perfectly innocent. Was it in their tendency? that it is impossible when their object was by his own confession the peace and advantage of our two countries; was it in the attempt of publishing them? it is demonstrated that in such circumstances I have not only the right, but it was even my duty to do it; was it in the tender of the compensation? it is evident there was no more indecency in this proceeding than there is in the offer or the present of a fee to a lawyer or to a physician; where then the offence to Mr. Jackson's honor or to the rights of his country?

If Mr. Jackson has proceeded with a culpable levity and affirming under oath that he had penetrated my infamous purpose when it is evident he had completely mistaken it, he has been not less incorrect in asserting upon oath that I had mentioned to him to have myself received a letter from New Orleans, which stated there was a letter at that place in Mr. Jefferson's hand writing which declared that if the settlers between the Mississippi and the Rio Perdido would raise the American colours they should be supported.—No, Sir, it is not true although given under oath by Mr. Jackson, that I had received such a letter. I only told him in the way of conversation, and not for any other purpose whatever, that there were in Philadelphia one or two letters from New Orleans, mentioning the above account. I never informed him I had received one, as in reality this was not the case; that such letter or letters, under the above mentioned date, have been written from New Orleans is a fact known by some people in the city. I myself have seen one of them directed to a very respectable person in Philadelphia, and if authorized by him I would mention his name, but after the President's declaration I am convinced of the falsehood of the assertion, and persuaded that calumnies can be invented and propagated with the same facility in New Orleans as they are done in Philadelphia.

This, Sir, is the history of this transaction, ridiculously magnified by Mr. Jackson who has presented it to the public, with as much solemnity, as if he had discovered the gun powder plot or the conspiracies of Fiesque and of Bedmar—all the heinous crime is that I wished to make use with decency and decorum of the incontestible right I possess of self-defence applying it to my sovereign and to my country; the intended elucidations have since appeared in other papers under the signature of Graviola Manent, and by the perusal of those essays, you may easily judge if their contents are of a nature to bribe Mr. Jackson with any acknowledgment, as he declares in his evidence, or if there is in them to be found a single expression contrary to the respect due to the government or to this country; the use I have made of the liberty of the press cannot be disputed without attacking the constitution, as the law does not consider in its salutary restrictions the publisher but the publication, and if this does not infringe the law, it would be a criminal attempt to refrain any person in the United States from the exercise of this sacred right; this is, Sir, what was intended to be done and has since been done by me; my mean have been just and legal, my object pure and benevolent, and can only give offence to persons, who groaning under pique and disappointment entertain their expiring hopes of retrieving their shattered fortunes, on the public calamities of a war, for such persons the doctrine of advocating peace cannot be but high treason.

I would have demanded from this government the punishment of the said Jackson, for the offence of converting a mere surmise of his into the affirmation of a fact, and employed under his perverted idea an infamous and defamatory language, had I not anticipated that when the particulars of this letter shall be known to the public I shall be completely avenged by the severity of his feelings.

Although the vindication of my conduct exclusively belongs to my King and government, a favorable opinion of the good people of America is far from being indifferent to me. For the reason and for the degree of interest and importance that the circulation of the President's letter has impressed into this affair I have thus condescended publicly to notice an incorrect affidavit with unjust and abominable conclusions. With sentiments of high consideration,

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most ob't. humble serv't.

EL MARQUIS DE CASA YRUJO.

James Madison, Esq.

Washington, October 2, 1804.

P. S. I have referred to the last what Mr. Jackson has mistakenly introduced to imply that I had assumed a contemptuous style by refusing to term the administration "the government."

On this head I am particularly desirous of vindicating myself, as it is so foreign to my disposition.—In truth during the debates of Congress in 1798, I learnt the difference between the two terms, and in speaking to Mr. Jackson, I mentioned the administration and added "not to say government," thereby meaning to distinguish between the administration and the three branches of the legislature which constitute the government.—Thus this apparently disrespectful language evinces only the cautious precision of a foreigner.

So many misconstructions, if they had not been given upon oath, I could not have suspected of being accidental.

The Marquis de Casa Yrujo refuses those editors, who have inserted Mr. Jackson's statement, in justice to him also to insert the above communication.

The following is the ADDRESS, lately delivered by the PRESIDENT of the United States, to the Chiefs of the Osage Nation. We offer it to the public, with a confidence that the sentiments of good will it breathes towards the aborigines of the soil, will afford as much pleasure to the reader, as they confer honor on the government.

My Children, White hairs, Chiefs and Warriors of the Osage Nation.

I repeat to you assurances of the satisfaction it has given me to receive you here. Besides the labor of such a journey, the confidence you have shewn in the honor and friendship of my country-

men is peculiarly gratifying, and I hope you have seen that your confidence was justly placed, that you have found yourselves, since you crossed the Mississippi, among brothers and friends with whom you were as safe as at home.

My Children: I sincerely weep with you over the graves of your chiefs and friends, who fell by the hands of their enemies lately descending the Osage river. Had they been prisoners, and living, we would have recovered them: but no voice can awake the dead, no power undo what is done; on this side of the Mississippi where our government has been long established, and our authority organized our friends visiting us are safe. We hope it will not be long before our voice will be heard and our arm respected, by those who meditate to injure our friends, on the other side of that river; in the mean time Governor Harrison will be directed to take proper measures to inquire into the circumstances of the transaction, to report them to us for consideration and for the further measures they may require.

My Children: By late arrangements with France and Spain, we now take their place as your neighbours, friends and fathers; and we hope you will have no cause to regret the change. It is so long since our fathers came from beyond the great waters, that we have lost the memory of it, and seem to have grown out of this land, as you have done; never more will you have occasion to change your fathers. We are all now of one family, born in the same land, and bound to live as brothers, and the strangers from beyond the great waters are gone from among us, the great Spirit has given you strength, and has given us strength; not that we might hurt one another, but to do each other all the good in our power. Our dwellings indeed are very far apart; but not too far to carry on commerce and useful intercourse. You have furs and peltries which we want, and we have clothes and other useful things that you want; let us employ ourselves then in mutually accommodating each other. To begin this on our part, it was necessary to know what nations inhabited the great country called Louisiana, which embraces all the waters of the Mississippi and Missouri, what number of peltries they could furnish, what quantities and kinds of merchandise they would require, where would be the deposits most convenient for them, and to make an exact map of all these waters. For this purpose I sent a beloved man, Capt. Lewis, one of my own household, to learn something of the people with whom we are now united, to let you know we are your friends, to invite you, to come and see us, and to tell us how we can be useful to you. I thank you for the readiness with which you have listened to his voice, and for the favor you shewed him in his passage up the Missouri. I hope your countrymen will favor and protect him as far as they extend. On his return we shall hear what he has seen and learnt, and proceed to establish trading houses where our red brethren shall think best, and to exchange commodities with them on terms with which they will be satisfied.

With the same views I had prepared another party to go up the Red river to its source, thence to the source of the Arkansas, and down to its mouth, but I will now give orders that they shall only go a small distance up the Red river this season, and return to tell us what they have seen, and that they shall not set out for the head of that river till the ensuing spring, when you will be at home, and will I hope, guide and guard them on their journey. I also propose the next year to send another small party up the river Kansas to its source; thence to the head of the river of the Panis, and down to its mouth, and others up the river on the North side of the Missouri. For guides along these rivers we must make arrangements with the nations inhabiting them.

My Children:—I was sorry to learn that a schism had taken place in your nation, and that a part of your people had withdrawn with the great track, to the Arkansas river, we will send an agent to them and will use our best offices to prevail on them to return, and to live in alliance with you. We wish to make them all our friends, and to make their friendship, and the weight it may give us with them, useful to you and them.

We propose, my children, immediately to establish an agent to reside with you, who will speak to you our words, and convey yours to us; who will be the guardian of our peace and friendship, convey truths from the one to the other, dissipate all falsehoods which might tend to alienate and divide us, and maintain a good understanding and friendship between us; as the distance is too great for you to come often and tell us your wants, you will tell them to him on the spot, and he will convey them to us in writing, so that we shall be sure that they come from you; through the intervention of such an Agent, we shall hope that our friendship will forever be preserved, no wrong will ever be done you by our nation, and we trust that yours will do none to us; and should ungovernable individuals commit unauthorized

outrage on either side, let them be duly punished; or if they escape, let us make to each other the best satisfaction the case admits, and not let our peace be broken by bad men, for all people have some bad men among them whom no laws can restrain. As you have taken so long a journey to see your fathers, we wish you not to return till you shall have visited our country and towns towards the sea coast. This will be new and satisfactory to you, and it will give you the same knowledge of the country on this side of the Mississippi, which we are endeavoring to acquire of that on the other side, by sending trusty persons to explore them. We propose to do in your country only what we are desirous you should do in ours; we will provide accommodations for your journey, for your comfort while engaged in it, and for your return in safety to your own country, carrying with you those proofs of esteem with which we distinguish you. On your return tell your people that I take them all by the hand, that I become their father hereafter, that they shall know our nation only as friends and benefactors; that we have no views upon them but to carry on a commerce useful to them and us; to keep them in peace with their neighbours, that their children may multiply, may grow up and live to a good old age, and their women no longer fear the tomahawk of any enemy.

My children, these are my words, carry them to your nation, keep them in your memories, and our friendship in your hearts, and may the Great Spirit look down upon us, and cover us with the mantle of his love.

TH: JEFFERSON.

At the time the foregoing Address was delivered, the Chiefs were presented with the following Instrument of writing on parchment.

Chiefs and Warriors of the Osage nation of Indians!

The President of the United States takes you by the hand and invites you and all the nations of Red people within the territory of the United States to look up to him as their father and friend, and to rely in full confidence upon his unvarying disposition to lead and protect them in the paths of peace and harmony, and to cultivate friendship with their brothers of the same colour, and with the citizens of the United States.

We have now made the chain of friendship bright between us, binding us altogether.—For your and our sakes, and for the sake of your and our children we must prevent it from becoming rusty. So long as the mountains in our land shall endure, and our rivers flow, so long may the red and white people dwelling in it, live in the bonds of brotherhood and friendship.

In order that this friendship may be perpetual, and to prevent as far as possible every cause which might interrupt it. It is hereby announced and declared by the authority of the United States; that all lands belonging to you lying within the territory of the United States, shall be and remain the property of your nation, unless you shall voluntarily relinquish or dispose of the same—and all persons, Citizens of the United States, are hereby strictly forbidden to disturb you or your nation, in the quiet possession of said lands.

The President of the United States sends you by your beloved Chiefs now present, a Chain; it is made of pure Gold, which will never rust—and may the Great Spirit assist us in keeping the chain of friendship, of which this Golden chain is an emblem, bright for a long succession of ages.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the War-Office of the United States, at the City of Washington, this eighteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and four, and of the Independence of said States the twenty-ninth.

(Signed) H. DEARBORN.

* This has an allusion to a golden chain with which the instrument was embellished.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

TO THE PEOPLE. THE DEFENCE.

No. V.

With regard to the amendment to the constitution it is unnecessary here to go into an extensive discussion, as this has been so recently done, that the arguments urged may be presumed to be fresh in the recollection of the reader. Its having been proposed, in the first instance, by two thirds of each branch of the legislature and afterwards approved by states containing more than four fifths of the population of the whole United States, conclusively proves the estimation in which it is held by the people. The declaration that it was a measure subversive of the rights of the small states is fully repelled by the fact that of the six small states four have approved it.

There is only one further view which it is proper, in this place, to take. It

has been said that this is a measure of the President and his personal friends: and that its chief objects to secure his future election.

We have already seen that it has not been officially suggested by him: and that no evidence is before the public of his having, in his individual character, recommended it. Why then is it called his measure? It must be from the influence it will have on the ensuing election. Let us examine what this will be. At the nomination for the president and vice president by the republican members of congress, Mr. Jefferson had every vote. In the republican prints, and at every political meeting in relation to the election of a president no other man has been named. Whence then the necessity of precautionary measures where there was no danger? Had there been a division on this point among the republicans, there might be some plausibility in the suggestion; but in a case, where perfect harmony prevails; where no man is even dreamt of but Mr. Jefferson, it is absurd to ascribe the least influence to personal attachment to him. The absurdity of such motive will more conclusively appear from the following analysis of electoral votes.

At the ensuing election it is impossible for the federalists to obtain more than 42 votes, viz. from New Hampshire 7, Connecticut 9, Massachusetts 19, Delaware 3, Maryland 3, and N. Carolina 1. The probability is that they will fall short of this number at least ten. But allow them 42. The whole number of votes is 175; from which deduct 42, and there remains one hundred and thirty-three, the number of the republican votes.

Suppose no amendment made to the constitution—All these votes would in such event go to Mr. Jefferson.

To prevent the individual, contemplated for vice-president, from becoming president, by receiving the federal votes, it would be necessary to withdraw from him forty-three republican votes. This would leave him ninety which, with the forty-two federal votes, would make a number less than the number of votes given to Mr. Jefferson. But, in order to guard against all unexpected contingencies, it would be perfectly safe to withhold ninety votes; as there would still remain forty-three, one more than the entire number of federal votes. In this way, a republican vice-president, as well as president, would be secured, as the constitution provides that "in every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the vice-president."

CURIUS.



E. N. Shore General Advertiser
EASTON, Tuesday Morning
October 16, 1804.

COMMUNICATION.

On Thursday, the first day of November next, will be celebrated at Christ Church in Easton, an Act of "PRAYER and THANKSGIVING to Almighty God," for the Fruits of the Earth, and all the other blessings of his merciful Providence, agreeably to the Order of the Protestant Episcopal Church in these United States. Also, a Sermon will be delivered (suitable to the occasion)—Divine Service beginning at half past 11.

"When thou hast eaten and art full, then thou shalt bless the LORD thy God, for the good land which he hath given thee."

Beware that thou forget not the LORD thy God, in not keeping his commandments, and his judgments, and his statutes.—Deut. viii. 10, 11.

"Who offereth me thanks and praise, he honoureth me, and to him that ordereth his conversation right, will I show the salvation of God."—Ps. l. 23

The following are the most important APPOINTMENTS made by the PRESIDENT since the last session of Congress.

Philip Greene, Collector and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Marietta.

John Brent, Collector and Inspector of Nanjemoy.

Edmund F. Gainer, Collector and Inspector of the district of Mobile.

William G. Garland, Naval officer of New Orleans.

Robert Carter Nicholas, Surveyor and Inspector of New Orleans.

Joshua Prantiss, Surveyor and Inspector of Marblehead.

Wilson C. Nicholas, Collector of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

William Fisher, Inspector of Revenue for South Quay.

Thomas G. Forster, Surveyor and Inspector for Indian Town.

Thomas Fitzpatrick, Register of the land office for sale of lands west of Pearl River.

Edward Hall, Commissioner of loans for the state of Maryland.

Isaac Neuville, Commissioner of loans for South Carolina.

John Giffon, Secretary of the Indiana Territory.

Tamson J. Skinner, Commissioner of loans for Massachusetts.

Samuel H. Hamilton, } Justices of
Saml. N. Smallwood, } peace for
Rob. Alexander, jun. } Washington
Co. Col.

Daniel Humphreys, Attorney for the district of New Hampshire.

Thomas Rutter, Marshall of Maryland.

William Few, Commissioner of loans for the state of New York.

George Hoffman, Register of the land office at Detroit.

Return J. Meigs, Daniel Smith, Commissioners for holding a treaty with the Cherokees.

John Badollet, Register of the land office at Vincennes.

Michael Jones, Register of the land office at Kaskaskia.

Ephraim Kirby, Judge of the Mississippi Territory.

David Broadie, Collector of Hampton.

Edmund Key, Surveyor of Llewellynsburg.

Frederick Bates, Receiver of public monies for lands sold at Detroit.

Elijah Backus, Receiver, &c. at Kaskaskia.

Harry Toulman, Receiver, &c. at Fort Stoddert.

Walter Jones, jun. Attorney for the district of Columbia.

Joseph Chambers, Register of the land office for sale of lands east of Pearl River.

It is with sincere pleasure we are enabled to state that there is the best reason to believe the account of the death of Governor Claiborne unfounded. Letters as late as the 1st of September have been received from him by the President of the United States, on which day the last mail left New Orleans—These letters state that Mr. Claiborne had been very ill, but was then so far recovered as to admit of his transacting business.

Nat. Intel.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The votes for members of congress have been canvassed, and the result declared, as follows:

For the federal ticket, which has succeeded;

S. Tenney, 10,988
D. Hough, 10,979
S. Betton, 10,977
S. Ellis, 10,972
T. W. Thompson, 10,977

Republican.

N. Parker, 10,209
E. Bartlett, 10,174
C. Storer, 10,171
T. Cogswell, 10,171
I. K. Smith, 10,151

High exultation is indulged by the federal prints at the success of their candidates in the states of N. Hampshire and Delaware. In the former state the federal ticket for representatives in Congress has prevailed by a majority of about 80 out of above 21000 votes; and in the latter by a majority of 361, out of above 8,400.—In the former state, the representatives have long since been federal, and there is consequently no new ground gained; and in the latter state, the division has for a number of years been so close that the opposite parties have alternately been victorious.

At the preceding election in N. Hampshire in the year 1802, the highest on the federal ticket had 6,135 votes; and the highest on the republican ticket had 4,104, leaving a federal majority of 2,031.

This year the highest on the federal ticket has 10,988 votes; and the highest on the republican ticket has 10,209; leaving a federal majority of 779.

Comparing the majority at this with that at the preceding election, we find a federal loss of 1252; although the total number of votes given at the last, is double that received at the preceding election. The comparative loss, therefore, is really double, amounting to about 2,500.

With regard to the state of Delaware, the votes at the election of 1802, were for Rodney 3,421
Bayard 3,406

Republican majority 15

This year the whole number of votes has increased from 6,827 to 8,491; and Mr. Bayard has a majority of 361.

The most important view which these elections present is that which indicates the state of the public opinion. In this view, taken together, they offer the following result:

Federal loss in New Hampshire 1,252
Federal gain in Delaware 361

leaving 861 which shews the loss of the federalists and the gain of the republicans.

It is but fair, in this view, to notice other changes recently made. In North Carolina and in Maryland a republican

has been substituted in the room of a federal representative. So that while in Delaware, federalism has gained one member, republicanism has in the former states gained two members.

Nat. Intel.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

On Tuesday last the General Election took place in Pennsylvania. We have only heard from the city and county of Philadelphia, and even the returns from those places are not complete. Joseph Clay and Jacob Richards are undoubtedly re-elected representatives in congress. The only contest lay between Dr. Leib and Mr. Penrose; the votes for whom are as follows:

Leib. Penrose
City of Philadelphia 1,541 1,542
That part of the county heard from 1,598 815

3,139 2,357
There remain unascertained the votes of Delaware county, and of three districts of the county of Philadelphia.

FOR THE STAR.

Sir,

The federal journals have arraigned with just severity the violation of the neutrality of the Electorate of Baden by Buonaparte in the arrest of the unfortunate Duke d'Enghien. It was the act of an unprincipled despot, and which no honest man will defend. But will the federal gentry be pleased to recollect that the British government had set the previous example of the infraction of neutral territory by the violent and illegal seizure of Mr. Tandy at Hamburg. This fact is acknowledged by Sir James Crawford, who was the British minister at Hamburg in 1798. He was subpoenaed, and attended the trial of Mr. Tandy at Lifford, in Ireland. He acknowledges in his evidence "that in consequence of orders transmitted to him from his majesty's secretary of state, he made a requisition of the senate of Hamburg to have Mr. Tandy arrested and confined, which was according done on the 24th November, 1798; and that he was continued in close custody until after the 1st of December following." He was confined in a dungeon, little larger than a grave—was loaded with irons—was chained by an iron that communicated from his arm to his leg, and that so short as to grind into his flesh. In such a state of restriction he remained for 15 days. He had no bed to lie on, not even straw to coil himself up in if he could have slept. He was debarred all communication whatever. He attempted to speak to the sentinels that guarded him, but they could not understand him. Who after this would not throw himself on the justice and magnanimity of George the third, king of G. Britain and Ireland; quondam king of France and Corsica, duke of Lunenburg, and arch-treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire. The above plain statement of facts was developed on the trial of Mr. Tandy.

2. With what propriety, with what regard to justice could the federal prints arraign the conduct of Buonaparte, and yet justify the proceedings of George the 3d.

3. The anglo-federal catholicism enjoins its admirers to advocate every measure of the British government, however, contrary it may be to reason, justice and religion.

This Mr. Tandy, this intended victim to "a mild and merciful government"—this food for the good and loyal ravens of his country was, by the joint and benevolent exertion of Paul the 1st, the urfa major of the North, and George the 3d, transported to Ireland, tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged. To the astonishment of Europe the execution did not take place. Why so? Have patience, federal gents, and I will tell you. The memorable battle of Marengo had changed, in one day, the political system of Europe, and Buonaparte became the principal figure on that interesting stage.

The first consul, who is remarkably quick in the executive part of justice, publicly declared his full determination to retaliate in case of the execution of Mr. Tandy. The English ministers were in a most perplexing quandary, and now wished most heartily that they had never seized him. After all their expense and violence, to quit their prey, was a bitter pill—

—Even-handed justice returned
The poisoned chalice to their own lips.

Thus it is "when force and power assume the functions of reason, and of justice."

One day they told Mr. Tandy, that he would be hanged immediately—the next that he was to be transported to Botany Bay, at length he was told, that he was at full liberty to reside in any part of the world he pleased, except his majesty's dominions, and it was requested "that Mr. Tandy's friends might not make any public exultation in delicacy to Lord Harcourt, lord lieutenant of Ireland at that time!"

The writer of this article does not know what has become of Mr. Harvey

Morris, who was arrested with Mr. Tandy, tried and convicted. It is presumed, that the chief consul was his egis also against a blood-wading judge, jury and administration.

No Englishman, nor Federalist.

Oct. 2, 1804.

P. S. It is not generally known that Buonaparte wrote a long and angry letter to the senate of Hamburg on their conduct towards Mr. Tandy, and that he obliged the grave, potent and reverend seignors to pay a sum of money by way of quietus.

Foreign advices are received by English papers as late as August 16. These state that the British government had declared the ports of Pecamp, St. Valeryen Caux, Dieppe, Treport, the Somme, Etaples, Boulogne, Calais, Graveline, Dunkirk, Newport and Ostend to be blockaded—and that in consequence of the refusal of Hamburg, Bremen and Lubec to comply with the new pecuniary demands of the French government, Bremen was invested by French troops.

LOUISIANA—An Anecdote.

The feds first cried up Louisiana as of incalculable value—this was while they thought we could not get it;—after we had got it, they cried it down as of no value at all.—The following anecdote will shew that they are ready to wheel about again to oppose our republican administration:—

During the week before last a report by some means obtained circulation that our minister at Madrid had sold Louisiana to the Spanish government.—A leading and driving federalist of this place enquired of a republican, what our minister had got for it?—"Thirty millions of dollars," was the reply—"Thirty millions of dollars!" echoed the federalist.—Why he has made a damn'd bad bargain of it!—It was worth twice that sum!"

T. T. Amer.

DIED—On Saturday last, Mr. John Turner, of this county.

Died at New Orleans on the 29th of August, Hore Browne Irish, Collector of the Port.

It is the wish of the Editor of the National Intelligencer to engage an individual well qualified to Report the Debates of Congress. Immediate application, with the terms that will be agreeable, is requested.

Editors of papers are requested to insert this advertisement a few times.

Will be sold at public vendue.

BY an Order from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on Thursday the 25th instant, at the late dwelling plantation of Philemon Hambleton, deceased; on a credit of nine months, a variety of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, And Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture. The purchasers to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, for all sums over three pounds, all sums under three pounds, cash will be required on delivery of the property.

MARGARET HAMBLETON, Ex'trix of P. H. deceased.
Oct. 16, 1804. 20

To be Sold at Public Vendue.

ON WEDNESDAY the 7th day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late dwelling of John Wilson, deceased, of Talbot county, near Kingstown, consisting of a valuable stock of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Hogs, with the Crop of Corn, and some Corn-fodder. Also, Household & Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, with other articles too tedious to mention. The property will be sold on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security bearing interest from the date.—Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale, and attendance given by

WM. WILSON, Ex'r. and ANN WILSON, Ex'trix of J. Wilson, deceased.
N. B. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
All the crop of Corn that will be sold on the above day, will be sold for cash only.
Talbot county, Oct. 16, 1804. 3

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to said deceased's Estate, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts; and those having claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit the same legally authenticated to

WM. WILSON, Ex'r. and ANN WILSON, Ex'trix.

Notice.

I intend to prefer a petition to the General Assembly of Maryland at their next session, for an Act to relieve me from debts which through misfortune I am rendered unable to pay.

JOHN VICKERS.
Oct. 16, 1804. 3

Will be Sold at Public Sale.

ON THURSDAY the 11th day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the farm where the subscriber now lives, called Barker's Landing—on a credit of 12 months without interest if paid by the expiration of the time, if not paid interest from the day of sale.—The purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, two or three young Saddle Creatures, one good Brood Mare and Colt, and in foal again, a number of young fat Cattle, some Milch Cows, 20 or 30 head of good Sheep. The sale to commence at ten o'clock.

DANIEL CHEZUM.

Oct. 16, 1804.

To be Rented,
For the ensuing Year,
THE HOUSES, YARD & GARDEN, at present occupied by Mrs. Rigg—This place is high, healthy and beautifully situated on Wye-River, for terms apply to

W. DUNN.

Wye-River, Oct. 16, 1804. 3

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber will sell at public sale, at Long's tavern, in Princess Ann's, Somerset county, on Tuesday the 13th of November next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, all the Estate legal and equitable of JAMES EWING, late of Somerset county, deceased; in and to the following tracts, parts of tracts, and parcels of Land, lying and being in Somerset county aforesaid, to wit:—All that tract or parcel of land called Howard's Purchase; all that parcel of land called Turkey Ridge; all that tract or parcel of land called Dorman's Folly; also, that tract of land called Dorman's Addition. Also, that tract or parcel of land called the Addition; likewise all that parcel of Marsh lying on Monikin Creek, containing 20 acres: all which lands were conveyed by a certain John Watkins, late of Somerset county, unto the said James Ewing: a Plat whereof will be exhibited on the day of sale. The improvements are, a valuable brick dwelling house, out houses, &c. The terms of sale are, the purchaser or purchasers of the above lands, or any part thereof, shall give bonds to the trustee, with such security as he shall approve, for the payment of one half the purchase money, with interest thereon, within one year from the day of sale, and the residue, with interest thereon, within two years from the said day of sale.

HANS CREEVEY.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the above named James Ewing, are hereby requested to produce them, with vouchers of the truth thereof, to the Chancellor, in the Chancery-office, within three months from the said 13th day of November, the day of sale above-mentioned.

H. C.

Oct. 16, 1804.

Eastonians Look Out!

Every thing indicates a hard approaching Winter, when Firewood will be dear, and probably difficult to get to market.

On the first Tuesday of November Court in Talbot, I shall offer for sale, (if not sold before privately) that convenient lot of Wood-land known by the name of Turkey Neck Addition, containing 33 acres by patent, conveniently situated on the public road leading to Kingstown, about 2 1/2 or 3 miles from Easton, adjoining the lands lately possessed by John Register, deceased. The title is good, and one half of the land clear of disputes, the other half by fanciful contrivances and imaginary boundaries given to the adjacent lands are made to cover the other half, but when the boundaries are legally established, and the true locations given, I have little doubt the whole will be found clear of elder surveys. The terms of sale will be on a credit of three, six, nine and twelve months, approved paper will be taken in payment, a plat of the land and all the adjacent lands is now in my possession, and may be seen by application. I shall not contend for a large price for the land, as it came low to me, having purchased it without ever seeing or knowing anything of its situation or location, which is likely to turn out a profitable speculation to me, and no doubt will be a good one to the next purchaser, as there is wood enough on it to pay for the land three times, at 40 dollars per acre which I hope to get at least for the undivided part.

JACOB GIBSON.

Notice.

THE Subscriber intends petitioning the next General Assembly of Maryland, for an Act of Insolvency to relieve him from debts which he is unable wholly to pay.

JOHN SIMMONDS.
T. County, Oct. 16, 1804. 3

BLANKS
FOR SALE,
AT THE STAR-OFFICE.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Centreville, (Md.) this 1st day of October, 1804.

B. John Brown, Mark Benton, James Backman, Robt. B. Billups, Wm. Earney, Wm. H. Boardley, Senah Burick.
C. Sam. N. Copper 2, Mrs. Sarah Courfey, Wm. Carmichael, Edward Courfey.
D. Henry Downes, John Dames, James Davidson.
G. Wm. Gleaves, Thomas Garnett, Miss Elizabeth C. Goldsborough.
H. Thos. Hewitt, Edward Harris 2, Turbutt Harris, Mrs. Rebecca Hammond, Richard Harris, Beuj. Hale, Mrs. Polly Haridis.
K. Rebecca Kendel, James B. Knotts, Samuel Kume, Miss Kent.
L. Stephen Lowrey, John Leathurberry.
N. Mrs. Charlotte Nicholson, Wm. Nicholson.
P. Wm. Palmer, John Patrick.
R. Wm. Rich, Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson, Thos. Roberts, Mrs. Jane Rigg.
S. Robert Ceders, Nicholas Smith, John Smith, Dr. T. R. P. Spence, James Smith.
T. Dr. J. I. Troup, John D. Thompson.
W. Sam. T. Wright, Thomas L.L. Wall.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, in Chester-Town, October 1, 1804.

James Arthur; Hamilton Bell; John B. Blunt; Dr. Thomas Bruff; Mrs. Ann Cruckshanks; Mrs. Ann Cuff; Miss Sarah Calvert; William Collins; Geo. Corrie; Philip Chaplin; John Campbell; John Connell; Richard Chew; Philip Davis; William Embleton; John Eades; Miss Kitty Fendell; 2; Ma. Isaac Freeman; John Fort; Joseph Garnett; Mr. Guichard; James Harris; James Higgins; Robert Hall; Nathaniel Hynson; James Harper; James Henderson; Henry Kennard; John Kennard, sen.; John L. Keonard; Rebecca Lucas; Lodge No. 2; Lodge No. 4; Mr. Jane Lard; John Letherbury; Mrs. M. Moore; George Moore; George G. Medford; Do-Gor Matthews; Richard B. Mitchell; Miss Ann McClean; William Mathews; Mrs. Mary Miller; Joseph Pennington; Daniel Perkins; Joseph Rafin; Robert Reed; William Russell; Moses Ruth; James Richards; Simon Smith; Thomas Smith; Wm. Sutton; Daniel Taylor; the honl. James Tilghman; Samuel Thomas; Mrs. William; Edward Woodall; Mrs. Susan; Waltham; John Walker; Lyda Warfield.

Wants a Situation.

A MAN capable of teaching the English and Latin languages grammatically, geography, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, geometry and trigonometry, with their application to mensuration, land surveying and navigation. A line directed to G. R. and left with the printer, or to T. R. Wye Mill, will be duly attended to.
September 18, 1804. 3f

Runaway.

THERE was committed to the goal of Frederick county, on the first ult. a negro man by the name of HARRY, but since committed confesses his name to be BEN, and says he belongs to Benjamin Berry, of Charles county, Maryland. He is about 23 years old, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, a chunky fellow, his clothing are a striped wollen waistcoat, coarse linen shirt and trousers. If his owner does not release him he will be sold for his goal fees agreeably to law.
GEORGE GREAGER, Sheriff of Frederick county.
October 9, 1804. 8

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Queen Ann's county, state of Maryland, on Sunday the 2d inst. a negro man named MOSES, the property of Mrs. Blake, about forty five years of age, supposed to be five feet six or seven inches high, of a dark complexion, very remarkable by the impediment in his speech—Had on when he went off a brown cloth coat, a black fustian vest, yellow pantaloons, half boots and a furr hat, exclusive of a number of coarse clothing, unknown to the subscriber. There is no doubt but he will make for Philadelphia, or the Jerseys, as he has a relation in the latter place. It is probable he will be very cautious in his rout, as he has been somewhat in the habit of running off. Any person apprehending the said negro, and secures him, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.
WILLIAM T. BOURK.
September 18, 1804. 5

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Easton, Oct. 1, 1804.

A. Mrs. Ann Applegarth, Thos. Abbott, Wm. Albford.
B. Sufannah Bordley, Wm. Brown, John J. Bell, Solomon Bryan, Wm. Blake, Catharine Blair, Wm. Bromwell, Francis Barckley, Henry Berriman, Loftus Bowdle, James Benfon, Mathias Bordley, Jacob Bromwell.
C. Jabez Caldwell, Edward Courfey, Patrick Callan, Eliz. Caile, John Claff, Thomas Coward, Jeremiah T. Chase 2, Mrs. Caile.
D. John Doherty, Stephen Derden, Adam Deshier, John Danberry, James Delahay, Ann Dickinson.
E. Lidia Edmondson, James Earle, jr., Peter Edmondson.
G. Charles Goldsborough, Wm. Garey 2, Z. H. Gregory, John Goldsborough 2, Thos. Gibson, Josiah Gurley, Mary Gordon, Catharine Goldsborough 2, Rachael A. Gurty, Samuel Garey, Henry Grose, Margaret Gardner, Caroline Goldsborough.
H. Wm. Hindman, James Hindman, John Hopkins, Robert Huen, Thos. Howard, Turbutt Harris, Thos. Harcastle, Eliza Hemmley, Mary Harth, Thos. Harcastle jr., Elizabeth Hay, Joseph Harrison, Peter Harrington, Thos. Hale 2.
J. K. Wm. Kean, Justices of Orphans Court, Thaddeus Jackson, Dr. Sam. Y. Keene, David Kerr, jr., James Iddings.
L. Wm. Lowrey, Mrs. Lloyd, Solomon Lowe, M. Lambert, John Landman.
M. Solomon Merrick, James Mullican, Thomas Manely, Wm. Moffitt, Haley Moffitt, Luther Martin, George Moore, James Murray, jr.
N. Henrietta Nicolls, Benj. Nona, Jeremiah Nicolls, J. H. Nicholson, Dr. P. E. Noel.
O. Laden Ogden.
R. Peter Richardson, E. P. Robinson, Patty Rhoads, John Roberts.
S. Isaac Spencer, Robert Speddin, Mrs. Wm. Smyth, Mr. Shoemaker, Dr. John Stevens, 4, Wm. B. Smyth, Thos. Stevens.
T. Richard S. Thomas, John Thomas, Joshua Taggart, Samuel Thomas, James Troth.
V. Nicholas Valliant, James Veatch.
W. Henry Willis, James Willson 3, Eliza White, Wm. Weaver, Ann Wicketham, James Ward.

MARYLAND. GENERAL COURT, SEPTEMBER TERM, 1804.

ORDRED, by the Court, that the business of the several Counties of the Eastern Shore, standing for trial in this Court, be arranged in the following order:

Cecil & Kent. On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, in the first week.
Queen-Ann's & Caroline. On Friday, and Saturday, in the same week.
Dorchester & Talbot. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, in the second week.
Worcester & Somerset. On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, in the same week.

That all Subpoenas for Witnesses to attend upon trials in Cecil and Kent counties, be returnable on the first day of the term at 10 o'clock A. M.—and that the hour of return be inserted in Subpoenas.

That all Subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials in Queen-Ann's and Caroline counties, be returnable on Friday 10 o'clock, A. M.—and that the hour of return be inserted as above.

That all Subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials in Dorchester and Talbot counties, be returnable on Monday 10 o'clock, A. M.—and that the hour of return be inserted as above.

That all Subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials in Worcester and Somerset counties, be returnable on Thursday 10 o'clock, A. M.—and that the hour of return be inserted as above.

Ordered, that the Clerk of this Court, cause this order to be published weekly in the Easton papers.
Test, JAMES EARLE, jun. clerk.

Mediterranean Passports.

NOTICE is hereby given, that it has been deemed expedient to change the form of the Mediterranean passport issued to vessels of the United States; that from the eighth day of July next, that those of the new form will be used at the custom-houses to every vessel, for which application may be made, on a compliance with the terms prescribed by law, and surrendering the former passport of which he may be possessed, if any, in which latter case no fees will be required for the exchange; and that by an arrangement agreed upon by the Barbary powers, with whom we are at peace, either the old or the new form of passport will be sufficient to protect the vessels of the United States, from capture until the 1st of July, 1805, after which the old form of passport will be unavailable and the new one alone in use.
Department of State, }
23d of May, 1804 }
The printers of the laws of the United States are requested to insert the above in their Gazettes twice a week for the space of six months, and the collectors of the Customs to keep copies of it posted up in their offices.
June 5.

Notice.

I INTEND to prefer a petition to the General Assembly of Maryland, at their next session for an act of Insolvency, to relieve me from debts, which from a variety of losses by securityship, losses at sea, and insolvencies, I am not wholly able to pay.
BENJAMIN WILLMOTT.
Easton, Sept. 25, 1804. 6

Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, to relieve him from debts which he is not fully able to pay.
WILLIAM KERNEY,
Queen-Ann's County, Oct. 9, 1804. 39

Notice.

THE subscriber intends to petition the General Assembly of the State of Maryland at their next session, for an act to relieve him from debts which (from a variety of losses, &c.) he is unable to pay.
JONATHAN BREADY.
Queen Ann's County, }
October 9, 1804. } 9

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT I, John Miller of Somerset County, commonly called John Hogskin, do intend to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, to pass an act of Insolvency in my favour, for debts which from sundry causes I am not able to pay.
JOHN MILLER.
Sept 18, 1804. 6

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I mean to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, for an act of Insolvency, to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.
WILLIAM STEVENS, jun.
Talbot county, Sept. 25, 1804. 6

Notice.

I Mean to petition the General Assembly of Maryland, to relieve me from debts that I am unable through misfortune to pay.
TUBMAN POLLITT.
P. Ann, Oct. 2, 1804. 69

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends petitioning the next Legislature of Maryland, for an act of Insolvency, to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.
JAMES BYUS.
Dorchester County, Sept. 18, 1804. 6

Notice.

THE Subscriber intends petitioning the next General Assembly of Maryland, for an act of Insolvency to relieve him from debts he is unable to pay.
JAMES CRUCKSHANK.
Kent County, Oct. 2, 1804. 59

Notice.

BEING imprisoned for the space of ten months past, that I mean to petition the General Assembly of Maryland to release me from debts that I am unable through misfortunes to pay.
BENNET H. CLARVAL.
P. Ann, Oct. 2, 1804. 69

Notice.

IS HEREBY GIVEN to all whom it may concern that I intend petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to relieve me from debts, which through misfortune and otherwise, I am unable to pay.
NATHAN C. NEWTON.
Sept. 18 1804. 6

Notice.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to relieve him from debts, which from misfortune he is unable to pay.
JAMES TURNER, jun.
Talbot county, Sept. 25, 1804. 6

Bibles, Prayer Books, testaments, Psalters, Hymn Books, Methodist ditto, and a variety of School Books, Writing and Letter Paper assorted, for sale at the Star-office.
October 9, 1804.

Notice.

THE subscriber intends petitioning the next general assembly for an act of insolvency to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.
JOHN R. BROMWELL.
Talbot county, Sept. 25, 1804. 6

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly of Maryland, praying for a public road to be established from Queens-Town in Queen Ann's county, to some convenient landing on Queens-Town Creek. All those concerned will please to take notice.
September 18, 1804. 6

Notice.

THE Subscriber intends petitioning the Legislature of Maryland, at their next session, for a stay in the payment of the purchase money on some of the Lands lying in Caroline County, for which he has obtained an excheat warrant from the Land-Office of the Eastern-Shore.
WM. BELL WHITLEY.
Caroline County, Sept. 25, 1804. 39

Notice

IS hereby given, that a memorial will be presented to the General Assembly of Maryland at their next Session, for a Charter to incorporate a Company for the erection of a Toll-Bridge across the River Chester, from Chestertown to Kingston—For which purpose the citizens disposed to take a part in this useful undertaking, are invited to meet at Chestertown, at the house of Mr. Scirvin, on the third Monday of October next, at 10 o'clock.
Oct. 2, 1804. 6

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, on the 25th July last, Negro JOE, about 28 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, of yellowish complexion, has scars on each of his hands, with burns, particularly on his left hand—His clothes are tow linen shirt and trousers, a blue great coat, &c. He says he belongs to col. Wm. Winn, of Harford county, N. Carolina, and that he has been absent from his master about two years. If his owner does not release him he will be sold for his goal fees, agreeably to law.
GEORGE GREAGER, Sheriff of Frederick county.
August 28, 1804. 8

For Sale,

A MERCHANT MILL and Farm, situated in the Head of Queen-Ann's county, Eastern-Shore, Maryland, within one and a quarter miles of the Head of Chester; and within thirteen miles of Duck creek; on the main road leading from the Head of Chester, to Centreville, on Unicorn branch: which branch enters into Chester river, & with in one and a half miles of a good landing on said river. The mill-house is large and convenient, built of brick about five years since; has two water wheels, two pair of burr stones, and one pair of country ditto; the machinery being new and adapted in the most complete manner for Merchant Work. Convenient to the Mill on a fine high situation stands the Dwelling House, which is large and convenient, with two rooms and a passage of ten feet wide on the first floor, and three chambers on the second floor. Likewise a good House for a Miller or Cooper, and a Cooper's Shop, calculated for four hands to work in. There is also on the premises a good Stable for eight Horses, all of which buildings have been built since the spring of 1802. There is a good seat for a Saw Mill, and an excellent white-oak frame on the premises ready for erecting the same. The tumbling dam was lately put in new, and is found and secure. The Unicorn branch is a never failing Stream of Water; and is allowed by competent judges to be the safest and best on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The Farm contains nearly one hundred acres of Land (exclusive of the Mill Pond); the soil is adapted to Wheat, Rye, Corn or Clover. There is on said premises a young Orchard of two hundred thriving Apple Trees, well enclosed. There is convenient to the Dwelling House a never failing Spring of good Water. This property is in the heart of a good Wheat Country, and is also a most excellent stand for country work. For terms apply to the subscriber in Bridge-Town, Kent county.
JOHN CAMPBELL.
January 31, 1804. 1f

The subscriber will Rent

Unicorn Mill,

For one or more years—and give possession New-Years. Application to be made as above.

To be Rented,

AND possession given the first of January next, the shop at present occupied by Mr. James Faulkner; and the shop next to Mr. Lowe's tavern, occupied by Mr. David Fleming—Also, the house and lot occupied by Mr. John Millis, one mile from the town, on the Philadelphia road—there is a good well of water in the yard, and half an acre of ground in the lot, improved for a garden. For further particulars apply to
THOMAS PERRIN SMITH.

The Subscribers have commenced business under the firm of
Nicholson & Attwood,
And have purchased those TWO FINE SCHOONERS, lately the property of Capt. Dawson, called the
Centreville; & the Farmer.

WHICH they will run constantly as PACKETS, and GRAIN BOATS, between the town of Centreville, and the city of Baltimore. One of the vessels will leave Centreville, and the other will leave Baltimore, on every Wednesday and Saturday precisely at 9 o'clock.

They have rented commodious GRANARIES at the landing near Centreville, where Grain will be received—and have engaged, active, careful SKIPPERS, for whose good conduct they shall hold themselves responsible—The cabins have been entirely stripped, and put into the best order for the accommodation of Passengers, and the utmost attention will be paid to keep them clean and comfortable.

Nicholson & Attwood,

Have opened a GROCERY STORE at CENTREVILLE, and received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, the following articles which they will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or Country produce.

Old Cogniac 4th proof.
French Brandy.
Jamaica & Antigua } SPIRITS.
New-England Rum.
Apple & Peach } BRANDIES.
Best Holland Gin.
Whiskey 6 years old.
Inferior do.
Madeira, Sherry, Malaga & Port } WINES.
Hyfon, Hyfon Skin, Young Hyfon & Souchong } TEAS.
Baltimore & Philadelphia Loaf & Lump Sugars.
1st, 2d, & 3d, quality Brown Sugars.
Molasses, Soap & Candles.
1st, & 2d, quality Coffee.
Do. do. Salt.
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Allspice, Pepper, Cayenne do. Ginger, Mustard, Rice, Snuff, Raisins, Almonds, Lemmons, Limes, Olives, Capers, Anchovies—Porter, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.
Centreville, Sept. 4, 1804. 1f

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber at I. B. in Q. Ann's County, on Saturday night the 15th of September, a Black HORSE six years old, about 15 hands high, a small star in his forehead, and one hind foot white, a small lump under his fore-top occasioned by the kick of a horse, he is shod all round. Whoever will bring him to Mr. Wm. Price's at I. B. shall receive Six Dollars Reward, and all reasonable charges paid by
R. TAYLOR, or
WM. PRICE.
Oct. 2, 1804. 39

Lost,

ON the 7th instant, near Haddaway's Ferry, two Gold Seals and a key, on one of the seals are engraved the words "Semper Fidelis," and on the other "Un Me sufficit," linked to a piece of gilt chain. A liberal reward will be given by leaving them with the printer hereof.
October 9, 1804. 3

To be Rented,

FOR the ensuing year, the house and lot, at present occupied by James Iddings—A part of the house being calculated and ready furnished for a school room, it would be an eligible situation for a person in that line. For terms apply to
ROBERT MOORE, or
JAMES NEALL.
Easton, 10th mo. 9th, 1804.

To be Rented,

THE subscribers house in George-Town, Kent county, long celebrated as a tavern, and occupied by himself as such for many years, together with all the appertinances belonging thereto, viz. a granary, billiard room, stable, carriage house, smoke house, an excellent garden, and lot adjoining the same—Also, a lot containing two and a half acres, adjoining Mrs. Wilson's property, in said town—as several packets ply weekly and regularly between the above place and Baltimore, and convey a great number of passengers, who suffer great inconvenience for want of a tavern to accommodate them, the above situation has become more eligible, and great encouragement will be given a person who will open a public house there—The above property will be rented, together, or separately, and possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to John Ireland, Esq. George-Town Cross Roads, or to the subscriber, in Chester Town.
WILLIAM POPE, Senr.
August 12, 1804. 1f



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

Advertisements inserted three weeks for ONE DOLLAR a square, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week for continuance.

By JAMES MADISON, Secretary of State of the United States.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of the act of congress, passed on the 26th March last, entitled "An act supplementary to the act, entitled 'An act relative to the election of a president and vice-president of the United States, and declaring the officer who shall act as president, in case of vacancies in the offices both of president and vice-president.'—That the amendment proposed, during the last session of congress, to the constitution of the United States, respecting the manner of voting for president and vice-president of the United States, has been ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several States, to wit: by those of Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, and has thereby become valid as part of the constitution of the United States.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty fifth day of September, 1804.

(Signed)
JAMES MADISON.

The Printers of the laws of the United States are requested to publish the above notification and the annexed law, three times in their Gazettes.

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act, entitled "An act relative to the election of a president and vice-president of the United States, and declaring the officer who shall act as president, in case of vacancies in the offices both of president and vice-president."

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever the amendment proposed during the present session of congress to the constitution of the United States, respecting the manner of voting for president and vice-president of the United States, shall have been ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several States, the secretary of state shall forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the executive of every State, and shall also cause the same to be published, in at least one of the newspapers printed in each State, in which the laws of the United States are annually published.—The executive authority of each State shall cause a transcript of the said notification to be delivered to the electors appointed for that purpose, who shall first thereafter meet in such State, for the election of a president and vice-president of the United States: and whenever the said electors shall have received the said transcript of notification, or whenever they shall meet more than five days subsequent to the publication of the ratification of the above amendment, in one of the newspapers of the State, by the secretary of state, they shall vote for president and vice-president of the United States, respectively, in the manner directed by the above mentioned amendment, and having made and signed three certificates of all the votes given by them, each of which certificates shall contain two distinct lists, one, of the votes given for president, and the other, of the votes given for vice-president: they shall seal up the said certificates, certifying on each, that lists of all the votes of such State given for president, and of all the votes given for vice-president, is contained therein, and shall cause the said certificates to be transmitted and disposed of, and in every other respect act in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement. And every other provision of the act to which this is a supplement, and which is not virtually repealed by this act, shall extend and apply to every election of a president and vice-president of the United States made in conformity to the above mentioned amendment to the constitution of the United States.

And whereas, the above mentioned amendment may be ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the States, and thereupon become immediately valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the

constitution, on a day so near the day fixed by law for the meeting of the electors in the several States, that the electors shall not in every State be apprised of the said ratification, and may vote in a manner no longer conformable with the constitution, as amended, whereby several States might be deprived of their vote in the election of a president and vice-president; for remedy whereof,

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the electors who shall be appointed in each State for the election of a president and vice-president of the United States, shall at every such election, unless they shall have received a transcript of the notification of the ratification of the above mentioned amendment to the constitution, or unless they shall meet more than five days subsequent to the publication of the said ratification by the secretary of state, in one of the newspapers of the State, vote for president and vice-president of the United States, in the following manner, that is to say: they shall vote for two persons as president and vice-president, in conformity with the first section of the second article of the constitution. And in other respects act in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this act is a supplement; and they shall likewise vote for one person as president, and for one person as vice-president, in conformity with the above mentioned amendment of the constitution; and in other respects act in conformity with the provisions of the first section of this act. But those certificates only, if votes given for president and vice-president of the United States, shall be opened by the president of the senate, for the purpose of being counted which shall contain the list or lists of votes given in conformity with the constitution, as in force on the day fixed by law for the meeting of the electors, by whom the said votes shall have been given.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever, by the provisions of the second section of this act, it shall be the duty of the electors for any State, to vote in conformity, both with the constitution, and of the proposed amendment thereto, the executive authority of such State shall cause six lists of the names of the electors of the State to be made and certified, and to be delivered to the said electors on or before the day fixed by law for them to meet and vote for president and vice-president, and the said electors shall enclose one of the said lists in each of the certificates by them made and sealed, in conformity to the provisions of this act, and of the act to which this is a supplement.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 26, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

Will be Sold at Public Sale.

ON THURSDAY the 1st day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the farm where the Subscriber now lives, called Barker's Landing—on a credit of 12 months without interest if paid by the expiration of the time, if not paid interest from the day of sale.—The purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, two or three young Saddle Creatures, one good Brood Mare and Colt, and in foal again, a number of young fat Cattle, some Milch Cows, 20 or 30 head of good Sheep. The sale to commence at ten o'clock.

DANIEL CHEZUM.

Oct. 16, 1804.

To be Rented,

For the ensuing YEAR,

THE HOUSES, YARD & GARDEN, at present occupied by Mrs. Rigg—This place is high, healthy and beautifully situated on Wye-River, for terms apply to

W. DUNN.

Wye River, Oct. 16, 1804. 3.

Notice.

THE Subscriber intends petitioning the next General Assembly of Maryland, for an act of Insolvency to relieve him from debts which he is unable wholly to pay.

JOHN SIMMONDS.

T. County Oct. 16, 804. 3

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for a law to incorporate the subscribers to the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

Annapolis, Oct. 2, 1804.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber will sell at public sale, at Long's tavern, in Princess Ann's, Somerset county, on Tuesday the 13th of November next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, All the Estate legal and equitable of JAMES EWING, late of Somerset county, deceased; in and to the following tracts, parts of tracts, and parcels of Land, lying and being in Somerset county aforesaid, to wit:—All that tract or parcel of land called Howard's Purchase; all that parcel of land called Turkey Ridge; all that tract or parcel of land called Dorman's Folly; also, that tract of land called Dorman's Addition. Also, that tract or parcel of land called the Addition; likewise all that parcel of Marsh lying on Montkin Creek, containing 20 acres: all which lands were conveyed by a certain John Welkins, late of Somerset county, unto the said James Ewing: a Plat whereof will be exhibited on the day of sale. The improvements are, a valuable brick dwelling house, out houses, &c. The terms of sale are, the purchaser or purchasers of the above lands, or any part thereof, shall give bonds to the trustee, with such security as he shall approve, for the payment of one half the purchase money, with interest thereon, within one year from the day of sale, and the residue, with interest thereon, within two years from the said day of sale.

HANS CRELVEY.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the above named James Ewing, are hereby requested to produce them, with vouchers of the truth thereof, to the Chancellor, in the Chancery-office, within three months from the said 13th day of November, the day of sale above-mentioned.

H. C.

Oct. 16, 1804. 3N

Eastonians Look Out!

Every thing indicates a hard approaching Winter, when firewood will be dear, and probably difficult to get to market.

ON the first Tuesday of November Court in Talbot, I shall offer for sale, (if not sold before privately) that convenient lot of Wood-land known by the name of Turkey Neck Addition, containing 33 acres by patent, conveniently situated on the public road leading to Kingstown, about 2 1/2 or 3 miles from Easton, adjoining the lands lately possessed by John Register, deceased. The title is good, and one half of the land clear of disputes, the other half by fanciful constructions and imaginary boundaries given to the adjacent lands are made to cover the other half, but when the boundaries are legally established, and the true locations given, I have little doubt the whole land will be found clear of elder surveys. The terms of sale will be on a credit of three, six, nine and twelve months, approved paper will be taken in payment, a plat of the land and all the adjacent lands is now in my possession, and may be seen by application. I shall not contend for a large price for the land, as it came low to me, having purchased it without ever seeing or knowing any thing of its situation or location, which is likely to turn out a profitable speculation to me, and no doubt will be a good one to the next purchaser, as there is wood enough on it to pay for the land three times, at 40 dollars per acre which I hope to get at least for the undisputed part.

JACOB GIBSON.

Oct. 16, 1804.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO THE PEOPLE.

THE DEFENCE.

No. VI.

We shall now proceed to consider the measures of the administration under the divisions flowing from the distribution of powers among the departments of finance, war, navy and state.

The control of financial operations has been seen to be an object of great importance. In modern times its consequence has greatly increased: and there is probably no nation of the civilized world to which it is more important than to the United States; as in the event of any serious external or internal danger, our reliance will be, not on large existing military establishments, but on our ability promptly to call forth the strength of the country.

On a subject of so much importance,

the President, appears to have been sensible of the propriety of avowing his opinions with explicitness.

Having called to the head of the treasury a man of uncommon clearness of perception, of great industry, and of irreproachable morals, worthy of the confidence of the whole nation and eminently possessed of that of the republicans, he communicated the principles on which the Executive contemplated to act, and recommended various measures to Congress.

After a critical scrutiny into the national expenses and resources, with that confidence which flows from a conviction of accurate information, he proposed the abolition of the internal taxes, and a more rapid discharge of the public debt. To justify these steps a general retrenchment of unnecessary expenses, was recommended, so far as depended upon law, and pursued so far as depended upon the executive.

The abolition of the internal taxes has been declared an unwise measure by the opponents of the administration, and effects, the most pernicious, predicted as likely to flow from it. A large portion of these predictions, having been falsified by experience, require at present no notice. The remaining resources have proved not only equal to every existing engagement of the government, but likewise to a more rapid discharge of the public debt than that for which the national faith was pledged. The extraordinary expenses incurred by the purchase of Louisiana, and the defence of the Mediterranean trade, are not overlooked. In a subsequent part of this view, it will be made distinctly to appear, that the former is one of those vast and extraordinary events that justifies the use of extraordinary means, and that the latter is a measure likely to be of but short duration and consequently not requiring permanent revenues.

Assuming it then as an indisputable fact, that the revenue derived from the internal revenues could be spared, our enquiry, as to the expediency of their repeal, is narrowed into a consideration whether it was expedient to repeal them, or to diminish the duties on imported articles.

Every one acquainted with the history of the United States knows, that after the revolutionary war, it was a general, not to say universal impression, that the great power of taxation, vested in the general government, should be over imported commodities. This impression arose undoubtedly from the legitimate relationship between the nature of a government federal in its structure, and a tax whose equal operation could only be secured by the general government.—Under this impression, and the entreaties of Congress, twelve States, a short time before the adoption of the Constitution, had agreed to vest Congress with the power of laying a duty of five per cent on imported articles. Rhode Island, not then constituting more than a sixteenth part of the union, alone resisted this measure. But for her resistance, the power would have been conferred, and the new Constitution would probably never have been framed. When framed, it gave Congress absolute and exclusive power over duties on foreign commodities, thereby adding another, to the numerous existing proofs that this was considered as the appropriate resource of the general government. It gave, at the same time a concurrent power, with the States, over every other source of revenue, with the express view of enabling a government, charged with the national defence, on any great emergency to call into activity the undivided resources of the community. This was the only reason, perhaps a fallacious one, on which this sweeping power of taxation, was confided. Accordingly Congress, in the first instance, confined themselves to the imposition of duties on external commerce. At a subsequent period the internal taxes were resorted to, under an alleged want of revenue. The same cause gave rise to a direct tax on lands, houses and slaves. This cause ceasing, was it not proper to re-possess the States of these resources? This alone, abstracted from all other considerations, would have been a sufficient justification of the measure.

But in addition to these there were other cogent reasons. The internal revenues fostered a system of extensive patronage dangerous to a republican government. Five hundred officers were employed in this collection, and two hundred thousand dollars annually expended, amounting to twenty five per cent; while the expense of collecting the external duties amounted to only five per cent, without producing any diminution in the aggregate expense by a decrease of duties. Here then is an annual saving of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is not practicable to estimate with precision the public injury arising from the existence of five hundred useless officers. It is within bounds, however, to say that their labor or ingenuity, if in a small degree productive, would exceed a hundred thousand dollars.

Some respect unquestionably was due by the representatives of a free people to the established impression that an excise is hostile to liberty. In a State of society, differing in one respect from that of all other nations, in protecting the unmolested exercise of industry in channels chosen by itself, it is certainly of importance little short of infinite to resist the establishment of a system which gives to governments the control and direction of every branch of internal manufacture; enabling them thereby to depress or elevate, according to the measure of taxation applied, the condition of every class of citizens; a power, so nearly approximated to despotism, as to become hateful in every nation not degraded to the lowest condition.

It has been said that the repeal of those taxes operated to the local injury of a part of the Union, and tended to oppress the poor. To exhibit the local effects of the repeal, we have drawn out the following table. The first column exhibits the number of representatives to which each State is entitled; the second specifies the sums paid in each State in the year 1801; the third shews, without descending to fractions, the quota of the whole tax, which, for that year, each State would have paid had it been assessed in the ratio of numbers; the fourth exhibits the gain, and the last the loss of each State, on that principle, arising from the repeal.

Representatives.	Sums paid	Sums payable on ratio of numbers.	Gain.	Loss.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
New Hampshire	5	9,607	35,000	25,393
Massachusetts	17	172,824	119,000	63,894
Rhode Island	2	35,702	14,000	21,702
Connecticut	7	29,727	49,000	19,273
Vermont	4	3,220	28,000	24,780
New York	17	119,070	119,000	70
New Jersey	6	23,496	42,000	18,504
Pennsylvania	18	211,180	126,000	85,180
Delaware	1	7,911	7,000	911
Maryland	8	86,718	50,000	36,718
Virginia	22	144,163	154,000	9,837
Ohio	3	35,736	7,000	28,736
Tennessee	3	10,738	21,000	10,262
North Carolina	12	46,479	84,000	37,521
South Carolina	8	43,479	56,000	12,521
Georgia	4	13,489	28,000	14,511

From this table it appears, that of the and three have lost,

States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Vermont, ordinarily denominated the New England States, two have gained,

Dollars.

85,596

Leaving

16,150

the clear gain of the New England States.

That of the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Ma-

ryland, denominated the Middle States, four have gained 116,379 and one has lost 18,504

The clear gain of the Middle States 98,375 That of the remaining States, called the South and West, one has gained 28,756 and five have lost 84,632

The clear loss of the Southern and Western States 55,876

It further appears that the only gaining States were Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, Ohio and Rhode Island, and that Massachusetts, next to Pennsylvania, was the greatest gainer; and that the State that incurred the greatest loss was North Carolina.

It follows, from this analysis, that the repeal produced an absolute gain to the Eastern and Middle, while it produced a loss to the Southern and Western States. If, therefore, it was unequal in its operation, the latter, instead of the former States, have reason to complain.

But the intelligent reader will before this have remarked that, if the repeal really operated unequally upon the different States, that inequality could only arise from the partial operation of the taxes repealed; which, if a fact, would constitute one of the strongest arguments in favor of the measure.

To this however, it is replied, that the duties on imported articles are unequal in their operation on the different States; and thence it is inferred that they are improper subjects of exclusive taxation. But any existing inequality in their operation on the different States, arising from the relative state of agriculture and manufactures, will inevitably fall with peculiar weight on those States that produce the most and manufacture the least. Every one knows that the Southern States are the most agricultural and consequently the least manufacturing; while the reverse, in both respects, is the case with the Eastern States. The imports of a State are generally about equal to its exports. If we compare the exports of the Eastern States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Vermont, with those of the Southern States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, we shall find the former to amount to 11,904,803 dollars, and the latter to 18,541,943 dollars, which, compared with the population of these States, makes the average exportation of the Southern exceed that of the Eastern States about thirty per cent. or four millions and an half of dollars. And if we estimate the imports as equal to the exports, it will follow that the four Southern States above mentioned contribute annually, in the shape of duties on imported articles, above a million of dollars more than are paid by an equal population in the Eastern States. These States then ought to be the last to complain, as they not only gain the annual sum of sixteen thousand dollars by the repeal of the internal taxes, but, in addition thereto, the annual sum of above one hundred thousand dollars from the million of dollars at present derived from duties on imports, paid by the Southern States beyond their quota, according to their relative numbers.

These statements are not made in the least spirit of murmur at the effects of the duties on imports on the Southern part of the Union. It is well understood that, however harshly they may appear, in the first instance, to operate, they do in fact benefit the whole Union, and that while they produce one disadvantage they ensure a greater benefit. They tend to foster manufactures and navigation in those parts of the Union, where those employments are more lucrative than agriculture, while agriculture is principally attended to in those States where, from the state of society, it is most profitable. Though it be highly desirable that the agricultural pursuits of our citizens should be cherished, and extended to their utmost limit, yet commanding considerations, connected with national prosperity, recommend the gradual cultivation of manufactures.

One serious charge remains to be repelled. It is alleged that the repeal of the internal taxes operates to the prejudice of the poor. Our road to a correct decision on this point is plain and open.

By a report of the committee of ways and means it appears that the permanent internal revenues were in 1801, 710,000 dollars.

Deducting from this sum the expenses of collection, amounting to 120,000 dollars, there remained 590,000 dollars revenue.

The opponents of the repeal, from affecting regard to the poor, recommended, instead of that measure, the reduction of the existing taxes on coffee, brown sugar, salt and bohea tea. Let us compare the effects of these alternatives.

To raise, by internal revenues 590,000 dollars, required taxes, amounting to 720,000 dollars; while the raising 590,000 dollars by duties on imports involved no additional expense.

The family of a man in indigent circumstances would probably confume,

Dolls. Cts.

25 lbs. of brown sugar, the

duty on which is 10 lbs. of coffee 2 lbs. of bohea tea 2 bushels of salt

37 1-2 50 24 40

Amounting in the whole to 1 51 1-2 The whole proceeds of duties on these four articles amounting to about 1,400,000 dollars, a reduction of 490,000 dollars would operate on the sum of one dollar and fifty one cents, a reduction of sixty four cents, which would constitute the amount of tax from which each poor family would be relieved.

The same family would probably consume a quantity of distilled spirits chargeable with a duty of at least

Dolls. Cts.

1 And would likewise consume other articles subject to internal taxation, chargeable with a duty of 0 25

Amounting to 1 20 Deduct the above sum of 0 64

And there remains the sum of 0 56

Which constitutes the sum from which each poor family have been relieved by the repeal of the internal taxes, beyond that from which they would have been liberated by the proposed reduction of the duties on brown sugar, coffee, salt and bohea tea.

It follows that the poor, instead of being losers, are actually gainers to this amount by the repeal.

It is impossible to form this estimate with absolute precision; but it cannot greatly deviate from the truth. It proves that the poor of America were benefited more by the repeal of the internal taxes than they would have been by a diminution of the duties on brown sugar, bohea tea, salt and coffee. But, independent of all this reasoning, there was an insuperable obstacle to the reduction of the duties, created by those very men who the most strenuously urged it. The proceeds of those duties were solemnly pledged for the extinguishment of the national debt foreign as well as domestic. Where then was the boasted regard of these men to the public faith, which they had so often and so artfully invoked? Was it an idle dream of their fancies? Was it a talisman that required the hand of a necromancer to wield? Was it meant as a kind of charm to lull the senses of the nation into that perfect confidence and unqualified security, that always precede the loss of liberty?

CURIUS.

From the Raleigh N. C. Register.

Mr. GALE,

The chief magistrate of a nation, however pure in intention, and upright in heart, will sometimes be liable to act improperly; and however ambitious, misguided or designing he may be, something he may do, which will command the approbation of his country.

This was exemplified in the administrations of Washington and Adams. The former we must suppose actuated by the purest motives, chosen unanimously by that nation whose chains he had broken, to preside over its every act must have sprung from the purest patriotism and virtue. Yet even here, where his country was the darling object of his existence, some parts of his administration exhibited the imperfectability of human nature, and if they did not amount to blemish to disfigure his full-orbed fame, still they were little specks which in some degree lessened its brilliancy; and showed to the world, that in this vale of mortality, perfection is no where to be found.

On the elevation of his successor, it was no difficult thing to foresee a good deal of the consequences; much indeed by some was expected from a man, who had stood by his country in the hour of its adversity and danger; but to those more intimately acquainted with the springs of human actions, his book* destroyed and blasted all those expectations. In short it soon appeared that neither nature nor education had formed him to be ruler of a free nation; the former had been regarded, too sparing of her favor towards him, and the latter was calculated rather for the tool of a monarch, than the chief magistrate of a republic. He had too many aristocratic whimsies in his brain. His "holes," his "wolves," his "Boston aristocracy," &c. &c. at the same time they were insulting to a nation of freemen, did infinite dishonor both to his head and his heart, and certainly rendered him contemptible in the eyes of the scholar, the philosopher and statesman. Yet even in his administration, I venture to say, one act may be found, which patriotism would approve, which virtue would commend. But since the affairs of the nation have devolved into other hands every thing is condemned—condemned by the gleanings of a disparate party, while the upraised eyes of millions have been directed to the throne of Heaven in thankful adoration, and imploring its choicest blessings on the man who has rendered his country the happiest that does exist, or ever has existed since the beginning of the world. By condemning every part of this administration, they evince that they are not led by the dic-

tates of right and wrong. Had the administration commenced in error, progressed in error, and partial good crept in, for so much should they have given it credit, or had the whole been one series of errors, in the boldness of truth they should have come forward, exposed, remonstrated and reasoned (there was no sedition law to prevent them) by pointing out the errors, in the decency of truth. If truth were on their sides, they must have prevailed. But aware that truth was opposed to them, they assailed their opponents with other weapons. Falshood and calumny were the deities they worshipped; to these they bowed, to their dictates and inspirations they hearkened, and what has been the consequence? The most complete defeat that ever a fallen faction sustained.

Their ranks thinned by desertion, and the few which remain, daily turning their back on their deceivers; to found the rallying trumpet is useless: its notes inspire no more than if it were the knell of death. The leaders themselves are become dispirited and exhausted; and in a little time the cause will be abandoned by its abandoned supporters. Not until then can we expect the reservoirs of infamy to cease overflowing with indecent abuse. Not until then will the poisoned breath of calumny cease to waft on the winds of the heavens, the petulance of and inveterate, rancorous and insatiable malice. Not until then will the asylum of private repose cease to be invaded; the imaginary victim dragged forth and thrown to the cannibal of federalism, to appease his hungry maw.

One great complaint against the present administration, is the dismissal of some officers, and appointing others in their room. That any complaint should exist on this score is altogether unreasonable; for I believe the number of Governmental officers in the United States, who are federalists, bear a greater proportion to the republicans who may hold an office, than the federal representatives in Congress do to the republican representatives. If this be the case, which I will venture to assert, there certainly should be no complaint against the President on this score; for this shews he is milder to them, and favors them more than the people themselves would do, if those officers were chosen by suffrage.

And as to the principal officers of government, every man must see the necessity of their harmonizing with the administration; on that nothing need be said. But even if all the federal officers had been displaced, even those of mid-night appointment, I do not conceive why it should be the cause of murmur with the American people. If we are come to this, that our government is become a government of *leaves and fibres*, then such a thing might be reasonable. But of what consequence is it to me or my neighbor, who the Post-master-general be, in case he do his duty faithfully? Does it make a straw of difference with us whether his name be Joseph or Gideon, and the same with every other officer? It is folly, absurd folly, to suppose that these things can in the smallest degree affect the welfare of the nation, or the happiness of the people. Our constitution never would have conferred the power of filling those places on the executive, if it had been thought by those who framed it, that any dangers would have resulted to liberty from the exercise of it. We hear as much bitterness and wrangling for offices, as if there were places of emolument for us all. Good God, to what height will folly sometimes aspire! Our country affords very few places of profit, and the fewer the better for us. Such places must always be supported by the savings of our industry. Much better is it to enjoy the fruits of our labor in the bosom of our families, than give them to support a profligate placeman, who will receive them without even thanking us for them. The present administration, acting up to the principles of freedom, has abolished a numerous train of offices which were of no use to the nation, further than to oppress and enslave it. The filling of these places occupied the last moments of Adams's political life, until the clock struck 12, when his honor, glory and power passed away on the wings of the moment; and John would have received more of our thanks, had he dropt to sleep, than by buying himself at so late an hour.

The system of the present administration is opposed to that delusion and ignorance on the part of the people, and that tyranny on the part of the rulers, by which the human race have been so long and so miserably oppressed. In these days of freedom and illumination, when we look back at the dark ages of the world with astonishment, their ignorance and misery are the principal things which strike our minds. At the former we are amazed, at the latter appalled; and even if we take a glance over the Atlantic, and view the civilized and polished nations of the age running the race of madness, goaded on by tyranny to war's havoc and mutual destruction, must we not be impressed with the duty we owe to ourselves, to our country and posterity, to stand boldly forward as free-

men, to prevent the growth of principles, which lead to such miseries and calamities?

It is somewhat singular that a republican government being the plainest and most conformable to the laws of nature, should be the last in being reduced to perfection. Man has been successively tortured under various systems, and he has at last left his limbs under this. One a sovereign Pontiff, who held the keys of Heaven and Hell; and who for torturing and oppressing him in his life, promised him a better hereafter. Again he placed himself at the foot of his fellow creature, on whom he impiously bestowed the appellation of the most HIGH, and at length he joins his fellow man, and lives on the equality which nature and God ordained.

Against this beautiful system which is alone calculated to preserve our happiness, do the enemies of the present administration eternally war. Could the clouds of superstition and the wrath of monarchy, become the favorites of republicans, all political enmity would cease, and we should be amalgamated into one.

In a party where so much political and moral depravity exists, it would not be amiss, to see of what it is composed; in this analysis we shall not pretend to define the vast variety of simples with which the subject abounds. A few must suffice.

Is there an advocate for heavy taxes, standing armies, a national debt, an alien and sedition laws? He is an enemy to the present administration.

Is there a man who wishes to see the great bulk of mankind trodden underfoot, as the beasts of the field? He is an enemy to the present administration.

Is there an impotent wretch, with a heart steeled to humanity, who can view with gratification contending tyrants goading on millions to mutual destruction, till even death himself becomes surfeited? He is an enemy to the present administration.

Is there a man who venerates the Gothic institutions of despotism, formed in the days of superstition and ignorance; can he view with reverential adoration the blood cemented fabrics, hear with renewed delight the clanks of the chains and the means of the captives? He is an enemy to the present administration.

Is there an adopted citizen, who has been raised under the wing of tyranny, and taught to worship his masters as the immaculate angels of Heaven, and whose mind has not had a sufficiency of intrinsic greatness to soar above the grovelling ideas, faithful like the spaniel who kisses the foot that spurns him? He faces at the republican establishments of the country, and damns the present administration.

Is there an old tory who invoked Heaven to consume with its lightning, and earth to swallow in its bowels the heroes who fought for our liberty and established our independence, who in '76 would have died his hands in the heart's blood of Washington, but who now worships his shade for a cloak to his villainy? Mark him; he is an enemy to the present administration.

He nigger off; hunc tu Romane civet. Is there an overbearing aristocrat, who looks with contempt on his fellow creatures, to whom fortune may have done less for, than himself, who imitating the refinements and trappings of nobility, contemns the republican simplicity of his native country? Mark him; he is an enemy to the present administration.

Is there a cunning hypocrite who has the gospel of Heaven on his tongue, and the poison of Hell in his heart; who before the eyes of the world holds forth christian charity and meekness, but in private preys with more than tiger ferocity on the character of his neighbor? He is an enemy to the present administration.

Of such are the pillars of that party composed, that has sworn eternal enmity to liberty. This consideration should induce honest men, who yet adhere to it, to make a candid acknowledgement of their errors, and fly from the standard of delusion and reproach. To such we hold forth the hand of fraternity and love.—Freedom is never cruel, never persecuting—the only requires of her new votaries to cast away their false Gods and brazen images, to divest themselves of prejudice, superstition and hypocrisy, in order to be admitted into her temple, where nothing impure or unclean may enter.

ULYSSES.

A Paris paper (The Argus) contains the following picture of the happy situation of the United States, under the wise and just administration of the present Chief Magistrate, contrasted with that of Europe.

"It is unnecessary to turn our eyes from England, whenever we wish to regale them with a picture, which may afford consolation and do honor to mankind. At present we need only cast a look upon the United States of America to behold both the contrast to that ambitious and domineering land, and the first vengeance that was taken of her usurping system."

What a glaring difference does there

not appear between the President's message to Congress at its opening, and the speeches that are composed for his Britannic majesty at the meeting of his Parliament! The former is delivered in a frank, noble and explicit language, such as becomes the dignity of the chief of a nation truly free, when he has neither secret intrigues, perfidious designs, nor political blunders to dissemble. The message is not cloaked in obscure, indefinite, or vague terms. The President is not under the necessity of making a vain display of the greatness and prosperity of the republic, by mere pomp of words. FACTS speak the glorious administration of JEFFERSON. He publishes the national debt with the infallible means of discharging it, means which do not, like those of the English government, depend upon an unlimited extension of trade, or upon a vain and precarious exaggeration of power; but which are founded upon real and permanent riches of the soil, and upon the increase of population and industry; means which can never fail under the wise, economical, and liberal administration of the United States."

The Fight.—We fear, said the Evening Post, a bloody arena was this morning spread at the Hook—there was a dreadful cannonading there, remarked our Solomon, with his wonted shrewdness! we are credibly informed, said the Daily Advertiser, by a gentleman direct from the south side of Long Island, that the neighborhood of the Hook was enveloped in volumes of smoke. Heaven have mercy on Monsieur!

Now it happened that this bloody arena, this dreadful cannonading, and as M. L. Davis termed the lamented death of general Hamilton, this nine day's wonder, was simply a sham battle between the Leander and the Cambrian. It seems there were but few arrivals or but little prey, and as they could not empty themselves in mischief, they resolved to have some fun.

After the battle was over and the dead buried, Skene, of the Leander, was rowed in pomp to dine with Bradley, of the Cambrian.

Having gulped moderate portions of his majesty's wine, cracked a few jokes on Jonathan and d—d the Americans, Skene was stylishly waited upon by a boat's crew consisting of 24 sailors, and the usual officer to re-conduct him to his ship.

He was however, either yet thirsty or had not given out his quantum sufficient of laughter. The boat had to play about in waiting, until somehow, gradually receded from her at first, she eventually touched the Jersey shore at Shrewsbury, where the men landed, retreated into the interior of the state, and left the officer to get back to the ship in the best way he could. It is an ill wind that blows no one profit. The sham battle was the cause of the liberation of 24 seamen, some of them perhaps impressed.

[Amr. Cit.]

The friends of freedom, may be concerned, but they will not be surprised to learn that federalism has again triumphed in the State of Delaware, when they reflect on the opinions and conduct of its majority from the commencement of our contest with Great Britain. In our revolutionary war, it was necessary to place troops in the counties of Sussex and Kent, to prevent the inhabitants from giving their aid to our enemies. Always consistent, Delaware was favorable to excise, alien and sedition laws. Her representation opposed the will of the nation at the last Presidential election and her citizens have again elected James A. Bayard to Congress.—All these things are in exact accordance with what they would hardly have deserved notice, if a tory print had not exultingly proclaimed this wonderful victory as a new proof of the progress of its principles, and as giving cause to "the sage of Monticello to tremble." We are little in the habit of expressing publicly our opinion of that great man, his friends know his country's enemies are his, and they will only remind his adversaries, that the firm hand which drafted the declaration of independence, which for almost 30 succeeding years, has given efficacy to every measure tending to confound the machinations of the old Tories, and apostate whigs, will not lose its energy, at any momentary success, of his adversaries, nor will his friends be appalled though the descendants of the rebels of Sussex and Kent counties, have at the poll outnumbered the loyal and republican citizens of New Castle.

Expositor.

Notice

IS hereby given, that a memorial will be presented to the General Assembly of Maryland at their next Session, for a Charter to incorporate a Company for the erection of a Toll-Bridge across the River Chester, from Chelsettown to Kingdon.—For which purpose the citizens disposed to take a part in this useful undertaking, are invited to meet at Chelsettown, at the house of Mr. Seirvin, on the third Monday of October next, at 10 o'clock.

Oct. 2, 1804.

The particular attention of the readers of the Star we invite to a perusal of the several numbers of "Curtius" taken from the National Intelligencer—the first number of which will be found in this morning's paper—other numbers are received; and in the eighth number the particulars of the sale of the "United States Bank Stock" are officially given, which will be found very much to differ from the many misguiding, and erroneous statements, that are daily rung in the ears of the people by the uninformed declaimers of the present administration.

No Englishman, no Federalist No. 2, is received, and cannot appear this morning from the want of room.

We are happy in receiving the positive assurance of Major Sherwood, that the hand-bill published on the Saturday night previous to the election, over the signature of "A Voter," was entirely without his knowledge, or consent; and that it was not his wish to be considered a candidate at the next election. We feel a satisfaction in receiving this candid denial from Major Sherwood, in not being concerned in an act that would have depreciated his merit in the opinion of his fellow-citizens had it been the case—that any imputation which might have been impressed on their minds relative to his conduct in that instance, may be obliterated.

MARYLAND ELECTION.
Of the representatives to CONGRESS elected,
Seven are republican,
Two federal.

Of the former Messrs. Nicholson, Nelson, Moore, Mac Creery, and Archer were elected without opposition; Mr. Covington by a majority of 83 over Mr. Van Horn, likewise republican; and Mr. Magruder by a majority of 204 over Mr. Plater.

Of the latter Mr. Campbell was elected without opposition, and Mr. Charles Goldsborough by a majority of 574.

The present representation consists of 6 republican and 3 federal members.

Of the members of ASSEMBLY, the following exhibits the federalists elected.

Worcester	1
Somerset	4
Dorchester	4
St. Mary's	4
Montgomery	4
Charles	4
Annapolis	1
Alleghany	2
Talbot	1
Caroline	1

The federal member elected for Talbot was chosen by republican votes: and in Alleghany two republican members were chosen. This is the first instance in which that county has sent a republican member.

The counties, that have been heard from, all send republican members: amounting to 58.

This result gives a larger republican majority in the Legislature than has heretofore at any time existed; and we are assured that the relative republican votes in every county have advanced.

Subscribers to the Star, residing in Kent County, will please to pay their several arrearsages to Isaac Cannall, jr. Esq. who is authorised to receive the same.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.
Joseph Clay, Jacob Richards, Michael Leib, all republicans, are elected representatives in congress by the following votes.

Joseph Clay	7,427
Jacob Richards	7,021
Michael Leib	3,992

The whole number of votes given for William Penrose, the rival candidate, were 3,685, which left a majority for Dr. Leib of 307.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool, to his friend in Savannah, dated August 9, 1804.

"The French fleet consisting of four fail of the line, and five frigates, got out of Brest harbor on the 9th inst. Admiral Greaves was in pursuit of them—in a few hours there was not much doubt but that if he met, he would be able to give a very good account of them."

Advices from commodore Preble of May 15th state, that he had procured from the king of Naples the gun boats for aiding his operations against Tripoli, and that he had proceeded to Messina where they lay for the purpose of equipping them.

Information received by us since the date of our last paper confirms the news

of the arrival of the John Adams at Gibraltar. The captain of that frigate was instructed to fail without delay for Malta, in case no apprehension was entertained of the hostility of Tunis or the other Barbary powers. Having satisfied himself on this point, he accordingly sailed from Gibraltar on the 25th.

Dispatches from Spain by Mr. Dalton, have been received at the office of the Secretary of State. The contents of these dispatches if we are correctly informed, are important, but their nature or tendency we know not. From certain circumstances we are however induced to conjecture that they are of a pacific aspect.

T. T. Amer.

FOR THE STAR.

Fiesco Count of Lavagna, to whom allusion is made by the Marquis de Yrujo in his letter of the 2d inst. to James Madison, Esq. Secretary of State, in answer to major Jackson's statement and affidavit, was a Genoese Nobleman, rich and ambitious. In one night in the year 1547 he had very nearly overturned the government of Genoa, at that time administered by the celebrated Andrew Doria, a man of disinterested virtue and great talents. Lavagna's object in view was to assassinate Doria, and seize on the government. Andrew got intelligence of his danger, and escaped by flight. Fiesco, the same night, was accidentally drowned in going on board the Admiral Galley, which then lay in the harbor of Genoa. His death defeated the intentions of the conspirators. Several of them were executed. 3d Robertson's Charles's 5th, London Edition 1782.

The Marquis Bedmar, who is also mentioned in the above letter, was the Spanish ambassador at Venice. This man, in conjunction with the Duke of Luna Vice-roy at Naples, and the Marquis of Villa-Franca, undertook to subject the Venetians to the power of Spain. For this purpose, they formed a horrid conspiracy, which would infallibly have put them in the possession of Venice. That city was to have been set on fire in different part by a band of ruffians already lodged within its walls. But this famous plot was discovered by the vigilance of the Senate in 1618, when it was almost ripe for execution. The greater part of the conspirators were privately drowned; and Bedmar, who had violated the law of nations, being secretly conducted out of the city, was glad to make his escape. 2d Modern Europe—page 494; Dublin Edition 1779.

October 17th, 1804.

From the Political and Commercial Register.

TO THE MARQUIS DE CASSA YRUJO.

SIR,

To your acknowledged attempt to corrupt my fidelity as a citizen, by engaging my services to support the reasonings of a foreign minister, you have dared to add the atrocious of impeaching the truth of my declaration, which had been made under the sacred obligations of an oath.

In the nature of your employment, and the paucity of your means, you might have found an excuse, as well as a motive, for the former part of your conduct; in the mortification of your failure only, can even the shadow of a cause be traced for this last departure from all that is honorable, just, and true.

The guarantee of the nation will protect your person; but, as the guarantee cannot, in this country, be extended, by any construction, to invest a foreign minister with the privilege of falsely charging a citizen of the United States with perjury, and of promulgating that charge through the medium of a newspaper, neither your office, nor all the functions of diplomacy shall restrain my refutation of the deliberate falsehood, nor prevent the refutation being made thro' the same channel.

In your belief that "political intolerance" had prepared me to receive with "less reluctance" the communication of your proposals, you have exhibited a correct view of your own mind, however grossly you were deceived in the analogy which it suggested.

The circumstances of that communication were faithfully and correctly detailed in my deposition, and, on a careful review of that statement, I solemnly assert that every part of the deposition is true. I shall therefore leave you to enjoy the honor and the benefit of the evasions and contradictions which you have attempted. By those contradictions you have endeavored to invalidate the disinterested oath of a man, who in the relations of private character, would deem himself degraded by a comparison with the Marquis de Casa Yrujo. A man, sir, who holds testimonials of personal worth, and public service, from different chief magistrates of his nation, which will obtain equal consideration with your boasted nobility, for they are certainly as honorable, and even of more ancient date than the title you bear.

You doubtless presumed that you had only to contradict "the editor of a newspaper, whose threats" (notwithstanding you had selected them to diffuse your elucidations!) are scarcely to be seen across the waters of the Schuylkill and the De-

laware, who is without a place in the government, and without personal influence," effectually to dissipate all that he had stated under the obligations of his oath. In this presumption, however, you have only betrayed "a wicked heart and a miserable head." Where we are both known, it is not, I hope, an undue assumption to suppose that I should obtain equal credence with Mr. Yrujo, abstracted from the functions of my oath.

On the present occasion your malignity has forced me to a course of proceeding, in the vindication of my truth, of which, under all the "political intolerance" you have mentioned, I had heretofore scorned to avail myself. By the nature of your infamous imputation, I am compelled, for the information of those to whom I am unknown, to exhibit such documents as, in connexion with the facts I have stated, may establish my claims to belief against the contradictions with which you have unblushingly dared to attack me.

When my fellow citizens of the United States, and the people of other countries, shall have examined these vouchers of character, the publication of which has been thus extorted from me; when they have reflected that on the part of major Jackson there could not have existed a single motive for misstatement or departure from truth in framing his deposition; when they shall likewise have reflected that on the part of the Marquis de Casa Yrujo, every motive arising out of mortification, every wish to avert the consequences of his unsuccessful attempt, were combined in the most forcible degree, to prompt his perversion of the truth; when these results are dispassionately considered, there will remain but one opinion on the subject.

Yes, sir, I even persuade myself that your own nation, thus informed, will pronounce that you have prostrated the dignity of your office, and violated moral obligation.

Your idle threat of "demanding the punishment of said Jackson from the government" I laugh to scorn, and consign to its merited contempt.

It is not in this country that a citizen can be punished for obeying the laws by disclosing the designs of a foreign minister. Nor is it within the control of any government to prevent a citizen of the United States from repelling such a charge as you have brought against me; nor of giving his refutation of the calumny through the same medium, with that you have chosen for its promulgation, a public newspaper; could any other doctrine prevail, our citizens would indeed become the miserable vassals of those "distinguished slaves," about whom you have prated.

W. JACKSON.

Philadelphia, October 9, 1804.

[The subjoined letters are entirely personal, we therefore omit them, as uninteresting to any one but Mr. Jackson.]

(BY DESIRE)

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Extracts from the Books of the New Market Jockey Club.

Dorchester County, October 10, 1804.

The following Horses were entered to run for this day's purse:

- Beggar Girl, (By Flag of Truce, 5 years old) Joseph Enalls.
- Canton, (By Grey Diomed, aged) Dr. J. B. Sullivan.
- Mount Vernon, (By Lamplighter, 6 years old) Edward Lloyd, Esq.
- Ranger, (By Old Barb, 5 years old) Major Wilson.
- Trimmer, (By Old Trimmer, 6 years old) Richard Clayton.
- Mount Vernon the favorite.

1st Heat—Mount Vernon went off closely pursued by the Beggar Girl, who evinced some disposition to make running for the first two miles, but finding it inconvenient to continue the pursuit, resigned to Trimmer the honor of putting him up. Trimmer seeing the necessity of Mount Vernon's being called upon, reserved his push for the last half mile of the fourth round, when he gave play; and though he failed in his attempt to take the lead, yet it was with considerable credit he resigned the heat to his adversary. The odds 2 to 1, Mount Vernon against the field.

2nd Heat—Mount Vernon went off in his usual style for the first round, when Canton determined to try blood and bottom felt for him, put him up, and without any indulgence either on bit or heel passed him; they then ran under a strong pull until the commencement of the fourth mile, when they all bolted off at scores, and ran at the top of their speed for near half the round, after which they pulled up and ran more at their ease, till they came near the inlet, when Canton flew from the course, and carried with him Trimmer. This gave Mount Vernon the advantage of an hundred and fifty yards. Canton was again brought to the track, and by the powerful excitements of steel and whale bone, made a dead run, passed the Beggar Girl, closed Mount Vernon between the distance pole and home post, and whipt him out by half his length. This brought the bets to even money, Canton against the field.

3d Heat—The Beggar Girl gave the play, trailed by Canton, Mount Vernon

and Trimmer, under a strong pull; they ran in this way for two miles, when Trimmer with great resolution made his pull, this put them all up, and they ran handomely packed until they came to the judges stand, where Trimmer broke down, and Mount Vernon being hard run in the two former, resigned the contest for this heat to the Beggar Girl. Canton perceiving this made his run, obtained the lead, and kept it, until they came near the inlet, he then pulled up and took the mare in his quarters, to operate as kind of guard, in case he should offer to fly, they ran clofed from thence to the home run, when he made a loose and won the heat amidst the general plaudits of a crowded course.

VERMONT ELECTION.

The Windsor paper of the 2d instant informs us, that the federal Governor, Tichenor, is re-elected, but that there is a much larger number of Republicans in the House of Assembly than there was last year.

Married—on Tuesday last, by the rev. William Gibson, Dr. Alexander Stewart, of Kent County, to Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, of Wye, this county.

On Friday 5th inst. about four o'clock in the morning, passed out of this life, in the 54th year of his age, General JOHN HOSMINS STONE, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with the resignation and fortitude of a christian soldier.

Year after year the grave hides from our view some of the remaining patriots who shed their blood in support of American Independence, and soon they will be seen no more.

Among these, Maryland can boast few more distinguished than Gen. Stone. Early in life, and at an early period of the American revolution, he appeared in the great theatre of action that then opened, as first captain in the celebrated regiment of Smallwood. He highly distinguished himself at the battles of Long-Island, White-Plains and Princeton, and in those successive actions which decided the fate of our country, until the battle of German-town, where he received a wound that deprived him of bodily activity for the remainder of life.

In this situation the powers of his mind did not remain inactive, they were steady and diligently exerted in the same cause for which he had fought and bled, and as representative of his native country of Charles, and as a member of the executive council he continued to serve his country until he was promoted to the highest station reserved by our constitution for a citizen of Maryland. In 1794 he was elected Governor of Maryland, and during the term of three successive years, to which the constitution limits the continuance of an individual in that station, he was re-elected with unanimity, and discharged the duties of the office with applause.

After this period, it is probable that the hardships contracted in the American revolution, and the decrepitude arising from his wounds, contributed to bring on a premature decline, and rendered the evening of life more uncomfortable than a soldier and public servant of his rank and merit had a right to expect, and finally he sunk into the grave, leaving that behind him of which no circumstance can now deprive him, the character of an honest and honorable man, an intrepid soldier, a firm patriot, and a liberal, hospitable and friendly citizen.

The uniformed corps of Annapolis having determined to attend the funeral of this distinguished citizen with military honours.

On Saturday the fifth, captain Muir's company of artillery, and captain Duvall's company of infantry, paraded at ten o'clock in front of Mr. Canton's tavern, and received the corpse, which had been brought thither from the country, and thence, with solemn music, and under the discharge of artillery, proceeded in the following order to the grave-yard:

In front a detachment of artillery, headed by Capt. Muir.

The hearse with the corpse.

On the right and left a detachment of infantry, in single file, headed by capt. Duvall.

The relations of the deceased.

Officers of the revolutionary army and Members of the Cincinnati, two and two.

A detachment of infantry, with arms reversed.

Citizens, two and two.

And at the grave those melancholy duties closed, by the customary religious ceremonies and appropriate military honours.

FOR SALE,
A Negro Woman,
ABOUT 20 years of age, who is well acquainted with House work, and is a very good Cook, Washer and Spinner—Also, a smart active Negro Girl between 9 and 10 years of age. Apply to the Printer hereof.
Oct. 23, 1804.

Public Sale,
On a Credit of Twelve Months.
THE Subscriber will offer for sale on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at her dwelling house, in Easton, a variety of articles consisting of Household & Kitchen Furniture, such as Beds, Chairs, Tables Looking Glasses, &c. Also, the time of a NEGRO WOMAN, for seven years.

MARY BOND.
Easton, Oct. 9, 1804.
N. B. The sale will begin at 2 o'clock. Cash will be required for all sales under Ten Dollars, and Notes with approved security for all other sales above that sum. M. B.

Will be Sold at Public Sale,
On Wednesday the 7th of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late dwelling plantation of Samuel Dickinson, deceased,

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, & FARMING UTENSILS.

NINE months credit will be given on all sums above ten dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security—and for all sums not exceeding ten dollars, the cash will be required on the delivery of the property—The sale to begin at ten o'clock.

SAMUEL S. DICKINSON, Esq.
October 23, 1804.

Cattle and Sheep for Sale.

ON TUESDAY the 6th of November next, (if fair) if not the next fair day, will be offered for public sale, at the farm of the subscriber adjoining the Court-House Bridge, a number of Cattle and Sheep; among the former there will be some valuable Steers, and several good Milk Cows—12 months credit will be given for all sums above Six pounds upon giving bond with approved security—Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

The sale will begin at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

HENRY HOLLYDAY.
Ratcliffe, Oct. 23, 1804.

Will be offered at public sale,

By order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, on the first day of November next.

PART of the personal estate of capt. John Dickinson, late of Talbot county, consisting of all kinds of Stock, Household Furniture, and a Kiln of Bricks. The terms of vendue will be made known on the day of sale, by

SARAH DICKINSON, Esq.
October 23, 1804.

The Trustees of the

Centreville Academy,

HAVE engaged a Teacher of the Latin and English Languages. The School has commenced and is ready for the reception of Scholars, the prices of Tuition are Seven Pounds, Ten Shillings per annum for Latin Scholars, and Five Pounds per annum for English Scholars to be paid quarterly—The Scholars to be entered with the secretary.

By Order,
WM. CLAYTON, Secy.
Centreville, Oct. 23, 1804.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend applying to the next General Assembly of Maryland for the benefit of an insolvent law.

MECUCAN WALKER.
Somerset County, }
Oct. 23, 1804 }

Ten Cents Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber in August last, an apprentice boy by the name of SAMUEL FERGUSON, about 14 years of age, stout made.—Whoever will take up said boy and bring him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and no charges paid.

NICHOLAS VALLIANT.
Easton, October 23, 1804.

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick County, on the 22d of September last, Negro ELIJAH, who says he is about 22 years old, very black; a bold, impudent fellow; 4 feet 10 inches high; has three suits of clothes, and says that he belongs to one James Fishback, living in Culpepper County, State of Virginia. If his owner does not release him, he will be sold for his goal fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff of Frederick County.
Oct. 23, 1804.

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, on the 7th of September last, Negro MERRYMAN, about 17 years old, of a yellowish color, is 5 feet 7 inches high; has one brown cloth coat, one pair of striped cotton overalls, one striped waistcoat, and an old wool hat. He says his master's name is John Beverist, and that he lives in Fauquier County, State of Virginia. If his owner does not release him he will be sold for his goal fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff of Frederick County.
Oct. 23, 1804.

From the Political Observatory.

Who wrote in favor of a monarchical government when a minister at the British court?

John Adams.

Who raised an army for the purpose of supporting the federal law, putting down republicanism, and establishing monarchical federalism?

John Adams.

Who raised the house tax for the purpose of paying the army and the eight per cent interest?

John Adams.

Who raised the internal taxes on certain articles, together with the stamp tax on notes of hand, &c. for the vile purpose of supporting a horde of officers and placemen to strengthen his own administration?

John Adams.

Who laid within himself that a monarchical government shall be established in America, and then my son, John Quincy shall be king?

John Adams.

Who sold his own navy, for which the federalists have most wickedly and unjustly blamed president Jefferson?

John Adams.

Who was frightened and dismissed the army for fear that he should not be re-elected president?

John Adams.

Who fled from the city of Washington at the dead of night?

John Adams.

Who saved America from monarchy and slavery when so nearly established by the tory federalists and John Adams?

Thomas Jefferson.

Who wants no standing army to support his administration, nor federal law to protect himself, and to punish the unjust reproaches and wicked lies of the tory federalists?

Thomas Jefferson.

Who saved thousands of lives and millions of dollars in the purchase of Louisiana, in opposition to Rots and the war party?

Thomas Jefferson.

Who is called by the tory federalists an infidel, a man of no religion and one who wishes to destroy the bible and pull down meeting houses, because he goes to meeting every Sunday and ties his horse amongst the horses of the common people, and supports a minister of the gospel himself?

Thomas Jefferson.

Who makes republicans out of the best of the federalists and will continue to do so?

Thomas Jefferson.

Who is reviled, abused and spit upon, by the tory federalists, and like our Saviour, "when reviled, he revileth not again?"

Thomas Jefferson.

Will be sold at public vendue.

BY an Order from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on Thursday the 25th instant, at the late dwelling plantation of Philemon Hambleton, deceased; on a credit of nine months, a variety of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, And Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture. The purchasers to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, for all sums over three pounds, all sums under three pounds, cash will be required on delivery of the property.

MARGARET HAMBLETON, Ex'trix of P. H. deceased
Oct. 16, 1804. 29

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Centreville, (Md.) this 1st day of October, 1804.

John Brown Mark Benton
James Eackman Robt. B. Billups
Wm. Barney Wm. H. Boardley
Senah Furick.

Sam. N. Copper 2 Mrs. Sarah Courley
Wm. Carmichael Edward Courley

Henry Downes John Dames
James Davidson.

Wm. Gleaves Thomas Garnett
Miss Elizabeth C. Goldsborough.

Thos. Hewitt Edward Harris 2
Turbitt Harris Mrs. Rebecca Hammond
Richard Harris

Mrs. Polly Hardiss Benj. Hale
K.

Rebecca Kendel James B. Knotts
Samuel Kume Miss Kent.

Stephen Lowrey John Leathurberry.
N.

Mrs. Charlotte Nicholson Wm. Nicholson
cholson.

P. Wm. Palmer John Patrick.

Wm. Rich Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson
Thos Roberts
Mrs. Jane Rigg.

Robert Ceders Nicholas Smith
John Smith Dr. T. R. P.
James Smith Spence.

Dr. J. L. Troup John D. Thompson
W. Sam. T. Wright Thomas L. L. Wall

To be Rented,

FOR the ensuing year, the Tenement at the Head of Shoal Creek in Dorchester County, which is now in the occupation of Mr. John Vickers. This place is the property of Mrs. Enalls, to whom it would be an object to have a good blacksmith settled there, for the convenience for her own Farms. For such a tradesman it would be an advantageous situation, being not more than two miles from Cambridge, and in a well settled neighbourhood. The Dwelling House is new and very convenient for a small family, as it consists of two rooms below and one above stairs, having each a fire place; and the tenant may be accommodated with a lot containing from five to ten acres of land—Also, to be rented the Farm in Poplar Neck, Caroline County, whereon Richard Willoughby formerly lived as overseer—It consists of three fields containing each about eighty or ninety thousand corn hills. For terms apply to

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Dorchester County, Oct. 2, 1804. 6

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, in Chester-Town, October 1, 1804.

James Arthur; Hamilton Bell; John 3. Blunt; Dr. Thomas Bruff; Mrs. Ann Cruckshanks; Mrs. Ann Cuff; Miss Sarah Calvert; William Collins; Geo. Corrie; Philip Chaplin; John Campbell; John Connell; Richard Chew; Philip Davis; William Embleton; John Eades; Miss Kitty Fendell; 2; Ma. Isaac Freeman; John Fort; Joseph Garnett; Mr. Guichard; James Harris; James Higgins; Robert Hall; Nathaniel Hyson; James Harper; James Henderson; Henry Kennard; John Kennard, sen.; John L. Kennard; Rebecca Lucas; Lodge No. 2; Lodge No. 4; Mr. Jane Lard; John Letherbury; Mrs. M. Moore; George Moore; George G. Medford; D. Clor Matthews; Richard B. Mitchell; Miss Ann McClean; William Mathews; Mrs. Mary Miller; Joseph Pennington; Daniel Perkins; Joseph Rafin; Robert Reed; William Russell; Moses Ruth; James Richards; Simon Smith; Thomas Smith; Wm. Sutton; Daniel Taylor; the honl. James Tilghman; Samuel Thomas; Mrs. William; Edward Woodall; Mrs. Susan; John Waltham; John Walker; Lydia Warfield.

Wants a Situation.

A MAN capable of teaching the English and Latin languages grammatically, geography, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, geometry and trigonometry, with their application to mensuration, land surveying and navigation. A line directed to G. R. and left with the printer, or to T. R. Wye Mill, will be duly attended to.

September 18, 1804. 31f

Runaway.

THERE was committed to the goal of Frederick county, on the first ult. a negro man by the name of HARRY, but since committed confesses his name to be BEN, and says he belongs to Benjamin Berry, of Charles county, Maryland: He is about 23 years old, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, a chunky fellow, his clothing are a striped wollen waistcoat, coarse linen shirt and trousers. If his owner does not release him he will be sold for his goal fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE GREAGER, Sheriff of Frederick county.
October 9, 1804. 8

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, on the 25th July last, Negro JOE, about 28 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, of yellow complexion, has scars on each of his hands, with burns, particularly on his left hand—His clothes are tow linen shirt and trousers, a blue great coat, &c. He says he belongs to col. Wm. Winn, of Harford county, N. Carolina, and that he has been absent from his master about two years. If his owner does not release him he will be sold for his goal fees, agreeably to law.

GEORGE GREAGER, Sheriff of Frederick county
August 28, 1804. 8

Notice.

THE Subscriber intends petitioning the Legislature of Maryland, at their next session, for a stay in the payment of the purchase money on some escheatable Lands lying in Caroline County, for which he has obtained an escheat warrant from the Land Office of the Eastern Shore.

WM. BELL WHITLEY.
Caroline County, Sept. 25, 1804. 39

Notice.

THE subscriber intends petitioning the next general assembly for an act of insolvency to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

JOHN R. BROMWELL.
Talbot county, Sept. 25, 1804. 6

Notice.

I Mean to petition the General Assembly of Maryland, to relieve me from debts that I am unable through misfortune to pay.

TUBMAN POLLITT.
P. Ann, Oct. 2, 1804. 69

Mediterranean Passports.

NOTICE is hereby given, that it has been deemed expedient to change the form of the Mediterranean passport issued to vessels of the United States; that from the eighth day of July next, that those of the new form will be used at the custom-houses to every vessel, for which application may be made, on a compliance with the terms prescribed by law, and surrendering the former passport of which the may be possessed, if any, in which latter case no fees will be required for the exchange; and that by an arrangement agreed upon by the Barbary powers, with whom we are at peace, either the old or the new form of passport will be sufficient to protect the vessels of the United States, from capture until the 1st of July, 1805, after which the old form of passport will be unavailable and the new one alone in use.

Department of State, }
23d of May, 1804. }

The printers of the laws of the United States are requested to insert the above in their Gazettes twice a week for the space of six months, and the collectors of the Customs to keep copies of it posted up in their offices.

Notice.

I Intend to prefer a petition to the General Assembly of Maryland at their next session, for an Act to relieve me from debts which through misfortune I am rendered unable to pay.

JOHN VICKERS.
Oct. 16, 1804. 3

Notice.

I INTEND to prefer a petition to the General Assembly of Maryland, at their next session for an act of Insolvency, to relieve me from debts, which from a variety of losses by securityship, losses at sea, and involencies, I am not wholly able to pay.

BENJAMIN WILLMOTT.
Easton, Sept. 25, 1804. 6

Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, to relieve him from debts which he is not fully able to pay.

WILLIAM KERNEY.
Queen-Anns-County, Oct. 9, 1804. 39

Notice.

THE subscriber intends to petition the General Assembly of the State of Maryland at their next session, for an act to relieve him from debts which (from a variety of losses, &c.) he is unable to pay.

JONATHAN BREADY.
Queen Ann's County, }
October 9, 1804. }

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT I, John Miller of Somerset County, commonly called John Hogskin, do intend to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, to pass an act of Insolvency in my favour, for debts which from sundry causes I am not able to pay.

JOHN MILLER.
Sept. 18, 1804. 6

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I mean to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, for an act of Insolvency.

WILLIAM STEVENS, jun.
Talbot county, Sept. 25, 1804. 6

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends petitioning the next Legislature of Maryland, for an act of Insolvency, to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

JAMES BYUS.
Dorchester County, Sept. 18, 1804. 6

Notice.

THE Subscriber intends petitioning the next General Assembly of Maryland, for an act of Insolvency to relieve him from debts he is unable to pay.

JAMES CRUCKSHANK.
Kent County, Oct. 2, 1804. 59

Notice.

BEING imprisoned for the space of ten months past, that I mean to petition the General Assembly of Maryland to release me from debts that I am unable through misfortunes to pay.

BENNET H. CLARVAL.
P. Ann, Oct. 2, 1804. 69

Notice.

IS HEREBY GIVEN to all whom it may concern that I intend petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to relieve me from debts, which through misfortune and otherwise, I am unable to pay.

NATHAN C. NEWTON.
Sept. 18 1804. 6

Notice.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to relieve him from debts, which from misfortune he is unable to pay.

JAMES TURNER, jun.
Talbot county, Sept. 25, 1804. 6

Bibles, Prayer Books, Testaments, Psalters, Hymn Books, Methodist dittos, and a variety of School Books, Writing and Letter Paper assorted, for sale at the Star-office.

October 9, 1804.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly of Maryland, praying for a public road to be established from Queens-Town in Queen Ann's county, to some convenient landing on Queens-Town Creek. All those concerned will please to take notice.

September 18, 1804. 6

The Subscribers have commenced Business under the firm of

Nicholson & Attwood,

And have purchased those TWO FINE SCHOONER'S, lately the property of Capt. Dawson, called the

Centreville; & the Farmer.

WHICH they will run constantly as PACKETS, and GRAIN BOATS, between the town of Centreville, and the city of Baltimore.

One of the vessels will leave Centreville, and the other will leave Baltimore, on every Wednesday and Saturday precisely at 9 o'clock.

They have rented commodious GRANNARIES at the landing near Centreville, where Grain will be received—and have engaged, active, careful SKIPPERS, for whole good conduct they shall hold themselves responsible—The cabins have been entirely stripped, and put into the best order for the accommodation of Passengers, and the utmost attention will be paid to keep them clean and comfortable.

Nicholson & Attwood,

Have opened a GROCERY STORE at CENTREVILLE, and received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, the following articles which they will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or Country produce.

Old Cogniac 4th proof.
French Brandy.
Jamaica & } SPIRITS.
Antigua
New-England Rum.
Apple & } BRANDIES.
Peach
Best Holland Gin.
Whisky 6 years old.
Inferior do.

Madeira,
Sherry, } WINES.
Malaga &
Port
Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Young Hyson
& Souchong
Baltimore & Philadelphia Loaf &
Lump Sugars.
1st, 2d, & 3d, quality Brown Sugars.
Molasses, Soap & Candles.
1st, & 2d, quality Coffee.
Do. do. Salt.

Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Allspice, Pepper, Cayenne do. Ginger, Mustard, Rice, Sauff, Raisins, Almonds, Lemmons, Limes, Olives, Capers, Anchovies—Porter, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Centreville, Sept. 4, 1804. 1f

Lost,

ON the 7th instant, near Haddaway's Ferry, two Gold Seals and a key, one of the seals are engraved the words "Semper Fidelis," and on the other "Un Me sufficit," linked to a piece of gilt chain. A liberal reward will be given by leaving them with the printer hereof.

October 9, 1804. 3

To be Rented,

THE subscribers house in George-Town, Kent county, long celebrated as a tavern, and occupied by himself as such for many years, together with all the appertinances belonging thereto, viz. a granary, billiard room, stable, carriage house, smoke house, an excellent garden, and lot adjoining the same—Also, a lot containing two and a half acres, adjoining Mrs. Wilson's property, in said town.—As several packets ply weekly and regularly between the above place and Baltimore, and convey a great number of passengers, who suffer great inconvenience for want of a tavern to accommodate them, the above situation has become more eligible, and great encouragement will be given a person who will open a public house there.—The above property will be rented, together, or separately, and possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to John Ireland, Esq. George-Town Cross Roads, or to the subscriber, in Chester Town.

WILLIAM POPE, Sen'r.
August 13, 1804. 1f

To be Rented,

FOR the ensuing year, the house and lot, at present occupied by James Addings—A part of the house being calculated and ready furnished for a school room, it would be an eligible situation for a person in that line. For terms apply to

ROBERT MOORE, OR
JAMES NEALL.
Easton, 10th mo. 9th, 1804.

To be Rented,

FOR the ensuing year, the House and Lots where Doctor Martin now lives.

JOSEPH MARTIN.
Sept. 11, 1804. 1f

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

ON WEDNESDAY the 7th day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late dwelling of John Wilson, deceased, of Talbot county, near Kingstown; consisting of a valuable stock of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Hogs, with the Crop of Corn, and some Corn-fodder—Also, Household & Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, with other articles too tedious to mention. The property will be sold on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security bearing interest from the date—Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale, and attendance given by

WM. WILSON, Ex'r. and
ANN WILSON, Ex'trix of
J. Wilson, deceased.

N. B. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

All the crop of Corn that will be sold on the above day, will be sold for cash only.

Talbot county, Oct. 16, 1804. 3

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to said deceased's Estate, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts; and those having claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit the same legally authenticated to

WM. WILSON, Ex'r. and
ANN WILSON, Ex'trix.

The Subscriber

TAKES the liberty of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has opened STORE, on Washington street, Easton, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Baldwin, and that he has on hand a handsome and general assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

Suitable to the season; and that he intends keeping a constant supply of the best articles in that line; all of which he will sell on reasonable terms for Cash.

THOS. APPLGARTH.
Easton, Oct. 2, 1804. 4

Public Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst. will be offered at Public Sale, (if fair) if not the next fair day, at the subscribers farm, in Bailey's Neck, where Thomas Bogs, now resides,

Work Horses, horned Cattle, and Sheep, amongst the horned Cattle, are Oxen and Milch Cows, on a credit of nine months; further terms will be made known on the day of sale. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

GEORGE R. HAYWARD.
October 9, 1804. 3

For Sale.

Sixty thousand acres of Land, in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, about 120 miles from Philadelphia, and from 15 to 20 from the Delaware.

This Land is admirably calculated for grain and in a very healthy country, somewhat hilly, but by no means mountainous. It is plentifully supplied with good water, abounds in Mill Seats, and is within a few miles of the Village of Leikany, which will probably be the County Town. A turnpike road is expected to be soon laid out, near the upper end of the land, running from the Susquehanna to the Delaware; and at the Delaware meeting a turnpike leading directly to the North River, a great part of which is already completed.

Thirty five families are settled on the tract, by purchase from me; having been on the land, I can recommend, but I am desirous that every man who means to purchase, should examine it personally, as I trust the more it is known the better will it be liked.

The value of the tract must be much increased by its small distance from Philadelphia, there being no large body of good unsettled land, that I know of, so near that city.

One third or one fourth of the purchase money (as may suit the buyer) must be paid down, the residue in 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 yearly payments, with interest.

EDWARD TILGHMAN.
Philadelphia, Septem- }
ber 7, 1804. } 125D.

For Sale, in Chester-Town,

A GOOD FRAME DWELLING-HOUSE and KITCHEN, with a new brick meat house, and log stable—also a well of good water in the yard, with about three eighths of an acre of ground for a garden, under a good post and rail fence. This property is on the main-street, and is a convenient situation for selling groceries and coarse dry goods. Any person wishing to purchase will apply for particulars to the subscriber, now living on the premises, at which time they will have an opportunity of seeing the property.

JAMES LENOX.
September 18, 1804. 6

BLANKS

FOR SALE,
AT THE STAR-OFFICE.



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

[VOL. 3....6.]

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1804.

[NO. 9....269.]

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

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO THE PEOPLE. THE DRENCE. No. VII.

Coeval with this measure (the abolition of the internal taxes) commenced a vigorous spirit of economy, in which the legislature and executive heartily united. This is the common promise of reformers: a promise, which unfortunately for the people, is rarely kept. In the present case, however, it was sacredly observed. A sum much larger than that derived from the internal revenues was saved.

Without any reduction of the navy, the annual expenditures of that department were reduced 200,000 dollars.

The military arrangements were brought down to the situation of the country, and the annual sum of 522,000 retrenched.

Other sources of expence were annihilated or reduced, by which the public service was, in some instances, promoted, and in no instance impaired.

Among these, were the suspension of two foreign embassies.

A diminution in the compensations of collectors of the customs. With a variety of other retrenchments, the greater part of which from their minuteness forbid specification, but which in the aggregate amounted to no inconsiderable sum.

The whole of these savings, taking four successive years, may be computed at the annual sum of one million of dollars, amounting to more than a fourth of the whole disbursements of the treasury, with an exception of the sum applied to the payment of the public debt.

There is little occasion to dilate on this branch of our view. It does not require any logic to impress on the people, the inferences deducible from such a reform. It may suffice to say that while it justified the repeal of the internal taxes, it tried the sincerity of the professions of the administration in those points, it is the most rarely observed. The love of office in the United States is unfortunately too predominant. He, who is the least acquainted with the secret springs of government, perceives it with regret mingling itself with the most important measures, and asserting its claims with alternate arrogance and servility.—For an administration to pursue the straight line of justice, without giving way to the wiles or menaces of men actuated by interested motives, is an arduous duty. To go farther, and to cut off the very provender on which they hope to fatten, is to risk incurring the displeasure of a class of men, whose want of regular avocations, connected with an ardent and desperate spirit, give them great power over the prejudices of the people. An administration, pursuing reforms, can only be upheld by the affections of the people. For their support alone can be sufficiently powerful to keep under those secret cabals which the disappointed and discontented will always excite.

The measures of the administration tried their sincerity on other important points. The funding interest, with what policy we shall not pretend to say, had uniformly reproached them with hostility to the regular payment of the interest and the final discharge of the public debt. This opinion was industriously and widely disseminated; and operating, with other circumstances, produced the almost total transfer of the public stock, either to foreigners, or to a class of men the most infuriatedly hostile to the new order of things. Duped, by designing individuals, they had, by every mean of secret as well as open enmity, borne a conspicuous share in traducing the character of every distinguished republican, and in resisting the growing spirit of the times. They had, on the other hand, lent themselves as willing instruments to those who disturbed the peace, and menaced the liberties of the country, by intemperate or unconstitutional measures. This description of men monopolized the evidences of the public debt, amounting to above eight millions.

Under these circumstances the new

administration came into office. Had they listened to any voice but that of duty, they might have reasoned thus: "Our promotion has been opposed by a body of men who derive their power from the bounty of the government. However efficient, from their wealth, their numbers are trifling. The greatest part of the debt is due to foreigners, and the residue is in the hands of men, ever ready to destroy us by enlisting in any scheme destructive of the general good. The mournful experience of England ought to teach us that this formidable interest necessarily leads to a prodigal expenditure of money, to war, and to oppression. Let us then, while we have the power, crush the monster, which has arisen in a spirit of favoritism, and in views hostile to liberty. By this means we shall destroy our greatest enemies. It is true we shall disoblige them; but this cannot make them more our enemies, while we shall make the nation our friends. We shall injure, perhaps, ten thousand men; but we shall benefit five millions. By the annihilation of a debt of eighty millions, we shall in fact do that which will be equivalent to giving every family in the United States the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars. And by destroying this infant funding system, we shall forever crush the proud hopes of an aspiring aristocracy."

Such might have been the language of the administration. It would, it is true, have been the language of unprincipled ambition, of demoniacal revenge. But alas! how general has been these dark and atrocious passions over rulers! *State policy*, that damnable pretext of tyrants, has extinguished every where the lights of justice and humanity. No—the republican administration held no such language. They rose not, like lawless comets, here to deluge and there to conflagrate a world; but, revolving, in their appropriate spheres, and shining upon the bad as well as the good, they shed joy and gladness in their course. As true to the principles of justice, as the planetary system to the laws of nature, they sacredly respected her eternal mandates. A regard to national good faith obliterated every minor feeling. They loved their country too well to sacrifice its fame on the altar of revenge. The regular payment of the interest has not, for a moment, been impeded; while the ultimate discharge of the principal has been hastened beyond all precedent, towards which the annual sum of seven millions three hundred thousand dollars has been appropriated. Under the auspices of these measures, our stock has arisen, and those, to whom we are indebted, are only dissatisfied with the unexpectedly speedy discharge of their claims.

This view of the fiscal operations of the government might be extensively ramified. This would, however, probably be too great a trial of the patience of the reader. We shall therefore here rest our details. The concurring opinions of enlightened writers have imposed three great duties on the intendants of the revenue of a state; viz. to raise a revenue equal to the expenditure; to collect it in such a manner as to be the least oppressive; and to disburse it frugally. These great duties have been faithfully discharged. That the revenue raised has been steadily equal to the expenditure clearly appears from the specie balance in the treasury for 3 successive years. On the 1st of October 1801, it was 2,946,038 dollars; on the 1st October 1802, 4,539,675 dollars; and on the 1st of October 1803, 5,860,000 dollars; sums, all of which are larger than the specie balance at the time the new administration commenced, which only amounted to 1,794,044 dollars.

That they have collected the revenue in such a manner as to be the least oppressive is evinced by two considerations, the diminution of the expence of collection, and the perfect satisfaction, on this point, which is not disturbed by a single murmur of disapprobation.

That the revenue thus raised has been frugally disbursed has already appeared. We cannot close these remarks on the prosperous state of our finances without observing that neither the President or the Secretary of the Treasury have, in a single instance, over-rated, in their estimates, the national resources. On the contrary, the resources have invariably exceeded the estimates. Without intending an invidious comparison, it may be asked whether the same can be said of the preceding administrations? Nor is it altogether unworthy of notice, that while the estimates of Mr. Gallatin have

proved uncommonly accurate, the predictions of the opposite have, in every instance, been falsified by experience. Thus, in the first session of the seventh Congress, when the internal revenues were abolished, and the foundation laid for the extinguishment of the public debt, Mr. Griswold, the ablest leader and most accurate man of his party, affirmed that it was unwise and dangerous to trust to receiving for several years more than 8,350,000 dollars from duties, and 721,000 from other sources, making together 9,071,000, which, he declared, after every practical retrenchment, would leave an annual defalcation of 929,000 dollars. Instead of this result the duties have yielded in 1801, 10,126,213 dollars; in 1802, 10,000,000, and in 1803, 10,600,000; exceeding the estimate of Mr. Griswold in the average annual sum of 1,625,000 dollars. However surprising this error may be those who have paid but little attention to the principles of political economy, it is easily accounted for. We are not to look to the counting house or the forum, for those enlarged views that can only be taken by minds well acquainted with history, and the principles that regulate the intercourse of mankind. To fathom the future requires a knowledge of the past, united with a capacity of extracting from the heterogeneous mass that which is applicable to existing circumstances.

But no circumstance so completely demonstrates the full competency of the public resources during the whole period of the administration as the operations for the redemption of the public debt.—In the month of April, 1801, Congress passed an act appropriating the annual sum of 7,300,000 dollars to the payment of the principal and interest of the debt, a larger sum than had in any antecedent year been applied. Instead, however, of barely complying with the requisitions of this act, there has been applied annually a much larger sum.

Besides the regular payment of the interest there has been discharged of the principal, from the 1st of April, 1801, to the 3d of September 1803, as appears by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 24th of October 1803, the sum of

	Dollars.
And in correspondence with an estimate made in the same report there will have been discharged by this time the additional amount of	9,920,000
Making together	13,420,000

discharged in three years and a half. We shall finish these remarks with mentioning a single fact. During the whole administration of Mr. Adams, there was not a dollar of the public debt really redeemed; for the new debt created by loans considerably exceeded the amount paid of the old.

CURTIS.

From the National Intelligencer.

"On eagle's wings immortal scander fly,
"While virtuous actions are but born and die!"

Although we have reason to expect that a diversity of opinion will frequently exist among our citizens, respecting the management of their public concerns, still it is to be hoped that the annals of the American history will exhibit few instances of a future administration being so unjustly calumniated as the present has been by the self-styled federalists. This party, instead of confining their opposition to a fair and candid investigation of the measures pursued by government, continually resort to falsehood and misrepresentation. Scurrility and personal abuse are daily to be found in the "opposition papers"—in which they exceed if possible their old friend and champion Peter Porcupine of glorious memory. But although the faction, by whom this band of calumniators are patronised, are fast dwindling into insignificance, and the friends of the administration daily increasing: yet there are some well disposed persons who still adhere to the opposition, from a belief that their leaders are actuated by patriotic motives in their opposition to government, and are at the same time friendly to the constitution, and inimical to anarchy and confusion. By taking a retrospective view, however, of the Anti-Constitutional measures which were adopted while these men were at the head of affairs, and likewise of their turbulent and seditious conduct, since they have been removed from office, it will appear evident to every candid and unprejudiced person, that they are neither the friends

of the constitution, nor of order, notwithstanding they have arrogantly assumed to themselves those honorable appellations.

Party spirit which has raged with so much violence, at different times, ever since the organization of the new government, could hardly be said to exist among us until congress by an injudicious act (to give it no harsher term) created an enormous public debt, by funding at their original value the certificates; although it was notorious that they were then principally in the hands of a few speculators, who had obtained them for a trifling consideration. This measure was opposed by a virtuous minority in Congress, at the head of which we find the patriotic and enlightened Madison, who contended in vain that a discrimination should be made, between those who had acquired this species of property, by actually having rendered services to their country during the revolution, and those who had obtained them by speculation. This obnoxious act of congress, together with the complication of the system of finances which withheld from general inspection all its operations, excited indignation and alarm, in the minds of many of our most distinguished patriots, and created a powerful opposition to the Secretary of the Treasury, and his friends in Congress. These gentlemen now assume to themselves the exclusive title of federalist, and denigrate their opponents anti-federalist, when in fact they were the real friends of the Constitution, and enemies only of the excesses which financiering theories threatened to attach to it, for it can no longer be doubted, but that the monarchical system was interwoven with the novelties of finance, and that the friends of the latter favored the attempts which were made to bring the Constitution to the former by insensible gradations.

It might reasonably be supposed that a nation who had recently been engaged in a sanguinary war, with a foreign power, in order to escape the disgraceful thralldom with which they and their posterity were threatened, would naturally have regarded these measures, as the step stone to others more dangerous, but from a variety of causes, the great body of our citizens, did not at that period view them in so serious a light. The arbitrary and violent measures, however succeeded these financiering measures (particularly during the late administration) seemed at once to awaken the patriots of '76 from that lethargic state of supineness in which they had so long remained. They saw themselves burthened with taxes hitherto unknown in this country—they saw government borrowing money at 8 per cent. interest; notwithstanding which the public debt was daily increasing—and they heard with indignation, some men high in office declare, "a public debt, was a public blessing."—They saw an army raised in time of peace, who in all probability were ready to support any of the despotic and ruinous measures of government. They saw almost daily, numbers of their fellow citizens thrown into dungeons for having virtue and patriotism enough to denounce these arbitrary measures, and for asserting those rights and privileges which were secured to them by the Constitution. In a word our citizens saw the "reign of terror," completely established in this country, and were convinced that nothing short of an entire change in the administration could preserve their liberties. After an arduous struggle the republicans were victorious. Those men who had dared to conspire against the liberties of the people, were compelled to abandon the helm of state, and a band of patriots who had long been distinguished for their virtues, their talents, and their attachment to the Constitution were placed in their stead. A brief review of the measures which have been adopted since this auspicious event, will shew that the present administration have rendered themselves worthy of the confidence which has been reposed in them. The army has been reduced, and the internal taxes repealed, in consequence of which a vast number of useless offices have been abolished, and the administration have thereby not only made a considerable retrenchment in the public expenditures, but have been giving their fellow citizens a strong proof of their patriotism and disinterestedness, by diminishing their own patronage. Although we have been relieved from those burdensome and oppressive taxes which were formerly imposed on us, still the administration have been able (by their prudence and economy) to apply more than

eight millions of dollars, annually towards the reduction of the public debt. Louisiana has been acquired for an inconsiderable sum when compared with the advantages which will result to the American republic, in having possession of an extensive territory, watered by some of the finest rivers on the continent, and whose soil and climate, are capable of producing articles, which are not only common to the Atlantic and western states, but likewise to the West India Islands.

Although a large majority of the American people, have proclaimed their approbation of these and other patriotic measures of the administration, still "the opposition" are endeavoring by calumny and misrepresentation, to restrain public gratitude and applause. But "the malignant mind like the jaundiced eye sees through a false medium of its own creating. The light of Heaven appears stained with yellow, to the discoloured light of the one; and the fairest actions have the form of crimes in the venomous imagination of the other." The leaders of the opposition, although they despair of preventing the re-election of our illustrious President, will nevertheless exert themselves to withhold from him as many of the electoral votes as they possibly can. To effect which every engine will be put in motion to excite divisions of the friends of the administration.—The republicans ought therefore to guard against these intrigues, by not appointing one as an elector, unless they are fully convinced of his firmness and attachment to republicanism. The intrigues of some pretended patriots have already been discovered, and they have justly lost the confidence of the people. If there should be any others who there is reason to believe have been either directly or indirectly concerned in those machinations, which were on foot last winter, to produce *shims* among the friends of the administration, they ought to be regarded with a jealous eye, and whenever proofs of their *apostasy* can be obtained, they ought to be denounced to the public; for it is notorious that a pretended friend is more dangerous, than an avowed enemy.

FRANKLIN.

Foreign Intelligence,

VIA NORFOLK,
By the brig Eliza, in 47 days from Jersey

The following interesting letter from the Jersey Gazette of the 20th August—The character and originality of many of the sentiments accord so exactly with the situation and behaviour of Moreau, that no discerning reader will doubt its authenticity.

TRANSLATED FOR THE NORFOLK HERALD
Letter from Gen. Moreau to his Brother,
a Tribune at Paris.

"BAREGES, 6th July.
"An express has brought me a permit to pass some days here with my wife and child. Of the officers who conducted me, there remains only Ramey, who has been extremely attentive and who will accompany me to the port from which I am to embark. What ideas, what recollections have assailed me in traversing this fine country, for the purpose of leaving it—never to return!

"It seems as if they had made me pass through it in one of its longest dimensions to increase my regret. Calm your sorrows, my friend, for I shall still find in family affections resources sufficient to support the evils which surround me. I have made great sacrifices to preserve these, and to these I shall exclusively deliver myself. I know that my contemporaries already accuse me of weakness and want of resolution—of receding from death, and almost soliciting the clemency of Buonaparte. Posterity will judge more justly—it will estimate all that was painful, and even terrible in the kind of death prepared for a man who had acquired some share of military glory, and who was accustomed to brave only the dangers of the field. I acknowledge that the idea of mounting on a scaffold, after exhausting all the sighs of a long and torturing agony filled me with terror. I did not find myself exalted by any of those opinions, by any of those sentiments, that make some men brave whatever is ignominious in death. I had for a long time renounced all endeavors to give liberty to my country:—I believed it had more occasion for repose than for liberty itself; and although I was far from approving the means by which this repose was obtained, I did not think it necessary to devote myself to procure more honorable ones. I had paid my

debt to my country—it remained for my fellow citizens to discharge theirs to me. My task was finished—their duties began. If they have, without reluctance, suffered a despotic government to be established; if they have sometimes lent it that aid that makes it probable that they accepted this government without much repugnance; if they are all either careless, wearied or cowardly; I ask, was it for me, so little accustomed to civil discord, so little formed to influence political convulsions, to devote myself to the attempt of giving them another form?

"In this state of things, possessing only that kind of ambition which does not refuse itself to propitious circumstances, but that refuses nothing to create them—not favored with that sense of duty towards my country, that opinions which exalts every faculty and risks every chance, I found nothing in my breast or my imagination that could soften the sacrifice I was about to make, or disguise the horrors of the scaffold. Should it be said the care of my glory prescribed to me a death useful to my country and honorable to myself—I answer, that I have been ambitious of military fame alone; that I was content with the portion of it I had obtained, and had little regard for that renown which is required by other talents and successes. It is not just to say, that for the preservation of our fame we should be forced to interfere with the interior regulations of an illustrious state, aggrandized by our victories.—It is inconsiderate and thoughtless to desire, that a man who has acquired great military glory should possess also every other species of ambition. Misery to the country that shall be governed by him.

"You could not have known that before I quitted Paris, I saw M. Bonaparte. At the moment of departure, they announced to me his intention, that I was to be carried before him—the reception he gave me was a little derogatory to imperial majesty. He was in the cabinet with his brother Louis. He advanced towards me, and with a slight inclination, "General Moreau," said he, "I have desired to see you, to know, if before you quit France, you have any will to form or any request to make of me. You may believe that in every thing that has passed, my heart often felt for the situation you were placed in by your imprudence, and in which, not to interfere with the course of the laws, an imperious necessity obliged me to leave you; but we will speak no more of these unhappy affairs. I have taken care that they shall not be renewed: for, in short, they aimed at my life—a life that I have consecrated to the good of France, and which is yet, for some time to come, necessary for its repose. In all this affair I have forgiven much; but I declare that the season of indulgence is past. General Moreau you have liberty and independence, and I do not think I have made a choice disagreeable to you in sending you to the United States. You will there find a new people, and not such a degenerate nation as inhabit our ancient Europe. I have often been ambitious of performing the most useful but less brilliant part, in which Washington has shown so much love for his country—so much of political and military talent. But it was not in France such a part could be played; the factions had too much of selfishness and power not to be drawn away by them: it was necessary to rein them with a hand of iron. I know very well this accords but little with liberty—that one must often violate principles, and even the established laws; but in all this one ought to view more the ascendancy of circumstances than our ambition. Alas! General Moreau, I have not chosen my part—no I have not chosen it. It is an inevitable fatality that has thrown me in it—it is that which holds, and forces me at one and the same time to exhaust every thing that is brilliant and painful. One is obliged in so difficult a situation to do many things against one's will. You see in me the spoils of fortune; but she makes me pay dearly for her favors!—General Moreau, I do not sleep on roses! This incoherent discourse almost as much surprised as embarrassed me. I was about to answer, when a courier from Russia was announced. Bonaparte seemed to be much agitated. "General Moreau," said he, abruptly quitting me, "say to my brother Louis, whatever you have to say to me—he will give me a relation of it." I asked only the favor of resting some time at Baresges; and it is this favor that procures me the pleasure of writing to you."

[Translated for the HERALD, from the same paper.]

The following letter, (says a Paris paper) is attributed to one of our generals, whom prudence forbids us to name:

Gen. — to Gen. Buonaparte.

GENERAL,
It is of little consequence to me, that you cause yourself to be called *consul* or *emperor*—that you should be seated on a *chair* or on a *throne*—a more pompous title or a greater act of madness, will neither make me tolerate your pretensions, or acknowledge your rights—you exercise a power without responsibility, without check, or controul; and, by

this alone, you are nothing in my eyes but the enemy of my country, and a daring usurper. In determining to write to you, to tell you plainly what I think of you, of your enterprises, and of your cruel and desolating success, you will readily believe that I have before my eyes the danger that one hazards in telling you the truth, and that I am accordingly prepared to brave it. Thus, whether you cause me to be shot, at midnight, without other witnesses than the instruments of the execution—that you strangle me in one of your battles, or transport me beyond the seas, I am resigned to my lot, and brave the utmost of your fury.

In thus addressing you, I ought, perhaps, have waited until your anxiety had torn me from obscurity, on the supposition of crimes, or until some happy circumstance should present me with the means of freeing my country: but it is declared that you suspect me; that the interest I took in the prosecution instituted by you against gen. Moreau, seems to you a proof that I was a party in his designs, or wished for their success—I cannot in such a state of things be silent, and if I am to prove that there are virtues that tyranny is enraged at, and cruelly punishes, I shall at least demonstrate that they inspire also a courage, that nothing can disconcert—I shall at least leave an example that will not be without its imitators. Yes, Mr. General, I have interested myself strongly in the fate of gen. Moreau—it is a crime which France and all Europe have witnessed—I am ignorant if he entertained any designs against you; but I have certain proof, that for a long time past, you have conspired against him—and when I saw that this noble victim was about to swell the number of those you have already sacrificed to your implacable vengeance, to your base jealousy, the only wishes that I had were to see him triumph in splendour over your pretensions, or to see him fall with honour. Neither of these wishes have been gratified; you have spared his life, but you have sullied his glory—that glory which, founded on more useful and real exploits, was more solid than your own. Thus, Mr. General, by employing alternately assassination and treachery, you have succeeded in snatching from the French nation, two men who were an honour to it, and from our armies two generals in possession of their best wishes and best affection; because they fought only their country's welfare. Yes, you glitter with all the lustre that victories occasion—no importunate renown now shocks your pride—the tomb had swallowed the man whom all Europe ranked above you, and all the generals of the revolution. Banishment is the lot of him, who following their footsteps, has obtained a reputation in the eyes of the public, far above yours. It is by these two outrages, these two crimes against the nation, that you have at last quitted your jealousy and justified your ambition. I look around me for all those brave characters who first conducted the French armies to victory—who saved their country from the disasters of a foreign invasion—I find them either proscribed or emigrated—the more ancient their services the sooner they are blotted from remembrance. There is no longer any recompense, any power, any influence, but for those, who, like yourself, have only triumphed over the obscurity that surrounded them, by serving the rage of revolutionary tyrants—those who massacred Frenchmen before they turned their arms against a foreign foe. You have named yourself emperor, Mr. General—but this proud title does not so far disguise the origin of your celebrity, as to make us forget the bloody era that began, and the frightful success that established it—all France knows, all the military of France remember, that but for the bloody day of the 13th Vendemiaire, which made you a great man, a hero, a sovereign, you would have gone to La Vendee in quality of lieutenant-general of brigade.

The reputation you had acquired until then rendered you worthy of tracing the steps of the Cossacks, the Rossignols, and not of serving under the orders of the Pichegrus and Moreaus. Hence without doubt, Mr. General, is the origin of your hatred to those great soldiers, and against all those who were honoured by being their companions in arms. Posterity begins already with one, and its terrible voice accuses you of having assassinated him, whom you never could equal. It will, without doubt, shortly begin with the other, since he is in the hands of your blood-lusters.—But, beware, Mr. General, fortune amuses herself with raising men to unheard of grandeur, but to precipitate them from a lofty situation—but to destroy her own work, by a great catastrophe or unexpected event.

Note by the translator.—The above is supposed to be fabrication of a certain ex-archbishop who resides at Guernsey.

Of the Invasion.

PARIS, August 10.

The final embarkation of the troops on our coast, will, we are assured, take place soon after the 15th inst.

A frigate arrived at Dover on Monday, from the French coast, and sent two officers on shore, but the utmost pains were used to prevent the people on shore having any communication with the boat's crew. From this it is inferred that the officers bring important communications relative to the enemy's movements.

By intelligence received from our Squadron off the Texel, it appears, that the enemy's fleet is ready to put to sea, every ship having as much provisions on board as they can conveniently carry for the use of the troops, who are in a constant state of readiness to embark.

A very general, but, we believe, wholly unfounded report, prevailed yesterday, that the islands of Jersey and Guernsey had been attacked by the enemy.

August 27.

The alarm of invasion continues to be supported with unremitting industry, and reports are circulated that government receives new intelligence of the enemy's determination to hazard the attempt; and the public mind has been further agitated by a circular letter issued by the secretary of state for the home department; but so long as certain connections exist, we shall never cease to be alarmed.

Such men would, however, do well to recollect, the fable of the shepherd's boy and the wolf:—the boy gave the alarm so repeatedly, that in the moment of danger no person would listen to him. Whatever may be the intentions of the enemy, such is the state of our national defence, that it may well suppress every sentiment of anxiety, and render unnecessary those spurs to national courage, which it seems is the object of these alarms to excite. The foreign journals afford no ground whatever to justify the apprehensions which afford no ground whatever to justify the apprehensions which have been suggested; nor is it consistent with the acknowledged cunning of the French emperor to suppose that he would hazard so dangerous an experiment at a moment when so many of the European powers are ready to pour the phial of vengeance on his devoted head. If the threats of Buonaparte's invasion be not carried into immediate execution, they must experience a very long procrastination.

But we have so often delivered our opinion concerning the invasion, about which the noise is now almost as loud as it was last year at this time, that we have nothing to add. The desperate character of Buonaparte rendered the taking of some hazardous and precipitate step by no means improbable at first. But since we have seen that he can controul his impetuosity, and since the dangers and difficulties of the attempt to him are certainly not lessened since last year, and since for many months his preparations have been as perfect as they are at this moment, there can be little doubt that the same reasons which have kept him quiet hitherto will keep him quiet yet. As to the information which we are daily hearing that government has received, it must be observed, government has been receiving information plentifully for twelve months past.

We agree perfectly, that Buonaparte is ready, completely ready, and has long been so; and wants nothing but a favorable opportunity to let us see and feel it. But if we remain as we ought to do, on our guard, that favorable opportunity he will never find. It is well known besides, to be the opinion of some of Buonaparte's most confidential counselors, that this lingering warfare is the most fatal which he can wage with us. We are not of opinion that a defensive warfare is so ruinous to us as they, and some intelligent persons here too, imagine; not that France is suffering less from her military establishment than we are. It is true, however, that France had in peace, and would have kept up had peace continued, nearly as great a military establishment as the now has. As far as this alters the case, the difference is in her favor. She is warring in war nearly as she would have waged in peace; we are warring in war, who would have been getting powerful in peace.

* Some years ago a very false alarm, from a man high in office, raised the price of the quarter loaf to nearly two shillings.

To the friends of the Constitution of the United States, and all concerned in the public welfare.

The disposition of the present government to pay tribute to the Barbary pirates has been as little as that of either of the two former administrations, for they have preferred sending a force into the Mediterranean, rather than to grant, by any deed of theirs, another cent for tribute. The treaties by which any of our payments are made to the Moors, Algerines, Tripolitans or Tunisians are the acts of the former administrations and senates. They were found in existence in March, 1801, when Mr. Jefferson was elected, and were necessarily to be fulfilled as the supreme law of the land.

Though we find that two of the sons-in-law of the president are elected by the people of their districts to seats in congress, and therefore possess the public

London, Sept. 1.

confidence, yet we do not perceive that those two citizens, or any other relations of the president, have received offices of power, honor or profit from him. With respect to this delicate and important subject, he has acted on a common principle with Washington. Nepotism is no part of the character of either, and this is an interesting and respectable trait in the character of a chief magistrate.

In the times immediately preceding Mr. Jefferson's administration, there were five cabinet ministers; the secretaries of state, of the treasury, of war, and of the navy, and the attorney general. Mr. Adams had Mr. Marshall and Mr. Charles Lee in the offices of secretary of state and attorney-general, and gave the chief justiceship to Mr. Marshall. There were three very important Virginia appointments. At present no Virginian holds a seat in the administration by the appointment of Mr. Jefferson, except Mr. Madison, whose character, talents, acquisitions, habits of business, and standing in public life, fully justified the confidence. He served the United States and Virginia for more than twenty-two years without a dollar of emolument beyond his expences, while a single man, and with less after his marriage. It is well known that he did not seek his present station.

In the time of Washington, there were two Virginians in the cabinet, till the resignation of Mr. Jefferson. There is now but one.

It may be safely affirmed, that no president of the United States has administered the government of this country, in a spirit more conformable to the constitution, than Mr. Jefferson. The true intent and meaning of that supreme law of the land, and of the statutes and treaties made in pursuance thereof, have been undoubtedly the rule of his conduct. Nor has any president had more harmony or less collision with the national legislature, and with the senatorial branch in its separate character of the high advisory branch of the government. The same harmony has reigned in the cabinet. We have not witnessed in that quarter, those painful collisions which occurred between president Adams, secretaries Pickens and M'Henry, and major general Hamilton, then, in effect, the chief in military command. It is not intended to cast censure upon either of these gentlemen, nor to inquire who among them were the causes of those dissensions which excited domestic regrets and foreign animadversions.

WILLIAM PENN.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

To the people of the United States.

In cases of depending negotiation between our own government and that of a foreign nation, it is generally desirable not prematurely to engage the attention of our citizens, nor of their subjects. But when the agents of a foreign power have allowed themselves to present an important topic to the American people through the channels of our numerous gazettes, an apology is created for the publication of countervailing papers, by any well-disposed citizen.

The affair of Louisiana has unfortunately taken this turn, and an individual, who has paid some attention to the subject, is induced by the foreign treatment of the case to offer upon it a few reflections.

It is proper to go back to the time when regal France possessed, in full sovereignty, the whole territory of Louisiana, in all the extent to which our government now claims. This was the case immediately before the treaties between France, Spain, and Great Britain, which closed their wars in the year 1762. The territory, or province of Louisiana had been settled before that time by the subjects of France, natives of that country or descended from French families. The treaty of 1762, which gave these Frenchmen over to Spain, was a secret to the French and Spanish nations, to the government of Great Britain with whom they were treating of peace, and to the hardhearted French colonists, who inhabited and owned estates in Louisiana. It needs not to be observed, that the grants of land and actual settlements of the French in the province of Louisiana were, in many instances around the waters of the Mobile bay, in the fine country on the eastern side of the river Mississippi, from the neighborhood of our present Fort Adams down to the upper opening of the river Iberville, and thence, on the eastern side of that river, towards the gulph. The population was, in 1762, more considerable in those places, than on the western side of the Mississippi.

In the year 1800 the governments of France and Spain made a new treaty concerning Louisiana. It was originated in the plenitude of the power of France when she had forced Spain out of the concert of hostile princes, and was avowedly intended to restore to France a body of her children, and of their descendants, who had been separated from their parent state by a sale of the Bourbons.—All powerful as France was, and endangered as Spain appeared to be, there can be no doubt that the government of France would mean to go all lengths upon the principle: That is to say, that it

would intend and require all the French settlements and all the French colonies and their descendants, to be restored and retroceded to the bosom of the French national family and territory. All the papers, which relate to the subject, serve to convince us, that this was the avowed object of France in obtaining the territory of Louisiana again, and it must be considered as perfectly well known to Spain. Even the proclamation of general Laussat, prepared and printed in France, declares the restoration of the Louisianians to France (without making any exception) to be the nature, intention and extent of the operation. To France it could not otherwise be retrocession. She once had the whole, and she obtained a ready retroceding or giving back all of Louisiana, which other states had not previously acquired by treaties with Spain.

COLUMBUS.

A most extraordinary overgrowth.—Captain Andrews, who arrived at Salem, on the 20th ult. in 54 days from Edwarden, brings no news of a political nature, but has furnished the following description of a child of most uncommon bulk, whom he saw at Oldenburgh. It was a girl, the sixth year of her age. She weighed 165 pound English weight—her height was 4 feet two inches; the measured round the waist four feet one inch—the circumference of her head was 2 feet four inches—just above her wrist, 11 inches round—the calf of her leg, one foot five inches. It was with great difficulty she could walk across the room, and appeared to be very much distressed for breath; and her frame seemed scarcely able to sustain such a load of flesh. Her mother was a very small woman, and has had several children. She said that a gentleman had offered her 1500l. sterling for the loan of the child for a twelve month, to carry to England as a sight. She had been carried to Hamburg and Bremen, with her mother, and exhibited in those cities. The above description may be depended upon, as Captain Andrews was so struck with her appearance that he was at the trouble of taking the dimensions himself.

A few days ago a Quaker being bro't before a justice of the peace at Huddersfield, on account of some religious scruple, the magistrate, with a voice raised several keys above its usual tone, cried, "Well, I understand thou art a Quaker." "I am," replied the friend, "and what hast thou to say against that?" The justice, with his wonted sagacity, and forgetting the extensive meaning of the word ALL, observed, "I have only to say, that if all men were Quakers, Buonaparte might come and slaughter us as soon as he pleased." "Nay," answered the man of peace, "thou'rt mistaken, friend, for if all men were Quakers, then would Buonaparte be one also, and if he were, I am sure he would kill no man!"

[London paper.]

The common method of attack upon the present administration absolutely refuses all principle for a free government. The people are a mob, the people cannot govern themselves, they are not fit to be free! How then are they to be ruled? Whence shall their rulers get the right to rule them? Shall it be said by usurpation only? Whence did they get capacity to rule them? What made them better than other men? Will it be safe to be at the command of a man, who cares only for himself? It ought to be remembered that when the present administration is blamed, the substituted government should be defined. While we are told that they who are called friends of the people, aim at despotism, they who expose them as false friends avow the ends against which they pretend to warn the people. It seems then at any rate, with or without our consent, despotism is our portion. We are asked to confess ourselves slaves, and are invited to ask for masters.

[Salem Register.]

The German Prince Esterhazy has the largest flocks of sheep possessed by any one person in any part of the world. His Highness attended the Woburn sheep-shearing in 1804, when he asked the Duke of Bedford "Of what number his flock consisted?" His Grace replied, "600."—"What number of shepherd?" The answer was, "One."—"Probably," says the Duke, "your Highness may have a flock on your estate?" "Yes," replied the illustrious foreigner, "I have in Saxony; it consists of 150,000 and for the due management of which I keep 800 shepherds!"

Mrs. Hazard and Thompson, who arrived at New York on Saturday last in the brig Olive Branch from St. John's, have brought out the famous Arabian horse Arabia—This beautiful animal is white, and was a present from the Grand Seigneur to the King of England, who sent him out to his son Prince Edward, while at Halifax. On the Prince's going home, he was purchased by Colin Campbell, Esq. who sold him to the above gentlemen for 3000 dollars.

STAR
O. R.
En. Shore General Advertiser
EASTON, Tuesday Morning
October 30, 1804.

A slip containing the following, was yesterday, 22nd inst. issued by Mr. Lang, N. Y.

IMPORMANT NEWS.
INVASION.

An express arrived in this town this morning at seven o'clock, which left Philadelphia last evening at five. It brought accounts of the arrival, at Philadelphia, of the ship Active, capt. Lloyd Jones, from London, which left the land's end the 10th of September. Capt. Jones informs, that on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of August, it was calm—that the French troops, cavalry, &c. had been all embarked, for the invasion of England; and that during these three days he heard a dreadful cannonading. He sent on shore three different times, but could get no news owing to the confusion that prevailed.

The ship Benjamin Morgan, from Bordeaux has arrived at Philadelphia.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.

The legislature of the United States will meet before the constitutional day this year. Perhaps who may have business with Congress may be served by the information, that the meeting of that body will commence on MONDAY NOVEMBER FIFTH, and that it must end on the 3d of March, 1805.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 9.

Col. Burr set out from this city on his way to the seat of government, on Friday last. We understand his early departure was owing to a desire of taking his seat in the Senate at the opening of the session.

Robert Marion, esq. is elected to represent in the next congress the district of S Carolina which at present sends Mr. Lowndes.

Mr. Marion is a son of the revolutionary hero gen. Marion, and a democrat;—Mr. Lowndes as well as Rutledge and Harper were all originally sent to congress by the democratic interest which they successively deserted to fondle with the aristocracy of the times; Mr. Lowndes was nominated for Congress by the late venerated Edanus Burke. S. Carolina will not have in next Congress a single enemy to republican government.

The election in the district of Charleston, S. C. was for one member of Congress, one senator, and fifteen state legislators, which took place on the 10th inst.—out of the legislative ticket 10 are republicans; the members for congress and senator both republicans.

The Carolina election is important, because the election of electors of president and vice-president devolves on the legislature, and takes place in that body on the second Tuesday and Wednesday in December next.

The N. Carolina State Gazette contains the advertisement of A. Gilchrist, esq. a federalist, for votes as an elector of president and vice-president, in which he pledges himself thus "if honored with a sufficient number of them to elect me, I will vote for Thomas Jefferson, esq. as president, and my choice of vice-president will be governed by future information."

This declaration deviating in a small degree from my general principles as a federalist, will no doubt be censured by many: but when I declare that party spirit has always been repugnant to my feelings, and that the administration of Mr. Jefferson in general has been satisfactory to me, the right of censure (should any exist) will I trust be removed."

[See.]

Federal absurdity.—The federalists are vociferous against the prevalence of the southern interest, and reprobate negro votes—yet they are in favour of General Pinckney who lives further south than Mr. Jefferson, and has a much larger number of negro slaves! [Chron.]

FOR THE STAR.

Having been called on to say, for whom I would vote were I an Elector of President and Vice-President of the U. States.

In answer to this question, I do hereby unequivocally declare, that Mr. Jefferson the present President of the United States, would be my decided choice as President; and that Mr. George Clinton late Governor of the State of New-York, would be my choice as Vice-President: and for whom, in such an event I will vote.

SAM. T. WRIGHT.
Centreville, Oct. 27, 1804.

DELAWARE ELECTION.

We announce, with regret, that the

election in the state of Delaware has terminated in the choice of the noted JAMES A. BAYARD as representative to congress, by a majority of 357 votes, and General MITCHELL, the federal candidate as governor, by a majority of 341.—We regret the result of this election; not because we dread the noisy brawling of the Chevalier, in congress—for we are convinced his declamation will be harmless, though loud, and his invectives inefficient, though evened—but because the country is so soon to be deprived of the talents and information of Mr. ROONEY, in our national councils. The luminous arguments of this gentleman afforded a striking contrast to the boisterous bravados of his bullying predecessor; while his modest and conciliatory manners, rendered the assuming demeanor of his haughty rival doubly disgusting. On the whole, we are not disappointed in the event of the election. Delaware has never yet assumed the firm and manly attitude of decided republicanism. That their legislature has ever remained in the darkness of political delusion, the rejection of the amendment to the constitution fully evinced; and the cankerous virus of a third party, has, in that state, greatly infected the republican frame.

We could not avoid smiling at the pompous and exulting manner in which the intelligence is given in *Field Marshal COLEMAN'S "Post."* One correspondent asks, "will not the sage of Monticello tremble, when he hears that the Chevalier is once more to oppose his measures?"—Another bursts out, like the Charleston tornado, with—"The great BAYARD has regained his seat in the national councils."—Now let the sage of Monticello tremble! Now let him know, that the people of Delaware, though for a while deceived by his flattery and his promises, are not to be cajoled for ever!—Mercy on us!—We will not answer for the president; but we confess, our nerves were "shattered, (as Miss LAROLELS says) to a degree." *Vox laetitiae*! Before we had recovered composure enough to examine the extent of the evil, we were really afraid, in our frustration, that the whole phalanx of federal editors, headed by the *Field Marshal*, and assisted by their "natural allies" the Spaniards, had assailed the Capital, and were carrying their object—by a coup de main.

Reader! Would you know, what mighty majority in what mighty state, has produced such a terrible revolution in politics, that the chief magistrate of the union must "TREMBLE" in his seat?—Why, forsooth, a majority of 357—in the great state of Delaware, which is positively, nearly as large as the county of Worcester, and actually sends, and has a constitutional right to send, one representative to congress!!!! Well done, San-Marino!

National Aegis.

FOR THE STAR.

Freedom of the Irish Press strikingly exemplified in the destruction of the "Star Office" in Belfast in Ireland, 14th October, 1797: The property thus destroyed was estimated on oath at five thousand pounds value.

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Mr. William Orr, a respectable and wealthy farmer in the county of Antrim, was tried on Monday 18th September, 1797, before Lord Chief Baron Yelverton, on an indictment under "the insurrection act," for administering unlawful oaths. The evidences against him were Wheally and Lindsey, both private soldiers in the Fifeshire regiment of fencibles. These witnesses were proved to have been guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and yet strange to tell, Mr. Orr was condemned to be hanged and executed!!! "The judge on passing sentence on him appeared to be affected" that the tears burst from his eyes, his head sunk between his hands, and in that attitude he remained for nearly ten minutes, during which time the prisoner eyed him with a kind and compassionate countenance. The jury had recommended Mr. Orr as an object of mercy. He was ably and justly defended by his counsel Messrs. Curran and Sampson. Mr. Curran, on the day after the trial, produced to the Court the affidavits of three respective jurors in the cause to the drunkenness of some of the jury, and the threats used by others of them to intimidate their brother jurors to bring a verdict of Guilty. Mr. Curran was ordered by the court to be silent upon the ground of *indelicacy towards the jury.*

Mr. Orr at the place of execution, distributed to the vast concourse of people there assembled, the following dying declaration.

TO THE PUBLIC.

"My Friends & Countrymen,
"In the 31st year of my age, I have been sentenced to die upon the gallows, and this sentence has been in pursuance of a verdict of twelve men, who should have been indifferently and impartially chosen, how far they have been so, I leave to that country, from which they have been chosen to determine, and how far they have discharged their duty, I leave to their God and themselves. They have in their verdict recommended me as an object of human mercy; in return I pray to God, as they have erred, to

have mercy upon them. The judge who condemned me, humanely shed tears in uttering his sentence, but whether he did wisely in so highly recommending the wretched informer, who twice away my life, I leave to his own cool reflection, solemnly assuring him and all the world, with my dying breath, that that informer was forsworn. If to have loved my country—to have known its wrongs—to have felt the injuries of the persecuted Catholics—and to have united with them and all other religious persuasions in the most orderly and least sanguinary means of procuring redress: If those be felonies, I am a felon, but not otherwise. To the generous protection of my country, I leave a beloved wife, who has been constant and true to me, and whose grief for my fate has already nearly occasioned her death. I leave five living children, who have been my delight. May they love their country as I have done, and die for it, if needful. I trust that all my virtuous countrymen, will bear me in their kind remembrance, and continue true and faithful to each other, as I have been to all of them, with this last wish of my heart, nothing doubting of the success of that cause for which I suffer. I am no traitor. I am persecuted for a persecuted country. I die in peace and charity with all mankind."

This dying declaration of Mr. Orr was intended to have been published in the "Northern Star" in Belfast, but as the humane and enlightened British administration in Ireland did not stand in need of information they pursued a moderate and calm course to correct the intended licentiousness of the "Star." Colonel Barber attended by squadrons of British soldiers armed with muskets, bayonets, hatchets, sledge-hammers, &c. went to the office of the "Northern Star," and after having made a solemn declaration that he was a friend to order and good government ordered his military associates and ruffians in plunder, robbery and murder to demolish the office, which was quickly executed. The gentlemen in the office narrowly escaped with their lives.* Belfast, at that very time, was the head-quarters of General Lake, who, in his famous proclamation, promised protection to the lives and properties of the inhabitants of his district. In a future communication I will furnish the "Star" with some anecdotes of Agill, who some years ago through a principle of mistaken clemency escaped the halter in America, but who, a few years back, shewed himself no niggard in the distribution of hempen-collars to a number of injured and innocent people in Ireland.

No Englishman, nor Federalist.
Oct. 16, 1804.

* Several were severely wounded by those favourites of the merciful George 3d, and one stabbed and houghed.

PLEASING INTELLIGENCE.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman at Sterlingville, N. C. to the Editor, dated Sept. 20, 1804.

"It must be both pleasing and interesting to the public, to be informed that the people find their crops of corn in N. Carolina and the upper parts of Virginia (since they have gathered their fodder) much better than was expected; and instead of the expected and extravagant price of 4 and 5 dollars per barrel from the measure, it may now be had from 10s. to 12s."

(Peter's Rep.)

According to federal statements, America is one of the greatest curiosities the world ever produced; a phenomenon, equally worthy of the profound scrutiny of the philosopher, or the vacant gaze of ignorant wonder.—In short, a great political riddle which all Europe might attempt to unravel in vain: viz

A president "drenching his country in blood" by averting war, and cultivating peace—evincing "infidelity," by steady attendance upon public worship and liberal donations for the support of christianity—showing his "enmity to Washington" by walking in his steps—and "degrading his country" by a system of wife and happy policy which has excited the astonishment and applause of all Europe!!!

A people oppressed with light taxes; ruined and involved in bankruptcy by an annual saving of millions, a full treasury, and a rapid decrease of national debt—establishing a military despotism for want of a standing army!—and submitting to foreign influence by treating all nations with impartial justice!!!

A small but desperate minority, exhibiting its love of order and decency, by reviling and anathematizing more than four fifths of the people, and the constituted authorities of the country—preventing the constitution by denouncing every act which flows from it, declaring "it cannot stand," and exhorting the people to kick it to the devil!—Shewing its "superior talents" by relinquishing argument for inflammatory declamation and insulting buffoonery—"guarding" by slanders, backbiting, falsehoods and sedition, and making it an engine of opposition to the rulers of the land—and glorifying christianity, by cursing all sects but its own, lusting after worldly power and enjoyments, claiming all the holiness

and virtue of the land, and violating almost every command of our Saviour!!!
[Rep. Farmer.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New Hampshire to his friend in this city.

"A chief cause of the increase of republicanism in this state, is an attempt which originated with the Essex Junto, to encourage a threat of a separation from the southern states, on account of the Virginia preponderance in our political scale. But the people regarding every man as an enemy, who dares even to hint at a separation, have become disgusted with the Junto for this their recent madness. This general regard for the Union made the motion of Mr. Wright as much detested here, as at Washington; for whenever we split on the question of the local head every thing else may be considered as equally liable to be trifled with. When the Greeks gave up Athens as their local head, they soon gave up all. But we are sorry to hear that no lot can be bought with you under a dollar the square foot. You ought to be more reasonable."

The writer of the above is respectfully informed, that the best lots can be bought at a quarter of a dollar the foot and often out-lets at or under three cents the foot, which is less than one fourth the price in any other principal city of the union.
Nat. Intel.

The republicans (says the Salem Register) will have an arduous task to perform in choosing the 19 electors of president and vice president in Massachusetts. The state is nearly equally divided, though the balance is in favor of the present administration. Let us not lose the advantages we possess by our impetuosity. Already the federal messengers traverse the different districts. Their pamphlets are distributed every where. They act in well organized bodies, and shall we be unmindful of our duty? Misrepresentation is abroad; in every breeze we hear the whisper of calumny and detraction, in every federal newspaper we see the venom of party exhibit itself. A host of federal writers for two months to come have agreed to write down the administration, ten thousand falsehoods are to be told, in short, the character of Mr. Jefferson is to be torn to pieces, and if we believe these weak people, he is to hide his head behind the Alleghany hills, and never more make his appearance in Washington.—The sky is to fall and the children are to catch larks by hundreds.

After the indignation which was excited in this city by the tyrannical and overbearing conduct of the commanders of the British frigates in impressing men in our harbour, and at the mouth of the port, we did not expect to find that conduct imitated by the commanders of the French frigates. They, however, have also impressed men, and even gone farther—they have taken men out of their houses in this city, and forcibly sent them on board the frigates. A deposition was made on Saturday at the mayor's office by a person who saw his lodger taken out of the house, and forced into one of the French barges, and has since seen him on board the Cybele. It is said that no less than eight persons have been put on board at different times. An examination, we understand, will take place this day at the mayor's office.
[N. Y. Daily Advertiser.]

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Georgetown & Roads, Oct. 23, 1804.

- | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|
| A. | Mary Ambrose |
| B. | Wm. Bordly, esq. |
| | Wm. Barns |
| | Kelliah Bowers. |
| C. | Cornelius Comegys, Comegys & Vanant |
| | esq. 3. |
| | George Corrie |
| | Lufey Comegys |
| | James Conner |
| D. | Elizabeth Comegys. |
| F. | Joseph Douglass, esq. |
| G. | Abraham Falconer |
| | Sarah Falconer. |
| H. | Ann Graves |
| | Elizabeth Grindage |
| I. | Dr. Benj. Hall |
| | James Howard |
| | John Hurtt, sadler |
| | Wm. Haslett |
| K. | Joseph & John Hart. |
| L. | John Kenedy |
| | Robert King |
| M. | Ann Lambdin. |
| N. | Dr. John Maxwell |
| | Casperus Megines |
| | Joseph Mann |
| | Richard Moffett 2 |
| P. | Thos. Nicholson. |
| R. | Hyland B. Pennington. |
| S. | Elizabeth Rice |
| | James Rayne. |
| T. | Wm. Semans |
| | Betty Singles |
| | Sally Maffey |
| | Mary Savin |
| W. | John Symons. |
| X. | Rev. Simon Wilmer |
| | Dr. Robt Ward |
| | Robert Walter |
| | James Welch |
| | Rachael Woodland |
| | John Williams |
| | Mary Woodland |
| | David Wiley. |

Notice is hereby Given.
That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot County in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of John Turner late of Talbot County, deceased.

To be sold at public vendue.
ON WEDNESDAY the 14th November, (if fair) if not the next fair day, at the late dwelling of John Turner, of Talbot County, deceased: consisting of a valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, with a crop of Corn, and some Corn fodder—Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, with other articles too tedious to mention. The property will be sold on a credit of nine months, on all sums over Four Dollars, and cash for all under. The purchaser giving bond or note with approved security bearing interest from the date—Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale, and attention given by
LYDIA TURNER, Ex'rix.
of John Turner, deceased.
N. B. The Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, all the Corn that will be sold on the above day, will be sold for Cash only.
NATHAN TOWNSEND,
Attorney in fact.
Talbot County, Octo. 30, 1804. 3

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to said deceased's Estate are requested to come forward and settle their accounts, and all those having claims against the said estate are requested to exhibit the same legally authenticated to
N. TOWNSEND, her att'ny.

Bargains for Sale.

THE Subscriber on account of his bad health, wishes to sell off his stock of GOODS on hand, for which reason he offers his Goods at first cost, for cash or country produce, only except the purchaser buys to amount of Twenty Dollars or upward, in which case a credit of four months may be had by giving note with security if required.

Those indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment as no further indulgence can be given.
JOSEPH DURING.
Centreville, Oct. 30, 1804. 3

Notice.

A BOX about 12 by 18 inches, containing a variety of Patent Medicines, was in the summer of 1803, put on board of Capt. S. Thomas' Packet, directed to "James Clayland, Easton," which box has since remained in Capt. Thomas' possession—the subscriber having paid him the freight—since which time no letter or other information has been received from the owner of said box. This is therefore to inform those to whom the same may belong, to prove property, pay charges, and take it away.
JAMES CLAYLAND.
Oct. 30, 1804. 3

Dancing School.

MR. MFARLANE respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton, and its vicinity, that he proposes opening a School to teach Dancing, at the house of Mr. Prince's—
On MONDAY the 5th Nov. next.
Those Ladies and Gentlemen who may honour him with the tuition of their children, may rely on his utmost exertions for their improvement.
He will teach the most fashionable Cotillions and Country Dances with the Steps adapted to them.
N. P. For terms apply at Mr. Prince's where Mr. M. lodges.
Easton, Oct. 30, 1804. 3

Notice.

ALL persons who purchased property at the Sale of the subscriber in March last, are informed that their Notes will become due on the 7th of November next; and those who do not come forward and discharge the same, suits will be instituted against at November term, without respect to persons, as an immediate settlement of said sale must be made.
THOS. APPELGARTH, jr.
Easton, Oct. 30, 1804. 3

THE Subscriber will take an APPRENTICE, from 14 to 15 years of age, to the
Clock and Watch Making Business.
On immediate application being made to
JAMES TROTH.
Easton, Oct. 30, 1804. 3

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Subscriber intends to apply to the General Assembly of this State, for an act of Insolvency to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.
his
JACOB M. FALCONAR.
mark
Kent County, Oct. 30, 1804. 3

Notice.

I Mean to petition the General Assembly of Maryland, to relieve me from debts that I am unable through misfortune to pay.
TUBMAN POLLITT.
P. Ann, Oct. 2, 1804. 69

Public Sale,
On a Credit of Twelve Months.
THE Subscriber will offer for sale on **TUESDAY**, the 30th instant, at her dwelling house, in Easton, a variety of articles consisting of **Household & Kitchen Furniture**, such as Beds, Chairs, Tables, Looking Glasses, &c. Also, the time of a **NEGRO WOMAN**, for seven years.
MARY BOND.
Easton, Oct. 9, 1804. 3
N. B. The sale will begin at 2 o'clock. Cash will be required for all sales under Ten Dollars, and Notes with approved security for all other sales above that sum. M. B.

Will be Sold at Public Sale
On Wednesday the 7th of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late dwelling plantation of Samuel Dickinson, deceased.
Horses, Cattle, Sheep, & Farming Utensils.
NINE months credit will be given on all sums above ten dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security—and for all sums not exceeding ten dollars, the cash will be required on the delivery of the property.—The sale to begin at ten o'clock.
SAMUEL S. DICKINSON, Ex'or.
October 23, 1804. 3

Cattle and Sheep for Sale.
ON **TUESDAY** the 6th of November next, (if fair) if not the next fair day, will be offered for public sale, at the farm of the subscriber adjoining the Court-House Bridge, a number of Cattle and Sheep; among the former there will be some valuable Steers, and several good *Milch Cows*—12 months credit will be given for all sums above Six pounds upon giving bond with approved security.—Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.
The sale will begin at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.
HENRY HOLLYDAY.
Ratcliffe, Oct. 23, 1804. 2

Will be offered at public sale,
By order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, on the first day of November next.
PART of the personal estate of capt. **John Dickinson**, late of Talbot county, consisting of all kinds of *Stock, Household Furniture, and a Kiln of Bricks*. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale, by
SARAH DICKINSON, Ex'trix.
October 23, 1804. 2

The Trustees of the
Centreville Academy,
HAVE engaged a Teacher of the *Latin and English Languages*. The School has commenced and is ready for the reception of Scholars, the prices of Tuition are *Seven Pounds, Ten Shillings* per annum, for Latin Scholars, and *Five Pounds* per annum, for English Scholars to be paid quarterly.—The scholars to be entered with the secretary.
By Order,
WM. CLAYTON, Sec'y.
Centreville, Oct. 23, 1804. 39

Notice is hereby given,
THAT I intend applying to the next General Assembly of Maryland for the benefit of an insolvent law.
MECUCAN WALKER.
Somerset County, }
Oct. 23, 1804 } 39

Ten Cents Reward.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber in August last, an apprentice boy by the name of **SAMUEL FERGUSON**, about 14 years of age, stout made.—Whoever will take up said boy and bring him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and no charges paid.
NICHOLAS VALLIANT.
Easton, October 23, 1804. 3

Runaway Negro.
WAS committed to the goal of Frederick County, on the 22d of September last, Negro **ELIJAH**, who says he is about 22 years old, very black; a bold, impudent fellow; 4 feet 10 inches high; has three suits of clothes, and says that he belongs to one James Fishback, living in Culpepper County, State of Virginia. If his owner does not release him, he will be sold for his goal fees agreeably to law.
GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff
of Frederick County.
Oct. 23, 1804. 8

Runaway Negro.
WAS committed to the goal of Frederick County, on the 17th of September last, Negro **MERRYMAN**, about 17 years old, of a yellowish color, is 5 feet 7 inches high; has one brown cloth coat, one pair of striped cotton overalls, one striped waist coat, and an old wool hat. He says his master's name is John Beveritt, and that he lives in Fauquier County, State of Virginia. If his owner does not release him he will be sold for his goal fees agreeably to law.
GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff
of Frederick County.
Oct. 23, 1804. 8

Will be Sold at Public Sale.
ON **THURSDAY** the 1st day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the farm where the Subscriber now lives, called Barker's Landing—on a credit of 12 months without interest if paid by the expiration of the time, if not paid interest from the day of sale.—The purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, *two or three young Saddle Creatures*, one good Brood Mare and Colt, and in foal again, a number of young fat Cattle, some *Milch Cows*, 20 or 30 head of good Sheep. The sale to commence at ten o'clock.
DANIEL CHEZUM.
Oct. 16, 1804.

To be Sold at Public Vendue.
ON **WEDNESDAY** the 7th day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late dwelling of **John Wilson**, deceased, of Talbot county, near Kingstown; consisting of a valuable stock of
Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Hogs, with the Crop of Corn, and some Corn-fodder—Also, *Household & Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils*, with other articles too tedious to mention. The property will be sold on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security bearing interest from the date.—Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale, and attendance given by
WM. WILSON, Ex'r. and
ANN WILSON, Ex'trix
of **J. Wilson**, deceased.
N. B. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
All the crop of Corn that will be sold on the above day, will be sold for cash only.
Talbot county, Oct. 16, 1804. 3

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to said deceased's Estate, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts; and those having claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit the same legally authenticated to
WM. WILSON, Ex'r. and
ANN WILSON, Ex'trix.

NOTICE.
BY virtue of a decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber will sell at public sale, at Long's tavern, in Princeess Ann's, Somerset county, on **Tuesday** the 13th of November next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, *All the Estate legal and equitable* of **JAMES EWING**, late of Somerset county, deceased; in and to the following tracts, parts of tracts, and parcels of Land, lying and being in Somerset county aforesaid, to wit:—All that tract or parcel of land called *Howard's Purchase*; all that parcel of land called *Turkey Ridge*; all that tract or parcel of land called *Dorman's Folly*; also, that tract of land called *Dorman's Addition*. Also, that tract or parcel of land called the *Addition*; likewise all that parcel of Marsh lying on Monikin Creek, containing 20 acres: all which lands were conveyed by a certain *John Watkins*, late of Somerset county, unto the said *James Ewing*: a Plat whereof will be exhibited on the day of sale. The improvements are, a valuable brick dwelling house, out houses, &c. The terms of sale are, the purchaser or purchasers of the above lands, or any part thereof, shall give bonds to the trustee, with such security as he shall approve, for the payment of one half the purchase money, with interest thereon, within one year from the day of sale, and the residue, with interest thereon, within two years from the said day of sale.
HANS CREEVEY.

Notice.
ALL persons having claims against the above named *James Ewing*, are hereby requested to produce them, with vouchers of the truth thereof, to the Chancellor, in the Chancery-office, within three months from the said 13th day of November, the day of sale above-mentioned.
H. C.
Oct. 16, 1804. t 3N

FOR SALE,
A Negro Woman,
ABOUT 26 years of age, who is well acquainted with *House work*, and is a very good Cook, Washer and Spinner—Also, a smart active *Negro Girl* between 9 and 10 years of age. Apply to the Printer hereof.
Oct. 23, 1804. 3

Notice
IS hereby given, that a memorial will be presented to the General Assembly of Maryland at their next Session, for a Charter to incorporate a Company for the erection of a Toll-Bridge across the River Chester, from Chestertown to Kingdon—For which purpose the citizens disposed to take a part in this useful undertaking, are invited to meet at Chestertown, at the house of Mr. Scirvin, on the third Monday of October next, at 10 o'clock.
Oct. 2, 1804. 6

To be Rented,
For the ensuing Year,
THE HOUSES, YARD & GARDEN, at present occupied by Mrs. Riggs—This place is high, healthy and beautifully situated on *Wye-River*, for terms apply to
W. DUNN.
Wye-River, Oct. 16, 1804. 3

Notice.
THE Subscriber intends petitioning the next General Assembly of Maryland, for an act of Insolvency to relieve him from debts which he is unable wholly to pay.
JOHN SIMMONDS.
T. County, Oct. 16, 1804. 3

For Sale.
Sixty thousand acres of Land, in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, about 120 miles from Philadelphia, and from 15 to 20 from the Delaware.
This Land is admirably calculated for grafs and grain, in a very healthy country, somewhat hilly, but by no means mountainous. It is plentifully supplied with good water, abounds in Mill Seats, and is within a few miles of the Village of Belkany, which will probably be the County Town. A turnpike road is expected to be soon laid out, near the upper end of the land, running from the Susquehanna to the Delaware; and at the Delaware meeting a turnpike leading directly to the North River, a great part of which is already completed.
Thirty-five families are settled on the tract, by purchase from me; having been on the land, I can recommend, but I am desirous that every man who means to purchase, should examine it personally, as I trust the more it is known the better will it be liked.
The value of the tract must be much increased by its small distance from Philadelphia, there being no large body of good unsettled land, that I know of, so near that city.
One third or one fourth of the purchase money (as may suit the buyer) must be paid down, the residue in 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 yearly payments, with interest.
EDWARD TILGHMAN.
Philadelphia, Septem- }
ber 7, 1804. } 125D.
The Subscribers have commenced Business under the firm of
Nicholson & Attwood,
And have purchased those *TWO FINE SCHOONERS*, lately the property of Capt. Dawson, called the
Centreville; & the Farmer.
WHICH they will run constantly as **PACKETS**, and **GRAIN BOATS**, between the town of Centreville, and the city of Baltimore.
One of the vessels will leave Centreville, and the other will leave Baltimore, on every *Wednesday and Saturday* precisely at 9 o'clock.
They have rented commodious *GRANARIES* at the landing near Centreville, where Grain will be received—and have engaged, active, careful *SETPERS*, for whose good conduct they shall hold themselves responsible.—The cabins have been entirely stripped, and put into the best order for the accommodation of *Passengers*, and the utmost attention will be paid to keep them clean and comfortable.

Nicholson & Attwood,
Have opened a GROCERY STORE at CENTREVILLE, and received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, the following articles which they will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or Country produce.
Old Cogniac 4th proof.
French Brandy.
Jamaica & } SPIRITS.
Antigua
New-England Rum.
Apple & } BRANDIES.
Peach
Best Holland Gin.
Whisky 6 years old.
Inferior do.
Madrira, } WINES.
Sherry,
Malaga &
Port
Hyfon,
Hyfon Skin, } TEAS.
Young Hyfon } this Springs
& Soucheong } importation.
Baltimore & Philadelphia Loaf & Lump Sugars.
1st, 2d, & 3d, quality Brown Sugars.
Molasses, Soap & Candles.
1st, & 2d, quality Coffee.
Do. do. Salt.
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Allspice, Pepper, Cayenne do. Ginger, Mustard, Rice, Snuff, Raisins, Almonds, Lemmons, Limes, Olives, Capers, Anchovies—Porter, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.
Centreville, Sept. 4, 1804. tf

Notice.
PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly of Maryland, praying for a public road to be established from Queens-Town in Queen Ann's county, to some convenient landing on Queens-Town Creek. All those concerned will please to take notice.
September 18, 1804. 6

Eastonians Look Out!
Every thing indicates a hard approaching Winter, when Firewood will be dear, and probably difficult to get to market.
ON the first Tuesday of November Court in Talbot, I shall offer for sale, (if not sold before privately) that convenient lot of Wood-land known by the name of *Turkey Neck Addition*, containing 33 acres by patent, conveniently situated on the public road leading to Kingstown, about 2 1/2 or 3 miles from Easton, adjoining the lands lately possessed by *John Register*, deceased. The title is good, and one half of the land clear of disputes, the other half by *fantiful constructions* and *imaginary boundaries* given to the adjacent lands are made to cover the other half, but when the boundaries are legally established, and the true locations given, I have little doubt the whole land will be found clear of elder surveys. The terms of sale will be on a credit of three, six, nine and twelve months, approved paper will be taken in payment, a plat of the land and all the adjacent lands is now in my possession, and may be seen by application. I shall not contend for a large price for the land, as it came low to me, having purchased it without ever seeing or knowing any thing of its situation or location, which is likely to turn out a profitable speculation to me, and no doubt will be a good one to the next purchaser, as there is wood enough on it to pay for the land three times, at 40 dollars per acre which I hope to get at least for the undisputed part.
JACOB GIBSON.
Oct. 16, 1804.

To be Rented,
THE subscribers house in *George-Town*, Kent county, long celebrated as a tavern, and occupied by himself as such for many years, together with all the appertinances belonging thereto, viz. a granary, billiard room, stable, carriage house, smoke house, an excellent garden, and lot adjoining the same.—Also, a lot containing two and a half acres, adjoining Mrs. Wilson's property, in said town.—As several packets ply weekly and regularly between the above place and Baltimore, and convey a great number of passengers, who suffer great inconvenience for want of a tavern to accommodate them, the above situation has become more eligible, and great encouragement will be given a person who will open a public house there.—The above property will be rented, together, or separately, and possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to *John Ireland*, Esq. George-Town Cross Roads, or to the subscriber, in Chester Town.
WILLIAM POPE, Sen'r.
August 13, 1804. tf

To be Rented,
FOR the ensuing year, the Tenement at the Head of Shoal Creek in Dorchester County, which is now in the occupation of Mr. John Vickers. This place is the property of Mrs. Ennalls, to whom it would be an object to have a good blacksmith settled there, for the convenience for her own Farms. For such a tradesman it would be an advantageous situation, being not more than two miles from Cambridge, and in a well settled neighbourhood. The Dwelling-House is new and very convenient for a small family, as it consists of two rooms below and one above stairs, having each a fire place; and the tenant may be accommodated with a lot containing from five to ten acres of land.—Also, to be rented the Farm in Poplar Neck, Caroline County, whereon Richard Willoughby formerly lived as overseer—It consists of three fields containing each about eighty or ninety thousand corn hills. For terms apply to
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Dorchester County, Oct. 2, 1804. 6

Mediteranean Passports.
NOTICE is hereby given, that it has been deemed expedient to change the form of the Mediterranean passport issued to vessels of the United States; that from the eighth day of July next, that those of the new form will be used at the custom-houses to every vessel, for which application may be made, on a compliance with the terms prescribed by law, and surrendering the former passport of which she may be possessed, if any, in which latter case no fees will be required for the exchange; and that by an arrangement agreed upon by the Barbary powers, with whom we are at peace, either the old or the new form of passport will be sufficient to protect the vessels of the United States, from capture until the 1st of July, 1805, after which the old form of passport will be unavailable and the new one alone in use.
Department of State, }
23d of May, 1804. }
The printers of the laws of the United States are requested to insert the above in their Gazette twice a week for the space of six months, and the collector of the Customs to keep copies of it posted up in their offices.
June 5.

BLANKS
FOR SALE,
AT THE STAR-OFFICE.

To be Rented,
FOR the ensuing year, the house and lot, at present occupied by *James Addins*—A part of the house being calculated and ready furnished for a school room, it would be an eligible situation for a person in that line. For terms apply to
ROBERT MOORE, or
JAMES NEALL.
Easton, 10th mo. 9th, 1804.

To be Rented,
FOR the ensuing year, the House and Lots where *Doctor Martin* now lives.
JOSEPH MARTIN.
Sept. 11, 1804. tf

Wants a Situation.
AMAN capable of teaching the English and Latin languages grammatically, geography, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, geometry and trigonometry, with their application to mensuration, land surveying and navigation. A line directed to G. R. and left with the printer, or to T. R. Wye Mill, will be duly attended to.
September 18, 1804. 3tf

Runaway.
THERE was committed to the goal of Frederick county, on the first ult. a negro man by the name of **HARRY**, but since committed confesses his name to be **BEN**, and says he belongs to Benjamin Berry, of Charles county, Maryland: He is about 23 years old, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, a chunky fellow, his clothing are a striped wollen waistcoat, coarse linen shirt and trowsers. If his owner does not release him he will be sold for his goal fees agreeably to law.
GEORGE GREAGER, Sheriff
of Frederick county.
October 9, 1804. 8

Notice.
Intend to prefer a petition to the General Assembly of Maryland at their next session, for an Act to relieve me from debts which through misfortune I am rendered unable to pay.
JOHN VICKERS.
Oct. 16, 1804. 3

Notice.
INTEND to prefer a petition to the General Assembly of Maryland, at their next session for an act of Insolvency, to relieve me from debts, which from a variety of losses by securityship, losses at sea, and insolvencies, I am not wholly able to pay.
BENJAMIN WILLMOTT.
Easton, Sept. 25, 1804. 6

Notice.
THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, to relieve him from debts which he is not fully able to pay.
WILLIAM KERNEY,
Queen-Anns-County, Oct. 9, 1804. 39

Notice.
THE subscriber intends to petition the General Assembly of the State of Maryland at their next session, for an act to relieve him from debts which (from a variety of losses, &c.) he is unable to pay.
JONATHAN BREADY.
Queen Ann's County, }
October 9, 1804. } 9

Notice is hereby given,
THAT I mean to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, for an act of Insolvency.
WILLIAM STEVENS, jun.
Talbot county, Sept. 25, 1804. 6

Notice.
THE Subscriber intends petitioning the next General Assembly of Maryland, for an act of Insolvency to relieve him from debts he is unable to pay.
JAMES CRUCKSHANK.
Kent County, Oct. 2, 1804. 59

Notice.
BEING imprisoned for the space of ten months past, that I mean to petition the General Assembly of Maryland to release me from debts that I am unable through misfortunes to pay.
BENNETT H. CLARVAL.
P. Ann, Oct. 2, 1804. 69

Notice.
THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to relieve him from debts, which from misfortune he is unable to pay.
JAMES TURNER, jun.
Talbot county, Sept. 25, 1804. 6

Notice.
THE Subscriber intends petitioning the Legislature of Maryland, at their next session, for a stay in the payment of the purchase money on some escheatable Lands lying in Caroline County, for which he has obtained an escheat warrant from the Land-Office of the Eastern-Shore.
WM. BELL WHITBY.
Caroline County, Sept. 25, 1804. 39

Notice.
THE subscriber intends petitioning the next general assembly for an act of insolvency to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.
JOHN R. BROMWELL.
Talbot county, Sept. 25, 1804. 6