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LAW OF THE UNITED STATES. (BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

For the more effectual preservation of peace in the ports and harbors of the United States, and in the waters under their jurisdiction.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever any treason, felony, misdemeanor, or breach of the peace, or of the revenue laws of the United States, shall hereafter be committed within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the case shall be cognizable by, or under their authority, if the person committing the same, shall be on board of any foreign armed vessel, in any port or harbor of the United States, or in the waters within their jurisdiction, it shall be the duty of any judge or justice of any court of the United States upon satisfactory proof thereof to him made, to issue his warrant specifying the nature of the offence, and directed to the marshal, commanding him to take the body of the offender, and bring him before the said judge or justice, to be dealt with according to law. And if the said marshal shall deem the ordinary posse commitatus insufficient to ensure the execution of the said warrant, he shall apply to the said judge or justice, who shall immediately issue his order, directed to any officer having command of militia, or any officer having command of regular troops, or of armed vessels of the United States, in the vicinity, requiring him to aid the said marshal with all the force under his command, or such part as may be necessary in executing the warrant aforesaid. And the said marshal conforming himself in all things to the instructions which he shall receive from the president of the United States, or from any other person authorized by the president, shall first demand the surrender of the person charged with the offence; and if delivery be not made, or if the marshal be obstructed from making the demand, he shall use all the means in his power by force and arms, to arrest the offender; and all others who are with him, giving him aid and countenance in evading the arrest, and he shall convey the said offender and all others arrested as aforesaid, and deliver them to the civil authority, to be dealt with according to law. If death ensue to the person ordered to be arrested, or to any of those giving him aid and countenance, it shall be justified; but if to the marshal, or to any of those supporting him in the discharge of his duty, the persons engaged in resisting the civil authority shall be punished as in cases of felonious homicide.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever after the passage of this act, any felony, misdemeanor, or breach of the peace shall be committed within the body of a county in any one of the United States, and any process of law shall be issued under the authority of the State, for the purpose of arresting the offender, if the said offender shall be on board of any foreign armed vessel, in any port or harbor of the United States, and within the jurisdiction of the State, in which the offence was committed, it shall be lawful for the governor or other supreme executive officer of the State in which the said offence shall have been committed, upon due proof thereof, and upon his being satisfied that the ordinary posse commitatus is insufficient to ensure the execution of the said process, to issue his order directed to any officer having command of regular troops or armed vessels of the United States in the vicinity, requiring him to aid the officer charged with the execution of the process, with all the force under his command, or such part thereof as may be necessary, in arresting the offender, and all those giving aid and countenance in resisting the civil authority. And if the said offender shall flee to any place beyond the jurisdiction of the State and within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, the officer charged

with the execution of the said process, shall be, and he is hereby authorized to pursue the said offender into such place, taking with him, if necessary, the force, and there arrest him, in virtue of the said process. And if the said offender shall flee to and be on board of any foreign armed vessel, being in any place beyond the jurisdiction of the State, and within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, the officer charged with the execution of the said process shall first demand the delivery of the said offender, of and from the person or persons having charge and command of the said foreign armed vessel, declaring the authority and cause for which the demand is made; and if the said offender be not delivered according to the said demand, or if the officer charged with the execution be obstructed in attempting to make the demand, then he shall use all the means in his power, by force and arms, to enter on board of the said foreign armed vessel, there to search for and arrest the said offender, and all those who are with him, giving him aid and countenance in preventing and resisting the execution of the said process; and the officer charged with the execution of the said process, shall convey the said offender and deliver him over to the civil authority of the State, to be dealt with according to law; and all those arrested for being concerned in resisting the execution of the process shall be delivered over to the civil authority of the United States, and shall be punished in the same manner as if they had been concerned in knowingly and wilfully obstructing, resisting, or opposing any officer of the United States in serving or attempting to serve any warrant or other legal or judicial writ issued under the authority of the United States. But if any of those concerned in making the arrest be killed in a place within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, those engaged in resisting the civil authority shall be punished as in cases of felonious homicide; and if the person charged with the offence, or any of those concerned with him in resisting, be killed, in a place under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, it shall be justified.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any commanding officer of militia, or regular troops, or armed vessels of the United States, shall refuse to obey the requisition authorized by this act, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Sec. 4. And in order to prevent insults to the authority of the laws, where by the peace of the United States with foreign nations may be endangered, Be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the president of the United States either to permit or interdict at pleasure, the entrance of the harbors and waters under the jurisdiction of the United States to all armed vessels belonging to any foreign nation, and by force to repel and move them from the same; except when they shall be forced in by distress, by the dangers of the sea, by being pursued by an enemy, or when charged with dispatches or business from the government to which they belong; in which cases, as well as in all others when they shall be permitted to enter, the commanding officer shall immediately report his vessel to the collector of the district, stating the object or causes of his entering the harbor or waters, shall take such position thereon, as shall be assigned him by such collector, and shall conform himself, his vessel and crew, to such regulations respecting health, repairs, supplies, stay, intercourse and departure, as shall be signified to him by the collector, under the authority and directions of the president of the United States, and not conforming thereto, shall be required to depart from the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That whenever any armed vessel of a foreign nation, entering the harbors or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States and required to depart therefrom, shall fail so to do, it shall be lawful for the president of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land and naval forces of the United States, or the militia thereof, as he shall deem necessary to compel the said armed vessel to depart; or if he shall think it proper, it shall be lawful for him to forbid by proclamation, all intercourse with such vessel, and with every armed vessel of the same nation, and the officers and crew thereof; to prohibit all supplies and aid from being furnished

them, and also to instruct the collector of the district, where such armed vessel shall be, and of any and of every other district of the United States, to refuse permission to any vessel belonging to the same nation, or to its citizens or subjects, to make entry or unlade, so long as the said armed vessel shall remain in the harbors or waters of the United States, in defiance of the public authority. And if after the publication of said proclamation, and due notice thereof, any person shall afford any aid to such armed vessel, or to any other, contrary to the prohibition contained in the said proclamation, either in repairing the said vessel, or in furnishing her, her officers or crew with supplies of any kind or in any manner whatsoever, or if any pilot shall assist in navigating the said armed vessel, or any other, contrary to the prohibition contained in the said proclamation, unless it be for the purpose of carrying the armed vessel required to depart as aforesaid, beyond the limits, and jurisdiction of the United States, the person or persons so offending, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and shall also be liable to be bound to their good behaviour.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That whenever any officer of an armed vessel commissioned by any foreign power, shall on the high seas commit any trespass or tort, or any spoliation on board any vessel of the United States, or any unlawful interruption or vexation of trading vessels actually coming to or going from the United States, it shall be lawful for the president of the United States, on satisfactory proof of the facts, by proclamation to interdict the entrance of the said officer, and of any armed vessel, by him commanded within the limits of the United States, and if at any time after such proclamation made, he shall be found within the limits of the United States he shall be liable therefor to be arrested, indicted and punished by fine and imprisonment, in any court in the United States having competent jurisdiction, and it shall be a part of the sentence that he shall within such time after the payment of his fine and the expiration of his term of imprisonment, as the court shall direct, leave the United States never to return. And if he shall return within the limits of the United States after the passing of such sentence or be found therein after the period limited by the court aforesaid, he shall again be liable to be indicted, fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court. Provided always, That if the said officer shall also have committed any other offence made punishable by this act, he shall be liable to prosecution and punishment; the provisions of this section to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized and required to give, as soon as may be, after the passage of this act, to the collectors of the respective districts, and to such other persons as he may think proper, the necessary instructions for carrying this act into effect, particularly making out the line of conduct, to be observed by the marshal, and the several collectors in performing the duties enjoined by this act.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall be sued for any thing done in pursuance of, or in obedience to this act, he may plead the general issue, and give this act in evidence, any law, custom or usage, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force, for the term of two years and from thence, to the end of the next Session of Congress, and no longer.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOS. ANDERSON,

President of the Senate, pro-tempore.

March 3, 1805—APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

A FALSE and malicious report, intended to injure my character, having been propagated by some person unknown to me, that I have received public money, which I appropriated to my own use, and refused to account for it when called on—I now call upon the author of such report to come forward and establish the charge, otherwise I shall consider him a base and infamous liar.

JAMES HARRISON,
Countable of Bay hundred.
June 18, 1805.

Magistrates, and other Blanks
NEATLY PRINTED.
FOR SALE AT THE STAR-OFFICE

SPEECH

Of Governor LANGDON to the Legislature of New Hampshire, delivered on the 6th inst.

Gentlemen of the Senate and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

In obedience to the call of my fellow citizens, who have thought proper by their free suffrages to choose me their chief executive magistrate for the present year, I have found it incumbent on me to accept the important trust, and shall attend to the duties of the office, with all that fidelity which its great responsibility demands.

I regret that my talents are not more equal to the station, but such as I have, shall be most faithfully employed in co-operating with you to protect and secure the freedom, independence and happiness of the people.

It is greatly to be lamented that for some years past our citizens have been so much divided in their political sentiments. This makes it in some measure necessary for me to declare mine.

I consider myself a republican, and have uniformly (as far as I have been able) from the year 1775 to this day, supported the principles of a free elective government of the people, from whom all our power and authority originate, being fully convinced that a republican government faithfully administered, is the strongest, the freest and the best that has ever yet been experienced.

The constitution of the United States guarantees to each state a republican form of government; and here permit me to congratulate you and the rest of my fellow citizens, that the general affairs of the union are at present conducted by a wise, virtuous and magnanimous administration, in which I do not hesitate to say, the people may place their utmost confidence.

When we look around and view the unparalleled happiness of our country; the civil and religious liberty we enjoy; agriculture, commerce and manufactures flourishing; the general tranquility that prevails in the interior and upon the coast; by the cession of Louisiana, and the complete arrangement of the finances of the United States, in short, prosperity appearing in every direction;—truly we have the greatest reason for thankfulness and gratitude to the Supreme disposer of all events, for so many inestimable blessings.

It would be unnecessary for me to take up your time in saying any thing of foreign affairs, as those relations are confided to our general government—Coming as you do, gentlemen from all parts of the State, you must of course be much better acquainted with the wants, and wishes of our constituents; than I am able to point out. Should it be your determination to hold another session of the legislature this year, the present of course would be of short duration, as little else than the immediate local prudential matters of the State, with the unfinished business of the last session, would claim your attention at this time.

I shall only mention that the state of the treasury will be laid before you, your wisdom will determine whether any and what sum of money it will be necessary to raise the current year. In public and in private concerns, economy is very desirable, but at the same time such sums of money should be raised, as will sufficiently answer the exigencies of the State.

Could I think the present session would continue long enough, I should urge the necessity of making some further arrangement for establishing our militia upon a more respectable footing, as I consider it of the highest importance; but whether this business can be taken up with propriety, this session, is for your determination.

I shall with pleasure concur with you in all such acts and resolves as you may think proper to pass, which shall appear for the safety and advantage of the citizens, and unite with you in the best endeavors to harmonize the public mind, by making every exertion to promote the tranquility and happiness of our country.

JOHN LANGDON.

State of New Hampshire,
Concord, June 6, 1805.

In the sentiments of Governor Langdon, in his address to the New Hampshire legislature, we have the frank and firm avowal of the creed of a true republican. Without reserve or qualification he declares a free elective government of the people the strongest, the freest and the best that has ever yet been experienced.

ed; and declares the administration of the general government worthy of the utmost confidence of the people. In this tribute there is no policy or servility; those who know Mr. Langdon, know what the speaks comes from the heart.

The late elections have insured a full triumph to republican principles in New Hampshire. The government has completely changed hands. A letter from Concord, extracted from the New Hampshire Gazette, delineates the following glowing picture.

"The hon. JOHN LANGDON, is elected governor by a majority of 3810 votes."

"Clement Storrs, is President of the Senate."

"Samuel Bell is Speaker of the House of Representatives."

"Nathaniel Gilman is Treasurer."

"Philip Garrigan, Jun. is Secretary of the State."

"There are four Republicans and one Federalist in the council."

"A Republican majority of more than fifty grace the House of Representatives."

"In the senate there are eight Republicans to four Federalists."

"The defeat of this monster is a complete—it is fallen never, never, torse again; and it is now that we may anticipate with confidence, the rapid dispersion of those clouds, which have so long obscured the understanding and misted the judgment of a number of the citizens of this State, it is now that we look forward to the complete and undisputed triumph of those principles of genuine Republicanism, which alone can secure the right, privileges, and promote the peace and happiness of the people."

"We congratulate the citizens of this State and the union on this happy, thrice happy change."

New Orleans, March 22.

The following message was laid before the council,

"Gentlemen of the legislative council,

"I have given to the bill entitled, 'An act to provide pensions other than those who are inhabitants of Louisiana on the 30th day of April, 1803, by the citizens of the United States,' from holding any office under the government of this territory, the most respectful and attentive consideration. The principle of the bill is patriotic, and I cordially unite with you in opinion, that offices of trust in this territory ought alone to be confided to the ancient inhabitants of the country, or the citizens of the United States, unless on occasions where a departure from this general rule should be justified by some of those strong reasons which seldom occur; I, however, entertain doubts, whether the object of the bill is right to the opinion, that it is more properly a matter of constitutional provision. The law of Congress for the government of this territory, has vested in the executive an uncontrolled discretion in appointments to office, &c. I doubt the constitutionality of any act of the territorial legislature, which would abridge the powers of the office I have the honor to hold; it becomes my duty to reject the bill.

(Signed)

WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE.
The governor has likewise given his negative to a bill recognizing as legal any rate of interest stipulated by the contracting parties.

PITTSBURG, June 15.

Extract of a letter from Slippy Rock, dated Jun. 10, 1805, to the Post Master of this place.

"I have borrowed a pen and ink to inform you of a lamentable occurrence here. Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, William Tucker the post, and a young man, named Th. Thompson, a carpenter, in attempting to cross the Slippy Rock creek on a raft with the mail, were drowned. The mail is lost, Tucker was an excellent swimmer, but finding no bottom for his poles, seemed to lose all power of proper exertion, yet would have saved himself, having got into a wagon which had broken down, was loaded and fast in the middle of the creek, but putting out his hand to Thompson, was drawn out and precipitated over the falls."

If it were not for the federal majority in the single town of Bolton; the commonwealth of Massachusetts would be in full communion and harmony with the national government.

B. & Chron.

In Council.

ANNAPOLIS, May 16, 1865.
ORDERED, That the act to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this State, and to alter, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the American, Telegraphic, and the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; the Republican Advocate and Bargis's paper, at Frederick town; Griever's paper, at Hagerstown; and in Smith's and Cowan's papers, at Balton.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

AN ACT

To provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this State, and to alter, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That this State shall be divided into six judicial districts, in manner and form following, to wit: St. Mary's, Charles and Prince George's counties, shall be the first district; Cecil, Kent, Queen Ann's and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Calvert, Anne Arundel and Montgomery counties, shall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district; Baltimore and Harford counties, shall be the sixth district; and there shall be appointed for each of the said judicial districts three persons of integrity and sound legal knowledge, residents of the State of Maryland, who shall, previous to and during their acting as judges, reside in the district for which they shall respectively be appointed, one of whom shall be styled in the commission Chief Judge, and the other two Associate Judges, of the district for which they shall be appointed; and the chief judge, together with the two associate judges, shall compose the county courts in each respective district; and each judge shall hold his commission during good behaviour, removable for misbehaviour on conviction in a court of law, or shall be removed by the governor, upon the address of the general assembly, provided that two-thirds of all the members of each house concur in such address; and the county courts, so as aforesaid established, shall have, hold and exercise, in the several counties of this State, all and every the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, which the county courts of this State now have, use and exercise, and which shall be hereafter prescribed by law; and the said county courts established by this act shall respectively hold their sessions in the several counties at such times and places as the legislature shall direct and appoint, and the salaries of the said judges shall not be diminished during the period of their continuance in office.

II. **And be it enacted**, That in any suit or action at law hereafter to be commenced or instituted in any county court of this State, the judges thereof, upon suggestion, in writing, by either of the parties thereto, supported by affidavit, or other proper evidence, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the county court of the county where such suit or action is depending, shall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in such suit or action to be transmitted to the judges of any county court within the district for trial, and the judges of such county court, to whom the said record shall be transmitted shall hear and determine the same in like manner as if such suit or action had been originally instituted therein; provided nevertheless, that such suggestion shall be made as aforesaid before or during the term in which the issue or issues may be joined in such suit or action; and provided also, that such further remedy may be provided by law in the premises as the legislature shall from time to time direct and enact.

III. **And be it enacted**, That if any party pretended or indicted in any of the county courts of this State, shall suggest, in writing, to the court in which such prosecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in such court, it shall and may be lawful for the said court to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the said prosecution to be transmitted to the judges of any adjoining county court for trial, and the judges of such adjoining county court shall hear and determine in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein; provided, that such farther and other remedy may be provided by law in the premises as the legislature may direct and enact.

IV. **And be it enacted**, That if the attorney general, or the prosecutor for the State, shall suggest, in writing, to any county court before whom an in-

dictment is or may be depending, that the State cannot have a fair and impartial trial in such court, it shall and may be lawful for the said court, in their discretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in said prosecution to be transmitted to the judges of any adjoining county court for trial, and the judges of such county court shall hear and determine the same as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein.

V. **And be it enacted**, That there shall be a court of appeals, and the same shall be composed of the chief judges of the several judicial districts of the State, which said court of appeals shall hold, use and exercise, all and singular the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, heretofore held, used and exercised, by the court of appeals of this State, and also the appellate jurisdiction heretofore used and exercised by the general court; and the said court of appeals hereby established shall sit on the western and eastern shores for transacting and determining the business of the respective shores, at such times and places as the future legislature of this State shall direct and appoint, and any three of the said judges of the court of appeals shall form a quorum to hear and decide in all cases pending in court, and the judges who have given a decision in any case in the county court shall withdraw from the bench upon the deciding of the same case before the court of appeals; and the judges of the court of appeals may appoint the clerks of the said court for the western and eastern shores respectively, who shall hold their appointments during good behaviour, removable only for misbehaviour on conviction in a court of law; and in case of death, resignation, disqualification or removal out of the State, or from the respective shores, of either of the said clerks in the vacation of the said court, the governor, with the advice of the council, may appoint and commission a fit and proper person to discharge the duties of the clerk until the next meeting of the said court; and all laws passed after this act shall take effect shall be recorded in the office of the court of appeals of the western shore.

VI. **And be it enacted**, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government which relates to the court of appeals and the general court, or the judges thereof, or that is in any manner repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled, upon the confirmation hereof; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to authorize the removal of the clerks of the respective county courts, being in commission at the time of passing of this act, in any other mode or manner than that prescribed by the constitution and form of government.

VII. **And be it enacted**, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

FARMERS BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT Books of Subscription for Shares in the "Farmers Bank of Maryland" will be opened at the Court House of each county on the Eastern Shore, by the Commissioners respectively appointed by law for that purpose, on Tuesday the 16th day of July next between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock A. M.

THOMAS T. BULLITT,
 JOHN LEEDS KERR,
 HALL HARRISON,
 BENNETT WHEELER,
 JOSEPH HASKINS,
 WILLIAM MELLY,
 JAMES EARLE, junr.

Balton, May 21, 1865.

Broad Creek Ferry,
 KENT ISLAND.

THAT most convenient route to Annapolis, the Federal City, Baltimore, and Western Shore in general, is now fitted up for the reception and conveyance of travellers. Two staunch, fast sailing, commodious vessels now belong to the ferry, with skilful hands to navigate them. The public may expect to meet with every necessary accommodation at the tavern, and a safe and expeditious passage, by preferring this route, which is the most convenient from the Eastern to the Western Shore.

June 18, 1865.

Notice.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration from the orphan's court of Caroline county, on the estate of James Summers, Esq. late of said county deceased; this is therefore to warn all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to him; and all those having claims against said estate, are desired to bring them in, faithfully authenticated, or settlement.

JOHN KEENE, Administrator
 of James Summers, deceased
 Caroline county, June 18, 1865.

NEW STORE.

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

Dry Goods,

suited for the season, among which are
 Superfine Cloths and Cassimers,
 Laced Cambric Muslin,
 do. do. Shawls,
 Chamberly Muslin,
 7 8 and 9 3 Fancy Calicoes,
 9 3 and 6 4 Cambric Muslin,
 Mens and Womens Silk and Cotton
 Hosiery,
 Irish Linens,
 German do. of all kinds, &c. &c.

With a general assortment of Groceries and Hardware, which goods being purchased for cash, will be sold at reduced prices for cash or produce.

Balton, May 21, 1865.

Just Received and for sale,

By Doctor ROBERT MOORE,

BALTON.

DOCTOR MOORE'S ANTIBILIOUS
 TINCTURE AND PILLS, which have been found by a large experience to be more successful than any other remedies for the prevention and cure of all kinds of bilious complaints. Price of the Tincture one dollar, and of the Pills half a dollar. The Pills may be had separately with directions. Both their medicines will in future be sold by Dr. Moore, only at Balton Wholesale purchasers will meet with a very generous encouragement by applying to George Bayly, A. thecary, No. 68, Market-street, Baltimore, or to Dr. Moore himself.

June 4, 1865.

TO SETTLERS.

FOR SALE.

A Body of unimproved land of the first quality, situated in Locoming county, Loyalsock township, and on the waters of Loyalsock creek in the State of Pennsylvania. The tract contains 15,000 acres, and is equal, if not superior to any body of Birch and Maple lands in Locoming county, or in the State of Pennsylvania—Large quantities of white walnut, hickory, and chestnut timber, are found on these lands—There are also two or three salt springs, and a number of excellent mill seats on the tract, and iron ore has recently been found on it, or in its immediate neighborhood. It lies within about 18 miles of the county town of Locoming, and about 26 miles from Mr. Benjamin W. Morris's improvements. Other flourishing settlements have been made within 8 miles of this tract. To persons desirous of removing and forming an extensive settlement in Pennsylvania, these lands are an object of the first attention, as also to those who are anxious to possess a fine body of land in a country rapidly progressing in improvement.

The title to these lands is indisputable. For terms apply to Dr. EDWARD EARLE, Balton; or to

RICHARD PETERS, Junr.
 No. 130 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
 Nov. 20, 1864.

The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY informs the Free and Independent Voters of Talbot county, that he intends to offer himself as Candidate for the SHERIFFS OF RICE, at the approaching Election. Subscribers in the appointment will excite the highest ambition in him to discharge the duties of that office to general satisfaction. By the public's humble servant,
 ROBERT DODSON.
 M. 22, 1865.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the honorable the Chancellor of the State of Maryland, I will, on Monday, the 14th day of July, expose to public sale, on the premises, four acres of LAND, late the property of Mary Ruff, late of Frederick county, deceased. The aforesaid land lies on the eastward side of the road which divides Worcester and Somerset counties, and adjoining Salisbury. The same will be sold together, or in lots, as may appear most advantageous. The terms of sale will be, that the purchaser or purchasers give bond with security, to the trustee, for paying one half the purchase money, with interest, within nine months, and the residue with interest, within fifteen months from the time of sale.

MATTHEW KEENE, Trustee.
 June 18, 1865.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, will be sold, on Wednesday, July 17th next, on the premises, the Real Estate of Thomas Taylor, deceased, containing about three hundred acres; those lands lying in Dorchester county, and in a tract called Roofs Neck. The said lands will be either laid off in lots, or sold together, as may best suit those inclined to purchase—the purchaser or purchasers will be entitled to a credit of twelve months, on giving bonds, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancellor, within four months from the day of the aforesaid sale.

The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, by JOHN WILLIAMS, Trustee.
 June 18, 1865.

John Kennard, junr.

Has received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
 suitable for the present season, which he will dispose of at reduced prices for cash, or country produce.
 Balton, May 21, 1865.

Eastern and Baltimore Fuchels
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will dispose of his FUCHES and GRAIN BOATS, on accommodating terms. Among which is the

New fast sailing Schooner

LOUISIANNA,

burthen upwards of fifty tons, now in complete order, built of the best materials, and well rigged with bears, anchors, cables, &c. Also two SCHOONERS, upwards of twenty tons burthen, nearly new, now in good order, with boats, sails, anchors and cables.

Should the subscriber meet with a purchaser he intends to decline running a packet from this place; and as the business has increased, and become such an object to the two shores, any person inclined to engage in that line, might make it worth their attention, by an early application to him, living at Balton Point, where the packets may be seen, and the terms fully made known. **SAMUEL THOMAS.**
 May 14, 1865.

In Kent County Court,

JUNE THE 7th, 1865.

ON application to the justices of the said County Court by petition in writing of James Cruikshank, of the said county, praying the benefit of the Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and four, on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said County Court satisfied by competent testimony, that the said James Cruikshank has resided the two preceding years within the State of Maryland, prior to the passing of the said act; and the said James Cruikshank, at the time of presenting his petition as aforesaid, having produced to the said Court, the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two thirds of the debts due to him at the time of passing the said act. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, by the said Court, that the said James Cruikshank (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Republican Star," printed at Balton, once a week for four successive, before the 15th day of July next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said County Court, at the Court-house in the said county, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon of the said fifteenth day of July next, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, on the said James Cruikshank then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

Signed by order,
 THOMAS WORRELL, Clk.

Valuable Property for Sale.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of Richard Tilghman, the 4th, late of Chester-town, in Kent county, the following Property is offered for sale:—200 acres, being part of a tract of land called the Grove, situated in Dorchester county, near the waters of Hunting creek, adjoining the lands of Captain Jacob Wight and Nathan McDowell, and now under rent to Edith Wight. A considerable part of this land is heavily timbered.

ALSO.
 All those DWELLING HOUSES and LOTS in Chester-town, formerly the property of William Surry, and now under rent to William Bowers, Mary Ringgold, and others, on the main street, and near, opposite the market house of the said town. An indisputable title will be made, and a liberal credit given, upon the payment being well secured.

MATTHEW TILGHMAN, Esq.
 Chester town, June 18, 1865.

All persons having claims on or open account against the estate of Richard Tilghman 4th, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, properly attested, for settlement; and all who are indebted to said estate, it is hoped will make immediate payment to

MAT. TILGHMAN, Esq.
 Chester town, June 18, 1865.

The Partnership of RICHARD

TILGHMAN and Son being dissolved by the death of Richard Tilghman 4th, all persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to make immediate payment, or to close their accounts, by passing bonds to the surviving partner.

M. TILGHMAN.
 Chester town, June 18, 1865.

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 19th day of May last past, as a runaway, a negro man named JIM, who says he is the property of a certain John Chew Thomas. He is about 23 years of age, five feet three inches high; has thick lips and long woolly hair; his left hand and wrist have been considerably injured by a wagon. His clothes are, a striped gingham sailor jacket, a twandown waistcoat, white calimere small clothes, woollen stockings, an old fur hat and a muslin shirt. His owner is desirous to receive him, or he will be sold for his full fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff
 of Frederick County
 June 18, 1865.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber is authorized to sell the farm belonging to Major James Struff, lying within four miles of Centerville. It contains four hundred and thirty acres of land; three hundred of which are cleared; several acres are in good timothy meadow, to which fifty more may be easily added, and there is a tolerable proportion of wood-land. The soil is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, grass, &c. and the plaster of Paris has been successfully used on it. The improvements consist of a framed dwelling house, thirty feet by eighteen, well finished and nearly new; a kitchen, smoke house, milk house, corn house, and a barn thirty eight feet by twenty six, with a well of excellent water near the house; there are likewise on the premises two very thriving apple orchards.

Also, a military right to two hundred acres of land, in Allegany county, near Fort Cumberland.

The above property will be sold for cash, bank or government stock, merchandise, or on a credit of three years.

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON,
 Centre ville, Queen Ann's
 county, May 14, 1865.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on Monday the 8th inst. a negro man named PERRY, about 24 years of age, of a black complexion, and about 5 feet 3 or 10 inches high, stout and well made, and of an obedient, humble disposition when spoken to. His clothing were a round over jacket and pantaloons of white country kersey, but he informed that he had and took with him some other clothing, and may change his dress and name, and may want to pass for a free man, as I am of the opinion that he has obtained a pass from some person or other. Whoever will take up the said negro and secure him in any goal and give me information so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges paid if brought home, by

THOMAS CECILL,
 Head of Wye, Queen Ann's
 county, April 16, 1865.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living in Talbot county, on Wednesday night last the 29th ult. a dark bay horse, with black mane and tail, has years old this spring; about 14 hands high, well made and in good working order; well broke to every kind of work; the hair from one of his withers rubbed off, which is not recollected. It is expected he is gone towards the upper counties of this State. The above reward will be paid with reasonable charges for bringing said horse to the subscriber, living in Bullingbrook, or in proportion for securing him so that he gets him again.

THOMAS HELSEY,
 Talbot county, June 4, 1865.

For Sale.

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

JAMES STOKES,
 Balton Point, June 11, 1865.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the books of the CHESTER BRIDGE COMPANY will be opened on MONDAY the FIFTEENTH of July next at Chester town, under the superintendence of William McKenny, and Richard Tilghman, 4th, and at Centerville, under the superintendence of William Chambers, where subscriptions will be taken for shares by person or by proxy; the said shares to consist of fifty dollars each; one dollar to be paid for each share subscribed for, at the time of subscribing; four dollars for each share subscribed for, to be paid in two months thereafter; and the residue from time to time, by five dollars in each share, on two months notice. The said books will be kept open for three weeks, unless the whole number of shares shall be sooner subscribed for.

By the authority of the Company's Officers,
 May 7, 1865.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

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

ROBERT SPEDDIN,
 April 13, 1865.

The Subscriber

OFFERS to rent his part of those VALUABLE MILLS, near Balton. For terms apply to
 JOSIAH BAYLY,
 April 30, 1865.



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

[VOL. 3....6.]

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1805.

[NO. 35....305]

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

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

To the Editor of the National Intelligencer.

SIR,

Be pleased to insert Mr. Elliot's ninth
letter to his constituents, with the fol-
lowing remarks.

FRANKLIN.

FROM THE VERMONT JOURNAL.
MR. ELLIOT, TO HIS CONSTITU-
ENTS

LETTER IX.

That part of the constitution of the
United States which allows to the peo-
ple of the southern states, a representa-
tion in Congress, and in the election of
the president, for their slaves, (for it is
not a representation of slaves) is the only
part of that instrument which I consid-
er as materially objectionable; and I
shall not be deterred from an expression
of my sentiment, upon the subject, by
the foolish outcry about an imaginary dis-
solution of the Union. I have often said
that I wish not to see the subject again
agitated, in the form of an amendment
to the constitution. Every one knows
it must be unavailing. But it may still
be useful that the operation of that part
of the constitution should be better un-
derstood by the people than it has been
hitherto. I fear that can do no harm
in a republican government; the more
the people know, the greater the proba-
bility of preserving the constitution.

It is certainly true that the rich planter
in the southern states who possesses fifty
slaves, has thirty one times the political
weight in our national government that is
possessed by the farmer or merchant of
New England. He does not directly give
so many votes, but the state is allowed
them, and as one of the constituents of the
representative and elector of his district,
he possesses all the consequence. At the
same time he contributes much less than
his proportion to the support of govern-
ment, for the laboring slaves consume no-
thing of consequence upon which a duty
is paid; and what the master does contrib-
ute is earned for him by the labor of
slaves, while the farmer and every man
of business in the northern and middle
states pays his taxes with the sweat of
his own brow. It will be said that com-
parisons of this kind are invidious. It
is false. Truth and correct informa-
tion, so far from meriting that charac-
ter, are always honorable and useful.—
With very considerable labor I have made
some calculations upon this subject, for
which I shall receive the thanks of every
honest man in the district, and which will
certainly give rise to reflections of a most
interesting nature.

Whole number of persons	
In U. S. in 1790	3,893,635
Deduct slaves	694,280
	3,199,355
Three fifth of slaves,	416,508

Whole No. represented	3,615,923
Giving 109 representatives and a frac- tion of 18,923. But by the loss of frac- tional parts of the ratio of representation in the appointment of the federal states, the actual number was only 106.	

Of the 694,280 slaves, the states of
Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North
Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia,
contained 645,023, three fifths of which
number is 387,012—which divided by
33,000, (and not calculating for fraction-
al loss in apportionment to the states,
which would in this case amount to one
member) gives as the slave representation
of the southern states agreeably to the
first census, eleven members and a frac-
tion of 24,012.

Whole number of persons in the Uni-
ted States in 1800, exclusive of Tennes-
see, Ohio, and the territories.

Slaves. Total.	
Tennessee 135,841	10,502
Ohio	535
Indiana 135	11
Mississippi 3419	8,850
	17,208 105,438
In other States, slaves	875,225
	5,305,666

Total		Deduct in Ind. & Mis- Deduct in Ind. and	
Slaves 892,433	unrepresent- ed	14,491	
Mis 3,624		5,291,175	
8,880,909	Deduct Slaves	888,809	
		4,402,800	
Three fifths of slaves		533,280	
		4,935,646	

Giving 149 representatives and a fraction
of 18,649. But by the loss of fractional
parts, &c. the number is only 142.

By the second census, of 3,880,909
slaves, the same states contain 333,992,
three fifths of which is 499,794, giving
15 Representatives and a fraction of
4,704.

I shall divide the United States into
the three great named divisions of nor-
thern, middle, and southern states. The
northern receive no advantage, the mid-
dle but a trifling one, and the southern a
very important advantage, from the
representation for slaves.

The following table exhibits the de-
crease of slaves in the northern and mid-
dle, and their increase in the southern
states, for ten years.

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, R.
Island, Connecticut, and Vermont, con-
tained in 1790—Total 1,009,522;
slaves 3,886. In 1800, Total 1,233,011;
slaves 1,339. New York, New Jersey,
Pennsylvania and Delaware, in 1790,
Total 1,017,726; slaves 45,371. In
1800, Total 1,464,017; slaves 40,894.
Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North
Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia,
in 1790, Total 1,866,387; slaves 645,
023. In 1800 Total 2,437,231; slaves
832,992. The slaves in the northern
states have decreased from 3,886 to 1,339,
almost in the ratio of two in three. In
the middle states from 45,371 to 40,894,
in that of nearly one ninth. Increased in
the southern from 645,023, to 832,992,
nearly one third of the original number,
or in the ratio of 832, to 645.

Rhode Island has decreased from 948
to 380. Connecticut from 2,704 to 951.
New York nearly stationary, Pennsylvania
and Delaware have decreased a little, and
made a small increase. Virginia has in-
creased in the ratio of 345 to 292. Ken-
tucky in that of 40 to 12, North Carolina
in that of 133 to 100, South Carolina
in that of 146 to 107. Georgia has dou-
bled her number. The increase gives four
members of Congress and as many elec-
tors of president to the southern states.

The increase of the whole number of
persons represented has been as 49 to
36; that of slaves for which their mas-
ters are represented as fifty three to 41;
that of freemen as to 44 to 31. Let us
calculate upon the same ratio of increase
for 10 years to come. Increase the num-
ber of persons represented from 49 to 65,
slaves from 53 to 68—freemen from 44
to 60, round numbers: there will be in
10 years more 19 representatives for
slaves: But if we calculate as we may
with probability, upon a much larger in-
crease, upon the creation of new states in
Louisiana, and the importation and
propagation of slaves in that country in 20
or 30 years there will be between 30 and
40 representatives in Congress for slaves,
and as many electors or president.

But another very gloomy part of the
picture remains to be unfolded.

In the last ten years the whole number
of persons in the northern or eastern
states has increased only in the propor-
tion of 12 to 10, in the middle as 14 to
10 in the southern nearly as 24 to 18.
Free people in the eastern as 12 to 10,
slaves in the southern as 83 to 64.—Free
people in the southern states from 1,221,
364 to 1,604,239. Free people in the
eastern states in the ratio of one
fifth only of the original number; those
in the southern states in that of nearly one
third; slaves in about the same proportion.

By the last census the number of free
persons in the northern states was 1,231,
672 and in the southern 1,604,239. By
the former census the number of free
persons in the northern states was 1,005,
536, and in the southern 1,221,364.—
Now are the people in these different
quarters of the union relatively repre-
sented? By the first census Vermont
had two members, New Hampshire 4,
Massachusetts 14, R. Island 2, Connec-
ticut 7—29 members, Maryland 7,
Virginia 19, Kentucky 2, N. Carolina
10, South Carolina 6, Georgia 2—46
members. 1,005,536 free citizens in
the northern states had 29 representa-
tives, and 1,221,364 in the southern 47
representatives. Without allowing any

fractions of the ratio of representation
in the apportionment to the several states,
and making no allowance for slaves, the
northern states would have been entitled
by the census of 1790 to 30 representa-
tives and a fraction of 15,639, the south-
ern to 37 only, with the trifling fraction
of 364. In consequence, therefore, of
the constitutional representation for
slaves, the relative weight of the north-
ern and southern states was only as 29
to 45, when otherwise it would have
been as 30 to 37.

By the present census the northern
states have 35 representatives and the
southern 64, including Tennessee.—
1,231,672 free people in the northern
states have 35 representatives. The
southern states including Tennessee con-
tain 1,606,257 free people, and have 64
representatives. As above the northern
states would have been entitled by the
census of 1800, to 37 members, with a
fraction of 10,672. The southern to
51 and a fraction of 13,257. It is as 35
to 64, and, were freemen alone repre-
sented, and that equally, it would be as
37 to 51. Instead of being little more
than half, it would be more than two
thirds.

But it is contended that the equal re-
presentation in the senate counterbal-
ances this inequality; and the deceivers of
the people have met with some success
in this falsehood. I will prove it false
in one minute. The 5 northern states
contain 1,231,672 free people and send
10 senators; the 7 southern states 1,606,
257, and send 14 senators. By a simple
operation in the rule of three it will be
found that the southern states, by their
numbers, in proportion to those of the
northern, are entitled only to 13 sena-
tors, with a fraction of 91 parts of 123.
The middle states stand almost on the
same ground with the northern. As it
respects the senate they are on worse
ground: With a free population but
one eighth less than that of the southern
states they have but one more than half
the number of senators.

Vermont, for 154,000 free people, has
4 representatives. Massachusetts, for
574,564 has 17 representatives. New-
Hampshire, for 183,850 has 5. Con-
necticut, for 250,051 has 7. Rhode
Island, for 68,742 has 2. New York,
for 555,437 has 17. New Jersey, for
198,727 has 6. Pennsylvania, for 600,
839 has 18. Delaware, for 58,120 has 1.
Virginia, the largest of the southern
states, has in whole numbers 880,208—
deduct slaves 345,796, free people 534,
404. Virginia, with 40,160 free peo-
ple less than Massachusetts, has five re-
presentatives and electors more. With
31,033 less than New York she has five
more of each. With 66,435 less than
Pennsylvania, she has four more of each.
Persons now alive may see the day when
the southern and western states will have
more representatives in congress and e-
lectors of president, for slaves only, than
the northern will have for all their free
people!

Whoever shall deny the truth of any
part of this statement, people may rely
upon it as a deceiver and dishonest. If
there be no accidental or typographical
mistakes in the figures, every word of it
is as true as truth itself. Such a state of
things is our own misfortune, and not
the crime of the people of the south.—
We must make the best of a bad bargain.
We must by all means preserve the con-
stitution. Our situation is indeed wretch-
ed, as we have no compensation for this
monstrous sacrifice. That which was
intended as a compensation (a very trif-
ling one however) the apportionment of
direct taxes has never been exercised
but once, and probably will never be a-
gain. Still let us preserve the constitu-
tion. But it cannot be treason, conspir-
acy or a division of the union, to contem-
plate our misfortune, and calculate their
consequences.

JAMES ELLIOT.

Remarks on Mr. Elliot's ninth letter.

Whatever is offered to the public on
the fundamental principles of the consti-
tution is peculiarly worthy of their at-
tention. As such I view Mr. Elliot's re-
marks on that part of the instrument
which regulates the representation of the
people in the several departments of the
government. No feature is of greater
or more radical importance, and with
Mr. Elliot I agree that it ought to be
fully understood. That gentleman de-
clares that, in his opinion no part of the
constitution, is more objectionable than
that which allows a representation for
three fifths of the slaves; discussing the
real and apprehended effects of this prin-

ciple at great length, he yet declares that
he does not wish to see the subject again
agitated in the form of an amendment to
the constitution. Of the constitution he
seems to consider himself the apostle, and
even against the conviction of his own
judgment, in this instance professes his
respect for it. What he professes I feel
I most sincerely believe it to be the bul-
wark of our liberties, and it is this be-
lief that is my inducement for attemptin-
an antidote to the poison of Mr. Elliot's
remarks. Whatever may be the view
with which they are made, if incautiously
swallowed, they can have no other
effect than to lessen the confidence of the
people in the great charter of their rights.
My notice will principally consist in an
exposure of his misrepresentation of facts,
although I am well aware that I subject
myself to the dreadful imputation of this
honorable gentleman, who, in his great
humility, declares that, "whoever shall
deny the truth of any part of his state-
ment, the people may rely upon it as a
deceiver and dishonest." The only ob-
servation I shall indulge on this strange
sperity is that he who has deceived him-
self is generally the greatest deceiver of
others.

That first remark of Mr. E. is that
"it is certainly true that the rich planter
in the southern states who possesses fifty
slaves has thirty one times the political
weight in our national government that is
possessed by the farmer or merchant of
New England."

How does Mr. Elliot prove this?—This
way.—He does not, says he, "directly
give so many votes, but the state is allow-
ed them, and as one of the constituents
of the representative and elector of his
district he possesses all that consequence."

Wonderful logic! Let us analyze it.—
The proposition laid down is that the plan-
ter who possesses fifty slaves has thirty
one times as much political weight as the
farmer of New England. How? Be-
cause the weight which his slaves confer
is allowed to the state. He, then, and
the state are one and the same! Pursue
this reasoning but one step farther.—
If the political weight of the state and the
planter are convertible, why may we
not consider the weight of one state and
of the whole union also convertible? Once
allow this to be fair reasoning, and Mr. E.
cannot consistently deny it, and it fol-
lows that in attempting to knock down
the southern states, he has knocked him-
self down, and that stunned by the fall,
he has mistaken them for himself!

Further—a district for the choice of a
federal representative must have a popu-
lation of 33,000. Suppose in such dis-
trict there are 20,000 whites and 19,667
slaves, three fifths of which are represent-
ed. Suppose these slaves to belong to
392 planters, each planter owning 50
slaves, and the residue of the whites hav-
ing no slaves. Now, says Mr. Elliot, this
planter, who possesses 50 slaves, though
he does not directly give 31 votes, yet
as the state is allowed them, as one of
the constituents of the representative and
elector of his district he possesses all that
consequence, viz. that derived from the 31
votes.—Assume this as a fact and what
follows? Why that every constituent
has the same consequence. Put this con-
sequence into figures, and we have;

20,000	
Multipled by	51
Making	620,000

Which is more than twenty times the
political consequence of the whole dis-
trict.—Away with such flimsy logic!

But these are not the only egregious
errors committed by the writer.
In a district of 30,000 souls, where
there are no slaves; only about one sixth
part of the population is entitled to vote
the residue consisting of women, children,
&c. Hence in such district there will be
5,000 voters.

Take a southern district composed, as
we have already stated of 20,000 whites
and 19,667 slaves, which has an equiva-
lent political weight. In this district 50
negroes will not as Mr. Elliot states au-
thorize thirty votes, they will only au-
thorize five votes, inasmuch as they in
point of age and sex are situated in the
same way with the whites. The compa-
rative result in the two districts will be
this.

The eastern farmer will have one vote;
and the possession of 50 slaves by the
southern planter will operate as the equi-
valent of five votes in addition to his own
individual vote.

The relative weight therefore instead
of being thirty to one, will be only six to
one.

So much for this egregious error of

Mr. Elliot. In charity we will believe
it to be such, and not an intentional mis-
representation.

Mr. Elliot next informs us that the
southern planter contributes much less
than his proportion to the support of gov-
ernment, for says he, "the laboring slaves
consume nothing of consequence upon
which a duty is paid; and what the mas-
ter does contribute is earned for him by
the labor of slaves, while the farmer and
every man of business in the northern
and middle states pays his taxes with the
sweat of his own brow."

It would be impossible to adduce a
more striking instance of the perversion
of truth by prejudice. Had Mr. Elliot con-
descended to make himself acquainted with
facts, he would have discovered that the
slave states pay a large quota of taxes of
the general government than they would
if federal numbers were the basis of tax-
ation. By federal numbers I mean an
enumeration which includes all the
whites and the three fifths of the slaves.

The next error that offers itself for
exposure is the considering the whole
fifteen representatives in Congress in
virtue of the slave population, as coming
from the southern states, whereas one
of them is in virtue of the slaves existin-
in the middle or eastern states; leaving
but fourteen representatives to the south-
ern, and the balance in their favor but
thirteen.

The reader, after this exposure of blun-
ders, will be apt to turn with disgust from
the lucubrations of a writer, so ignorant
of his subject, as to mistake its simplest
elements. He will refuse to pursue him
through his laborious calculations and
restraining from examining them with
his own eyes, he will doubt their accu-
cy. For one I confess I can have no con-
fidence in the deductions of a writer
whom I have detected in such palpable
perversions of truth.

But is all this research necessary? Is it
not well known that when the federal
constitution was formed, two principles
of representation had their advocates: 1.
viz. numbers and wealth; that accord-
ing to the prevalence of one or the other
of those principles, the representations in
the several states had been organized.—
In some states simple numbers are the
rule, in other states wealth and numbers
combined. In a federative government
it was natural to expect that each state
would be tenacious of the whole of its
political weight; and such a disposition
was in fact soon manifested in the deli-
berations of the convention. The result
was compromise; without the influence
of which spirit on several important
points, there would not have been a con-
currence of opinion in favor of the con-
stitution. At length it was agreed to make
numbers the basis of representation, in-
cluding three fifths of the slaves, doubt-
less contemplating them in the light of
property.

It is far from my purpose to maintain in
the abstract the propriety of this con-
stitutional provision. Had I been in the
convention I should not have proposed it.
But this is not now the enquiry. It has
been proposed, and, in a spirit of ho-
norable accommodation sanctioned by
every state in the union: It is one of
those magnanimous sacrifices which pa-
triotism has made to harmony and union;
shall then those, who talk of harmony
and accommodation and union, be the
first to raise their voices against one of
their strongest pledges?

FRANKLIN.

Vast numbers of an heretofore un-
known and highly poisonous species of
viper have recently been found in the
forest of Fontainebleau, in France.—Several
persons, and some dogs, bitten by these
reptiles, have died immediately; and so
great has the danger and alarm become,
that the Magistrates, with a view to ex-
terminate the race, have offered a premi-
um of 60 francs for every one that may
be killed.

The Druggs Cured.

A Person who prodigiously swelled
with the disorder, put a large cup full of
bohea tea into a teapot, steeped it, drank
the liquor by degrees, and eat all the tea
leaves, in the course of the forenoon.—
The same experiment was repeated in the
afternoon, and for the two succeeding
days.—On the second day the water be-
gan, to decrease by natural evacuations,
and on the third day it was totally dissipa-
ted.

BLANKS

FOR SALE,
AT THE STAR-OFFICE.

NEW-YORK, June 29.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the British packet Prince Adolphus, captain Hill, from Falmouth, via Halifax, with the May mail. She brings no news.

Captain Smith of the schooner Melchior, in 18 days from Martinique, confirms the accounts before received of the sailing of the French and Spanish fleets from that place.

Captain Smith, on the 16th instant, was boarded by the Cambrian British frigate, on a cruise—and received the following information.

The ship Huntsville of Wiscasset, from the city of Washington, bound to the Island of Malta, with stores for the American navy, was captured June 18, in lat. 37, long. 74, 10, by the Spanish schooner Mary, Anthony Laurie, master, carrying 8 guns and 80 men. The ship was captured on pretence of her being bound to an English port with naval stores. They put the whole of the ship's crew on board the privateer, leaving only the captain and boy, and intended to keep by the ship and carry her into Porto Rico. On the 3d of June she fell in with the Charles Carter, from Wilmington, N. C. bound to Falmouth, England, and made a prize of her, and took out most of her crew. On the 9th June, at 8 A. M. in sight of Bermuda, fell in with three armed ships, supposed to be letters of marque; two of them bore down upon the prize ship, and recaptured them, the other fired on the privateer, and chased her a short time, but could not overhaul her, and gave up the chase. The privateer had then 22 American seamen on board, which number was quite sufficient to have taken her; but they were all, except two or three, confined in the hold. She kept away for Porto Rico, intending to make prize of every thing that came in her way. On the 13th June, in lat 30 9, long. 63, 24, saw the English frigate Cambrian, and looted of war driver, to the leeward; the privateer supposing them to be English Guineamen immediately bore down upon them, and came nearly within gun shot of the driver, before she was aware of her mistake. It being then nearly calm, the privateer took to her sweeps in order to make off; the frigate and the driver endeavored to pursue her, and gave several shots over her, but could not overtake her. They then hoisted out their boats, four in number and full of men well equipped, and rowed up to the privateer, and after a warm action of half an hour, took possession of her, with the loss of two brave men, and two or three wounded. The American seamen were put on board the Cambrian, and the privateer and Spanish prisoners were sent into Bermuda with the driver.

Yesterday afternoon, the ship Mississippi, captain Skidmore, arrived here through the Sound, in 37 days from Nantes, having on board Mr. Livingston (and suite) late American minister plenipotentiary at France when a republic, and lately at the court of his imperial majesty the emperor of France, and king of Italy.

By this arrival, the editors of the New York Gazette have received Paris papers to the 21st of May, from which they have given a few translations. The Brest fleet had not sailed; and it was not known in France, except to his imperial majesty, where the Toulon fleet had gone.

Mr. Livingston is the bearer of bills drawn by the American minister at Paris on the treasury of the United States, under the treaty of Louisiana; and 150,000 francs is also received in this ship from the emperor of France, for the relief of the distressed French subjects in America. This sum is in bills on the French treasury.

We are verbally informed, that Madame Jerome Buonaparte, had arrived at Amsterdam from Lisbon some days previous to the sailing of the Mississippi; but no communication was suffered between her and the shore, and the ship being ordered away, was obliged to sail; but for what port was unknown. Jerome Buonaparte was then at Amsterdam.

We are further informed, that, in all probability, the creditors under the treaty of Louisiana, will receive their bills in the course of the present summer.

The celebration of Buonaparte's coronation as king of Italy, took place at Nantes the 27th of May.

Buonaparte arrived at Milan on the 8th May, to be crowned king of Italy; and would return through Brussels.

The news of a treaty between Great Britain and Russia, is not mentioned in the French papers; nor did Mr. Livingston hear of such an event.

A son of the hon. Rufus King, and Miss Sallie, of Plattburgh, also came passengers in the Mississippi.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool, to his friend in this city, dated May.

"Our political world has lately experienced a considerable degree of commotion from the conviction and condemnation of lord Melville, (alias Henry Dundas) as a speculator of the public money.—Mr. Pitt also by appearing to defend him, (albeit in every weak degree) has much diminished his own popularity, which however has been long on the decline. Mr. Pitt stood on high when he resigned his situa-

tion at the head of affairs, on the principle of Catholic emancipation; but his opposition to Mr. Addington, particularly in respect to the militia bill; his succeeding him in consequence of it; and then introducing his own bill which proved equally unproductive, have lowered him much in the public opinion.—Time was when Pitt had so nearly identified himself with our constitution, that it was almost as sedition to speak against him as against the king: but that time is no more. His talents are great but he is now reduced as on a level with other men, and his every word and act fully and freely canvassed—probably, indeed, this may in some measure have arisen from the liberal manner in which that excellent patriot Mr. Addington, (now lord Sidmouth,) invited a discussion and examination of his opinions and conduct, which produced such habits of criticizing the actions, of ministers, as cannot easily be destroyed. His mismanagement of the war, by leaving our foreign possessions so exceedingly unprotected, has also exposed him to much severe animadversions. In short, I consider Mr. Pitt now nearly at the end of his career. We apprehend no danger from Buonaparte's threatened invasions, but the commercial world are full of fears with respect to colonial possessions."

Extract of a letter from London dated May 10.

"I heard it this morning at one of the public offices, that government, having strong reasons to suspect, that after Buonaparte shall have returned from Italy, the long meditated design to invade some part of his majesty's dominions, will be attempted, every exertion is making at the outposts, and in the king's yards to fit out and man armed vessels of every description. A hot press began on Monday and still continues. It is imagined that the combined fleets will cruise on the West India station to draw off admiral Gardner from before Brest; and that in the event of a general junction of the French fleets, a grand attack on England or Ireland will be the consequence.

"A levy on mail is expected to take place.—The city light-horse are all out this morning.—The infantry volunteers are also assembling in their respective districts. Every thing proclaims, that events of importance to the safety of the country, are at hand.—God grant us a good deliverance!"

From the Baltimore Telegraph—July 1

Antigua taken.—A letter received in town last evening from St. Thomas dated June 10th, states that the combined fleets then consisted of thirty-two sail, one half of which went against and captured Antigua. It adds, that the harbor of St. Thomas was crowded with vessels of every description from Antigua, waiting till the storm had subsided.

Capt. Haylander, from Martinique, informs that the whole of the combined fleet sailed from Martinique on the 6th ult except two 80 gun ships and a frigate just arrived from France. On the 13th Capt. H. passed Antigua, and saw a large fleet, in the dusk of the evening off the harbor of St. John's standing off and apparently making observations which he believes was the French fleet, as the number corresponded, and they all appeared to be large ships. The probability was, that they had only arrived there that day, after having taken in at Guadeloupe such particulars as they had occasion for. The general opinion at Martinique was, that the taking of Antigua would be their first object. Previous to their leaving Martinique three 74's was sent against Diamond Rock, garrisoned by 117 British troops, who made little resistance and capitulated after a siege of four days—the garrison were sent to Barbadoes in a cartel.

The French frigate which arrived last from France brought dispatches in 27 days from L'Orient but nothing of their contents had transpired. It was the report of the day, that the two French commanders of the army and navy did not perfectly agree, which was a principal cause for their long stay at Martinique. It was also reported, that Buonaparte, to deceive lord Nelson, had a number of letters written by the relations of the officers of the Toulon fleet, wishing them success in their expedition against Egypt; which letters had been put on board of fast-sailing luggers which were to throw themselves in the way of Nelson's cruisers, and which were supposed to have the desired effect, as no account had reached Martinique on the 11th of an English fleet arriving in these seas. It was said, that the French fleet were in want of many things—their arsenals then being totally unprovided, their main object was to get possession of some of the English arsenals, to which they might have recourse in case of any accident happening to their vessels—the number of troops on board the fleet was 10,000—he heard nothing of the sickly state of the Spanish fleet as heretofore reported.

PRINTING

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

Talbot County Court,

MAY TERM, 1805.
JOHN ROBINSON BROMWELL, an insolvent debtor of Talbot County, having applied by petition in writing to Talbot County Court, praying the benefit of an "Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to the said petition as by the said act is required; and he, the said John R. Bromwell, having proved to the satisfaction of the said Court, that he hath resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the Court, that the said John R. Bromwell appear before the said Court, at the Court House in Easton, on the second Monday in August next, to take the oath prescribed by law, and to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and to do such other things as are by the said act directed; and that the said day and place be and are hereby appointed the time and place for the said creditors to appear and recommend a Trustee for their benefit; and that the said John R. Bromwell give them notice of the passage of this order, by causing a copy to be inserted in the Republican Star of Easton, and one of the Baltimore papers, once a week for three successive weeks.

Per order,
JACOB LOOCKERMAN, Ck.
Talbot County Court.
July 2, 1805. 3

Talbot County Court,

MAY TERM, 1805.
JAMES COWAN, an insolvent debtor of Talbot county, having applied by petition in writing to Talbot county Court, praying the benefit of an "Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to the said petition, as by the said act is required; and he, the said James Cowan, having proved to the satisfaction of the said Court, that he hath resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said Court, that the said James Cowan appear before the said Court, at the Court House in Easton, on the second Monday in August next, to take the oath prescribed by the said act, and to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and to do such other things as are by the said act directed; and that the said day and place be and are hereby appointed the time and place for the said creditors to appear and recommend a Trustee for their benefit; and that the said James Cowan give them notice of the passage of this order, by causing a copy to be inserted in the Republican Star of Easton and one of the Baltimore papers, once a week for three successive weeks.

Per order,
JACOB LOOCKERMAN, Ck.
Talbot County Court.
July 2, 1805. 3

In Kent County Court,

JUNE TERM, 1805.

ON application to the Justices of the said County Court, by petition in writing of Jacob Falconer, of the said County, praying the benefit of the "Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and four, on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said County Court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Jacob Falconer has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland, prior to the passage of the said act; and the said Jacob Falconer, at the time of presenting his petition aforesaid, having produced to the said Court, the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act;—

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said Court, that the said Jacob Falconer (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Republican Star," printed at Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, before the fifteenth day of July next,) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said County Court, at the Court House in the said County, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon of the said fifteenth day of July next, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, on the said Jacob Falconer's then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

Signed by order,
THOMAS WORRELL, Ck.
July 2, 1805. 4

To be Rented

FOR the ensuing year; that large and commodious BRICK TAVERN in Queen's-town, which Mr. Moffett now occupies.—There is one and three-fourth acres of good ground to it, a brick pantry and kitchen, brick smoke house and a good stable. It is not thought necessary to give any further description of the house, as any person wishing to rent will first view the premises. For terms apply to Alexander Maxwell, junr. in Denton, or to the subscriber, at Hall's Cross-Roads.

ALEXANDER MAXWELL.
July 2, 1805. 3

To be Rented,

FOR the ensuing year, the plantation belonging to the subscriber, on which John Murphy now lives.

JOHN L. BOZMAN,
June 25, 1805. 39

A Bargain in Lands.

FOR SALE.

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

W. HUGHLETT.
June 18, 1805. 30

Chancery Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of the state of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at PUBLIC SALE on Saturday the third day of August, at 10 o'clock, at the store-house of John Williams, Esq. at the head of Church creek, in Dorchester county, if fair, if not the Saturday following, the following property, late the estate of Richard Bright deceased:—All that tract of land called the Grove, containing three hundred and fifty acres; one other tract by the name of Forest, containing twelve acres; and one other tract called Taylor's Range, containing 50 acres. These lands are situated not more than two miles from the said Church creek; not more than 50 acres are cleared; the remainder heavily timbered with oak and pine. The terms of sale are, the purchaser or purchasers of the whole or any part thereof, to give bond with approved security to the Trustee for the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon within nine months from the sale, and on ratification of the said sale by the Chancellor, and on receipt of the purchase money and not before, the Trustee will convey the land to the purchasers free from all claims of the heirs of the said Richard Bright. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers to the Chancellor on or before the last day of September next.

THOMAS COLSTEN, Trustee.
July 2, 1805. 3

Chancery Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the house of Mrs. Ellis, on Tuesday the 23d instant, at 11 o'clock, a FARM in Cecil county, belonging to the heirs of Thomas Ralph deceased, containing about three hundred and twenty eight acres. It is pleasantly situated on the tide water of Behemia, not more than half a mile from Mrs. Ellis's Tavern, and adjoins the Mill of General Baffer. The soil is well adapted to the growth of grain and grass, and is of that kind which is most easily improved by the use of Plaster of Paris. The situation is deemed healthy, and the occupant will always have a choice of the markets on the Chesapeake and Delaware waters. It will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give bond (with approved security) bearing interest from the day of sale. On full payment of the purchase money a good deed will be given by

WILLIAM SPENCER, Trustee.
July 2, 1805. 4

Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted for property purchased last fall of the estate of the late John Wilson, are hereby warned to prepare to pay off their notes by the 20th of August next, or before without fail, as I am anxious to close the administration as speedily as possible. As circumstances will not admit of delay, I hope this notice will be punctually attended to, which will prevent further trouble and expense. Those who neglect this notice may rest assured that no longer indulgence will be given. All persons having claims against said estate, are once more requested to produce them to the subscribers properly authenticated, in order for settlement by the said 20th of August, 1805.

WM. WILSON, Ex'or. }
ANN WILSON, Ex'tx. }
of John Wilson, dec'd.

Talbot county, July 2, 1805. 3

Take Notice

THAT the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester County, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Jacob Charles, late of Dorchester county deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are hereby requested to exhibit them to the subscribers legally authenticated on or before the 20th day of January next; otherwise they may by law be deprived of all benefit arising from the said estate. Given under our hands this 2d day of July Anno Domini 1805.

ELIZABETH CHARLES, adm'x.
HENRY CHARLES, adm'r.

For Sale or Rent,
AND possession given the first of January 1806, that commodious two story brick dwelling house in the town of Easton, at present occupied by Mrs. Sarah Troup, and fronting on Washington street. For terms apply to the subscriber living in Cambridge, or to Mr. John Harwood in Easton.

ELIZABETH TROUP.
June 25, 1805. 4

A List of Letters

Remains in the Post-Office at Centerville, June 30, 1805.

PHILN C. Blake; John Brascup; Miss Sarah Banton; William Bryan; Thomas Betton; Mrs. Catharine Betton; Thomas Betton; John S. Blunt; Robert C. Brown; Mrs. Margaret Brooks.

Benjamin Crisp; James Cunningham; Ignatius Clark; John Dames; Joseph Durdin; John Dames; Mrs. Dames; Mrs. Ann Denny; John Davis; Robert Doulson; William Davis; John E. Denny.

James Elliott; Thomas Elliott; John Earle; Benjamin Everitt; Col. Fiddeman; William Gift.

Daniel Hollingworth; William Hackett; Richard Harris; Mrs. Amelia Hobbs; R. E. Harrison; Ben. Hatcher; Miss Araminta Harrison; Richard Hall.

Miss E. Lansdale; Miss Sarah Lowrey; Jacob Larimore; David Lucas; Miss E. L. Lovell.

Miss Margaret Meeds; Miss Sarah Morris; Miss Morgan.

Mrs. James Nicholson; William Nicholson.

Mrs. Jenny Penney; Miss Elizabeth Pearce; John Pica; James R. Pratt; Mrs. Jane Rigg; Mrs. Sarah Ringgold.

Samuel Sampson; John Southern; Solomon Scott; Barwick Saunpers; Isaac Stuart.

Commissioners of Tax; Miss Ann L. Thomas; Joseph Thompson; Robert Tate junr.; John L. Troup.

Edward Wright; Joseph Wright; Samuel Wright; Mrs. Ann S. Warfield.

A List of Letters

Remains in the Post-Office at Centerville, Md. July 1, 1805.

THE REV. JOHN ARMSTRONG; James Arthur.

William Bayer; James P. Brascup; Miss Kitty Betts; Benjamin Berger; Dr. Morgan Brown.

Henry Covender; Richard Colman; John Campbell; Joseph Calder; Rebecca Corle; Miss Ann Cannon; George Curry; Miss Mary Cornelious; Cpt. John Campbell.

James Dawson; John Dawson; James Delahay; Mrs. Elizabeth Davis.

Thomas Eggleston; Rowland Ellis; Joseph Everitt.

Robert Filligane.

Mrs. Charlotte Graves; William Gilbert; Miss Nancy Goodwin; Ann Grace; Mrs. Rachel Glanville; Lucas & Garnett.

Henry Holtzman; William Hall; Jonathan Herrings; Thomas Harris; Luke Howard.

William Jackson; Emanuel Jickinson; James Ingraham; Daniel Ireland.

Wm. Kearney; Nehemiah Kollock; Daniel Lamb; of Joshua; John Leathbury; John Lucas; John Lamb, jr.; John Lodge; Mrs. Rebecca Lowman.

Mrs. Mary Miller; Mrs. Rebecca Maxwell; James Mins.

Nicholas Newman.

Edward Oldham; Joseph Osborn.

William Pearce; Rideon Plummer; James Pryer; James Parker.

Richard Ricard.

Oliver Smith; Joseph Simmonds; Miss Sudis; William Spearman; Jas. Stoops.

Mrs. Thompson; John Turner; Mrs. Ann Tulock.

Dr. George Williamson; John Williamson; Alward White; William Wood; Isaac Wilson; Simon Wickery, Esq.

List of Letters

Remains in the Post-Office at Easton, July 1, 1805.

CAPT. John Bull; Lewis Blonchi; B. Henry Buckley; Josiah Bayly; Thomas Brascup; P. Bordley; Richard Bawley; Gen. P. Benson; Hannah Bartlett; Thomas L. Bullitt.

A. M. Chew; Henry Chamberslain; Capt. Thomas Coward; John Chamberlain; Harry Carter; Jeremiah Corden; James Colton; Levin Cox; Daniel E. Cain.

Sally Dean; Solomon Dickinson; Joshua Driver; William Dawson; Mary Dawson.

John Earle; James Earle; Joseph Erwin; John Erwin.

Capt. Joseph Farland; Wm. & Walter Fountain.

John Goldborough; James Garrett; Barton Gunt; Charles Goldborough; Robert Goldborough; Zachariah Gregor.

George R. Hayward.

Mary Jump; Rev. Joseph Jackson.

William Lowrey; Jacob Lockerman; Edward Lloyd; William Lock; John McLean.

William Meloy; Ennalls Martin; John Mcmahan; James Magee; Thomas Maggs; Lucy Morgan; James Murray; Levin Mills.

Tristram Needles.

William Patton; Dr. Elisha Pesham; Calvin Pierce; Henry Price; Sarah Pearson; Capt. A. Parrott; Thomas Prince; William Pierfon.

Jane Rigg; David Rogers; Edward Roberts; Robert R. Richardson; Bowdin Robins; Mrs. Ridout; Horatio Ridout.

George Smith; Mordecai Skinner; Major Hugh Sherwood; William Stevens; William Sands; Joseph Stengesser; John Stanfield; William Severe; John Swoot; William Starr; Perry Smith; James Sherwood; Levin Speddin; Nancy Steward.

William C. Tilghman; James Troth; Commissioners of the Tax of Talbot county.

James Viney.

Philemon Willis; Hannah Webb; James Ward; Sprigell Webb.

Dr. John W. Young.

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.

The Farmers of Maryland will remember the many inconveniences experienced by them from a failure of crops during the last season—to obviate returning difficulties, should a like disaster befall them, the honorable Legislature of Maryland have granted a charter for a BANK devoted to the Agricultural and Mechanical interests of the State; and the Commissioners of the several counties have appointed TUESDAY NEXT, the 16th instant for opening their books to receive subscriptions for the same—we deem it unnecessary to remind you of more than the DAY on which you can engage "a friend in need."

COMMUNICATION.

THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1805.

I was announced in the paper of which you are the Editor, that a sermon appropriate to the day would be delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Mr. McCluskey; at which I am confident the citizens of Easton generally attended, be their denominations as various in political tenets, as their opinions in matters of the church of their country, might be. I would wish to add that the Rev. Divine selected an Hymn very proper for the occasion; his sermon, by the consent of all my friends I have conversed with, met their ideas, and did absolute justice to our late commander in chief, in a very handsome compliment, in which opinion, having been attached to him, from every principle of my heart I joined the preacher.

I am yours, Mr. Editor,
A SUBSCRIBER.

A few friends afterwards retired to a generous glass of Claret, and expressed their wish that liberty might be perpetual to their descendants and to their country.

As the proposition for the establishment of an Agricultural Society seems to meet with general approbation, I take the liberty of proposing a meeting of those gentlemen who advocate the measure, on FRIDAY the 19th of this month, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-house in Easton.

AGRICOLA.

July 8, 1805.

It is said that Capt. Tingey has received orders immediately to fit out the frigate Adams, now lying at the city of Washington, and to repair to Charleston for the purpose of protecting that harbour from the marauders which infest it.

Capt. Douglass, of the New York, was informed by the commander of one of the Guineamen which he spoke, that they fell in with ten sail of Lord Nelson's fleet, four leagues from Barbadoes.

The Fourth of July was celebrated at Centreville, by a number of gentlemen of Queen Anne's county, who after partaking of a very fine sea Turtle at Mr. Hatchell's tavern, drank the following toasts, each of which was accompanied by a discharge of cannon. Joseph H. Nicholson and Dr. John Thomas presiding at table.

1. The Fourth of July 1776—May each returning Anniversary find America free, and Americans jealous of their rights.
2. The brave soldiers who fought the battles of our revolution, and overthrew the hosts of a tyrant.
3. The memory of George Washington—Never fading honors to his name.
4. The memory of Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Adams and John Hancock, bold and successful associates of American liberty.
5. Thomas Jefferson—The man whose spirit breathed the Declaration of Independence, and whose whole life has been a life of public service, affording an illustrious example of unfulfilled virtue, combined with pre-eminent talents.
6. George Clinton—The brave soldier and virtuous magistrate.
7. The officers of the four great departments of the General Government—Not more distinguished for their wisdom than their probity.
8. The liberty of the Press—Unrestrained but by public opinion: The libellers of public and private worth, and their reward in the contempt of their country.
9. The New Philosophy, which "feeling power does not forget right," and prefers the happiness of a nation to the splendor of its rulers.
10. Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures—The great pillars of American prosperity.
11. The judiciary of the United States—Like Caesar's wife it ought to be

free, not only from guilt, but from suspicion too.

12. The Union—Cherished and supported by the virtuous; repined at alone by traitorous ambition.
 13. The State of Maryland—Virtue enough in her citizens, and wisdom enough in her councils never to abandon the principles of 776.
 14. Commodore Preble and his gallant squadron.
 15. Commodore Barron and his squadron—May they emulate the glorious example of their predecessors, manifesting equal bravery and enjoying better fortune.
 16. Our democratic brethren of Pennsylvania—Let them remember that they were once all denounced and all persecuted alike, and that a house divided against itself must fall.
 17. The American Fair—A smile for virtue, a tear for distress, and a frown for vice.
- Besides the above, a number of volunteer toasts were drank.
- The following toasts were drank on the same occasion by the captain of the gun, Mr. John Cain, and his company.
1. The day.
 2. The President of the United States.
 3. The State of Maryland.
 4. The seventeen states united.
 5. Our republican House of Representatives.
 6. A republican Senate.
 7. The world republican, or no world.
 8. Queen Anne's county.
 9. May peace and prosperity long continue to bless America.
 10. The memory of George Washington.
 11. North America—The nursery of freemen.
 12. May peace and happiness ever be preferred to the splendid miseries of war.—(By a boy.)
 13. May the religious principles of Thomas Jefferson ever predominate.
 14. The citizens of Centreville.
 15. Commodore Preble.
 16. May Americans ever stand firm on the foundation of liberty.
 17. The Fair Daughters of America.

Kent County, July 2, 1805.

MR. SMITH,
Yesterday I was riding in the lower part of this county and found a letter in the road, the seal of which had been broken. I send you a copy, and you will oblige a subscriber by giving it a place in the Star. It contains an innuendo of the existence of a Society, whose object it seems, is to overthrow our happy Political and Theological Systems. Perhaps your publishing it will have some good effect. It will keep our fellow citizens on their guard against the secret machinations of this infernal Club.

Some short time ago a gentleman travelled incognito through this county. No person knew his business—He said he lived on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. It is strongly suspected he dropped the letter—I wish he had also lost the list mentioned, which contains the names of the members of the Association.

I am, Sir,
A SUBSCRIBER.

My Dear Sir,
I expected to have received an answer to my communication of the 12th ult. before this time, but have been disappointed. It at all times affords me great satisfaction to hear from my friends; but on an occasion like this, to receive a letter from you would be highly gratifying to me indeed.

The establishment of our August Association opens a new and pregnant with importance. The truly astonishing concurrence of wonderful events, which conspire, not only to ensure an eternal duration, but to reflect on the first movers of our Society immortal honour, bids us to adhere pertinaciously to our first intention, and indeed affords a highly pleasing prospect of success. Could we bring about our contemplated revolution in the Statistical and Religious Systems of our at present benighted country, how would the genius of Philanthropy rejoice!!

It is unnecessary to say any thing upon the advantages that will accrue to society, to one, who, as well as myself, is initiated into all the profound mysteries of our August Conclave. Let me only here repeat my intreaties for your opinion upon that grand—that highly important question propounded in my last. Mr. F. a member of our society will be the bearer of this. Write by him, and I, in my capacity of "Secretary for transacting affairs of Correspondence" will lay it before the house at their next meeting. Reflecting in full confidence of your eternal fidelity to your oath, I remain your affectionate brother.

CIRCASSIO.

N. B. You herewith receive a list whereby you will be enabled to know the true names of all the members, who live on different parts of the continent. Get it by heart and burn it, as it is decreed that this list shall be kept no where but in the grand are of our August Head.

C.—O.
Mr. E. P.

To the Public.

ASSERTIONS, however false and absurd, and uttered too by men the most infamous and abandoned, are sometimes looked upon as truths when suffered to remain unnoticed. On this account it is that I am again led to obtrude a few remarks on the attention of the public, by noticing a production of Alexander Stuart, junr. which appeared in the Republican Star of the 25th ult.—When a man becomes so hardened in the ways of vice, and so totally lost to all sense of shame, as to utter the most direct and atrocious falsehoods without the least foundation in truth, his enemies must view him with contempt, and his friends with pity. Such conduct can only proceed either from an innate propensity to villainy, or a consciousness of being in so desperate a state of degradation that no act of baseness can add further to his infamy. In the publication above alluded to it is stated by this young desperado, "That my father joined the enemies of his country in the late revolutionary war for the purpose of pilfering and robbing." It will not be denied, I presume, that in all cases where specific charges are made against an individual, the burden of proof rests upon the accusing party. All rules of justice demand that the charges should be proven; and it never can be expected that the person accused should prove a negative position. To support the charge in the present instance, we have only the bare assertion, the simple ipse dixit of a man, notoriously deficient of truth; who on all occasions shews a total abandonment of every thing like principle, and who has not only been proven by the certificate of Mr. John Wallis and the declaration of his friend Mr. John Fisher (made in the presence of Mr. Gordon, Dr. Sykes and Col. Warner) to be a liar, but likewise stands established such by the records of the county of Kent in Delaware. From my own knowledge, I cannot say what was the conduct of my father during the revolutionary war; but I have the best authority to state that in the early part of it he was a warm and active opposer of the measures taken by the British government to levy a tax on the people of this country; that he was a member of the Council of safety, and that he was presented with a commission of a colonel. That his views went no farther than a redress of grievances, & not a separation of this country from Great Britain, I readily admit, and care not if the whole world knew it. But that he ever joined the British forces, or aided them either directly or indirectly, in any way whatever, is an assertion so utterly false, that even those who are acquainted with the character of Stuart, are astonished at this instance of his audacity. The whole assertion is a base and malignant falsehood, and he is put at defiance to produce the least shadow of testimony to support it. If my father had gone over to the British, or furnished them with any kind of aid whatever, this thick-headed pettifogger ought to know that his estate would have been confiscated. The same person may be a very good man, though not a wise politician; and I believe many of the best men in America were mistaken like my father, and acted the same part that he did. But even if these slanders were facts, what has the conduct of my father, who has been dead now near twenty years, to do with the present controversy?

I will now proceed to notice some other parts of this elegant production.—If Mr. Stuart did not agree to fight in Delaware near Warwick, it behoves him to explain for what purpose he met me there. It also behoves him to explain, why he alleged his residence to be in Delaware when he had declared to Mr. John Fisher, and Mr. J. Wallis, on two different occasions, a few days previous to the meeting at Warwick, that he did not reside in that state. And moreover it is his duty to explain why he asserted that he was then recognized for himself and his friend in the sum of four thousand dollars, when in fact he was under no recognition at all; and never had been recognized in any such sum.—The circumstance alone of the parties meeting at Warwick, must be conclusive proof to every man that that place had been agreed on. If it was not so understood by Stuart himself, why was an enquiry made of Mr. Lynch, how far the Delaware line was from Warwick, and whether he could get a sleigh to go home in, in case he got a pop that morning. These are questions Mr. Stuart ought to explain before he can expect to be believed by the public. He ought also to explain why he asserted in his publication, that he had authority from Dr. Gordon to state as a fact, a circumstance which the Dr. afterwards declared to be untrue. Until Mr. Stuart can give satisfactory explanations of the foregoing circumstances, it will be unnecessary to say any more on this subject.

In consequence of some misconduct on the part of Mr. Stuart, I had inflicted corporal chastisement on him previously to our meeting at Warwick. His behaviour at that place in fabricating two glaring falsehoods for the purpose of a voiding a fight, was so mean and dishonorable, that I determined to notice him

in future in no other way except with something like a cane. That this was my fixed determination, was well known to Mr. Stuart, and when he exhibited himself at Dover with a brace of pistols, one of which he cocked & presented at me I could look upon him in no other light than that of a fool or an assassin. I was entirely without arms and to make the best of my situation, I advanced to him with the view to take one of the pistols & instantly to knock him down with it. That his intention was to assassinate is evident from his declaration to Mr. Russell. Is not the very circumstance of his cocking and presenting one of the pistols at me (while he offered the other with the muzzle towards me) strong evidence of his diabolical intention? So that the pretence of offering me a pistol was intended only to give the thing some appearance of fairness, when in reality his intentions were to assassinate. I shall conclude my remarks on this part of the business, by observing that if the certificate signed by Mr. Wm. Douglas is not a forgery of Stuart's, I feel no hesitation to say that the said Douglas is a liar and calumniator.

It will not be expected, I trust, that I should condescend to notice the low scurrility and the vulgar blackguardism of A. Stuart. That he is conscious the public opinion is against him, and that he feels himself completely chastised and degraded, is evident from the boisterous vulgarity, and the idle ravings of his whole production.

JERVIS SPENCER.
Kent county, July 3, 1805.

Farmers' Bank.—In making out the statement last week with respect to this institution, I omitted to say, that in loaning money from the bank a person may draw, when a cash account is opened, what amount he pleases at a time. Thus if an account be opened for five hundred dollars, the person borrowing may only draw 100 at a time, &c. just as the exigency of the case requires.—The Bank will go into operation in August. The apparatus has been procured; and those who subscribe will have a quick return for what they lay out in shares.

Rep. Adv.

New York, June 29.
Captain Denike, who arrived last night from St. Croix, informs that the American consul at that place told him the day he failed, that the French had landed 15,000 troops on the north side of Jamaica, and marched over and took possession of Kingston.—We know this news cannot be true; for the combined squadrons did not leave Martinique till the 4th of June, and it would take at least 20 days after their sailing for such news to reach St. Croix, if they had succeeded in the taking of Jamaica.

FARMERS BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT Books for Subscription for shares in the "Farmers Bank of Maryland" will be opened at the Court-house of each county on the Eastern Shore, by the Commissioners respectively appointed by law for that purpose, on Tuesday the 16th day of July inst. between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock A. M.

THOMAS J. BULLITT.
JOHN LEEDS KERR.
HALL HARRISON.
BENNETT WHEELER.
JOSEPH HASKINS.
WILLIAM MELUY.
JAMES EARLE, junr.
Easton, July 9, 1805.

Take Notice.

THE Commissioners of the FARMERS BANK, for Talbot county and the town of Easton, will attend at the Court-house in Easton, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 16th instant, from ten o'clock in the forenoon until five in the afternoon, to receive subscriptions, and grant certificates, for 2,000 shares in said Bank.

Gold or Silver, or the Notes of any Bank in Baltimore, the Notes of the Bank of Columbia, Branch Bank at City of Washington, Bank of Alexandria, Bank of Delaware, or any Bank in Philadelphia, will be received.

Easton, July 9, 1805.

Notice.

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

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

Wanted to Purchase

A NEGRO WENCH without children, who understands plain cooking, washing, and ironing.—For such an one a liberal price in cash will be given.—For particulars enquire of the Printer.
July 9, 1805.

Cook Wanted.

A MIDDLE AGED woman of good character, who understands cooking and house-work in general, that can come well recommended, is wanted for the remainder of the year. Apply at the Star Office, Easton.
July 9, 1805.

Talbot County Court.

MAY TERM, 1805.
THOMAS OZMONT, an insolvent debtor of Talbot county, having applied by petition in writing to Talbot County Court, praying the benefit of "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at the 1st session of the General Assembly of Maryland, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to the said petition, as by the said act is requested; and he the said Thos. Ozmont having presented to the said Court the said schedule of two thirds in value of his creditors, as by the said act is required; and having proved to the satisfaction of the said Court that he hath resided in the state of Maryland, and the two last years preceding the passage of the said act.—It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said Court, that the said Thomas Ozmont appear before the said Court, at the Court-house in Easton, on the second Monday in August next, to take the oath prescribed by the said act; and to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and to do such other things as are by the said act directed; and that the said day and place be, and are hereby appointed the time and place for the said creditors to appear and recommend a Trustee for their benefit; and that the said Thomas Ozmont give them notice of the passage of this order, by causing a copy to be inserted in the Republican Star, printed in Easton, and one of the Baltimore papers, once a week for three successive weeks.

Test,
JACOB LOCKERMAN, Ck.
Talbot County Court.
July 9, 1805.

Talbot County Court.

MAY TERM, 1805.
JOHN SIMMONDS, an insolvent debtor of Talbot county, having applied by petition in writing to Talbot County Court, praying the benefit of "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to the said petition, as by the said act is required; and he the said John Simmonds having proved to the satisfaction of the said Court that he hath resided in the state of Maryland, and the two last years preceding the passage of said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said Court, that the said John Simmonds appear before the said Court, at the Court-house in Easton, on the second Monday in August next, to take the oath prescribed by the said act, and to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and to do such other things as are by the said act directed; and that the said day and place be, and are hereby appointed the time and place for the said creditors to appear and recommend a Trustee for their benefit; and that the said John Simmonds give them notice of the passage of this act, by causing a copy to be inserted in the Republican Star, and in one of the Baltimore papers, once a week for three successive weeks.

Test,
JACOB LOCKERMAN, Ck.
Talbot County Court.
July 9, 1805.

To be Rented

FOR the ensuing year, and possession given the 1st January, with liberty to feed wheat this fall, the Farm on which Mr. Thomas Baker now lives, situated on the head of Fowling creek, in Caroline county.—The above Farm is divided into three tracts, and contains in each about 100 thousand corn hills.—There is an excellent apple orchard, with a great variety of other fruit trees on this Farm. The improvements are in good order, and comprehend all the necessary buildings for carrying on the Farming Business, viz:—A good dwelling house, barn, granary, stables, cow house, smoke house, &c. To save trouble none need apply without producing the most satisfactory recommendations. Should the above Farm not be rented by the middle of September, an OVERSEER will be wanted.

JOHN STEVENS, junr.
Easton, July 9, 1805.

New Taylor's Shop.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened shop on Washington street, next door to Mr. Faulkner's Tavern, where they intend carrying on the TAYLORING BUSINESS in the best manner, in its various branches—having formed correspondents in Baltimore from whom they will be regularly supplied with the Newest Fashions; and the strictest attention will be paid to the orders of the public, with the utmost dispatch.

JOHN FLEMING.
JAMES GEORGE.
N. B. Two steady JOURNEMEN will meet with constant employ; and an APPRENTICE taken on good terms—Apply as above.
Easton, July 9, 1805.

Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Union Bank of Maryland are requested to meet at the Bank on the first Monday of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M. to allow a compensation to the President for his services, pursuant to the act of incorporation.

By order of the board of directors,
R. HIGGINBOTHAM, Cashier.
Union Bank of Maryland,
July 2, 1805.

The editors of the Easton Star and Frederick town Herald, and of the Elizabeth town Gazette, are requested to publish the above once a week for four weeks, and forward their accounts.

Magistrates, and other Blanks
NEATLY PRINTED,
FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE.

In Council.

ANAPOLIS, May 16, 1805.
ORDERED, That the act to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state, and to alter, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the American, Telegraph, and the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; the Republican Advocate and Bartgis's paper, at Frederick town; Grievous's paper, at Hagar's town; and in Smith's and Cowan's papers, at Easton.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

AN ACT

To provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state, and to alter, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That this state shall be divided into six judicial districts, in manner and form following, to wit: St. Mary's, Charles and Prince George's counties, shall be the first district; Cecil, Kent, Queen Ann's and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Calvert, Anne Arundel and Montgomery counties, shall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district; Baltimore and Harford counties, shall be the sixth district; and there shall be appointed for each of the said judicial districts three persons of integrity and sound legal knowledge, residents of the state of Maryland, who shall, previous to and during their acting as judges, reside in the district for which they shall respectively be appointed, one of whom shall be styled in the commission Chief Judge, and the other two Associate Judges, of the district for which they shall be appointed; and the chief judge, together with the two associate judges, shall compose the county courts in each respective district; and each judge shall hold his commission during good behaviour, removable for misbehaviour on conviction in a court of law, or shall be removed by the governor, upon the address of the general assembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each house concur in such address; and the county courts, so as aforesaid established, shall have, hold and exercise, in the several counties of this state, all and every the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, which the county courts of this state now have, use and exercise, and which shall hereafter be prescribed by law; and the said county courts established by this act shall respectively hold their sessions in the several counties at such times and places as the legislature shall direct and appoint, and the salaries of the said judges shall not be diminished during the period of their continuance in office.

II. And be it enacted, That in any suit or action at law hereafter to be commenced or instituted in any county court of this state, the judges thereof, upon suggestion, in writing, by either of the parties thereto, supported by affidavit, or other proper evidence, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the county court of the county where such suit or action is depending, shall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in such suit or action to be transmitted to the judges of any county court within the district for trial, and the judges of such county court, to whom the said record shall be transmitted shall hear and determine the same in like manner as if such suit or action had been originally instituted therein; provided nevertheless, that such suggestion shall be made as aforesaid before or during the term in which the issue or issues may be joined in such suit or action; and provided also, that such further remedy may be provided by law in the premises as the legislature shall from time to time direct and enact.

III. And be it enacted, That if any party presented or indicted in any of the county courts of this state, shall suggest, in writing, to the court in which such prosecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in such court, it shall and may be lawful for the said court to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the said prosecution to be transmitted to the judges of any adjoining county court for trial, and the judges of such adjoining county court shall hear and determine in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein; provided, that such farther and other remedy may be provided by law in the premises as the legislature may direct and enact.

IV. And be it enacted, That if the attorney general, or the prosecutor for the state, shall suggest, in writing, to any county court before whom an in-

dictment is or may be depending, that the state cannot have a fair and impartial trial in such court, it shall and may be lawful for the said court, in their discretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in said prosecution to be transmitted to the judges of any adjoining county court for trial, and the judges of such county court shall hear and determine the same as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein.

V. And be it enacted, That there shall be a court of appeals, and the same shall be composed of the chief judges of the several judicial districts of the state, which said court of appeals shall hold, use and exercise, all and singular the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, heretofore held, used and exercised, by the court of appeals of this state, and also the appellate jurisdiction heretofore used and exercised by the general court; and the said court of appeals hereby established shall sit on the western and eastern shores for transacting and determining the business of the respective shores, at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint, and any three of the said judges of the court of appeals shall form a quorum to hear and decide in all cases pending in court, and the judges who have given a decision in any case in the county court shall withdraw from the bench upon the deciding of the same case before the court of appeals; and the judges of the court of appeals may appoint the clerks of the said court for the western and eastern shores respectively, who shall hold their appointments during good behaviour, removable only for misbehaviour on conviction in a court of law; and in case of death, resignation, disqualification or removal out of the state, or from the respective shores, of either of the said clerks in the vacation of the said court, the governor, with the advice of the council, may appoint and commission a fit and proper person to such vacant office, to hold the same until the next meeting of the said court; and all laws passed after this act shall take effect shall be recorded in the office of the court of appeals of the western shore.

VI. And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government which relates to the court of appeals and the general court, or the judges thereof, or that is in any manner repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled, upon the confirmation hereof; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to authorize the removal of the clerks of the respective county courts, being in commission at the time of passing of this act, in any other mode or manner than that prescribed by the constitution and form of government.

VII. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such next election, as the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

Notice.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration from the orphans' court of Caroline county, on the estate of **James Summers**, Esq. late of said county, deceased; this is therefore to warn all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to him; and all those having claims against said estate, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, or settlement.

JOHN KEENE, Administrator of **James Summers**, deceased
 Caroline county, June 18, 1805. 6w

Take Notice

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester County, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of **David Bramble**, late of Dorchester County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit them to the subscriber legally authenticated on or before the 30th day of January next; otherwise they may be deprived by law of all benefit arising from the said deceased's estate. Given under my hand this 2d day of July Anno Domini 1805.
RISDON SMITH, adm'r
 July 2.

To be Rented the ensuing year
 THE FARM where **Ignatius Rhodes** now lives. This Farm is about half a mile from Easton. There are about three hundred and sixty thousand corn-hills or cleared land, and about one hundred and forty thousand of which are now in corn, and may be sowed in wheat the ensuing season; there is also three branch meadows, and two apple or hardy which are very productive. Any person wanting to rent such a farm, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, living in Easton.

PETER DENNY.
 June 25, 1805.
 N. B. If the above farm should not be rented by the 1st of September next, an OVERSEER will be wanting. P. D.

NEW STORE.

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

Dry Goods,

suitable for the season, among which are
 Superfine Cloths and Calicoes,
 Laced Cambric Mullin,
 do. do. Shawls,
 Chamberly Mullin,
 7 8 and 9 8 Fancy Calicoes,
 9 8 and 6 4 Cambric Mullin,
 Mens and Wovens Silk and Cotton
 Hosiery,
 Irish Linens,
 German do. of all kinds, &c. &c.

With a general assortment of Groceries and hardware, which goods being purchased for cash, will be sold at reduced prices for cash or produce.
 Easton, May 21, 1805.

Just Received and for sale,
 By Doctor **ROBERT MOORE,**
 EASTON.

DOCTOR MACE'S ANTIBILIOUS
 TINCTURE and PILLS, which have been found by a large experience to be more successful than any other remedy for the prevention and cure of all kind of bilious complaints. Price of the Tincture one dollar, and of the Pills half a dollar. The Pills may be had separately with directions. Both their medicines will in future be sold by Dr. Moore, only at Easton Wholesale purchasers will meet with a very generous encouragement by applying to **George Evely, Apothecary, No. 68, Market-Street, Baltimore,** or to **Dr. Mace** himself.
 June 4, 1805.

TO SETTLERS.

FOR SALE.

A Body of unimproved land of the first quality, situated in Lycoming county, Loyalsock township, and on the waters of Loyalsock creek in the state of Pennsylvania. The tract contains 15,000 acres, and is equal, if not superior to any body of Birch and Maple lands in Lycoming county, or in the state of Pennsylvania. Large quantities of white walnut, hickory, and chestnut timber, are found on these lands. There are also two or three salt springs, and a number of excellent mill seats on the tract, and iron ore has recently been found on it, or in its immediate neighbourhood. It lies within about 18 miles of the county town of Lycoming, and about 26 miles from Mr. Benjamin W. Morris's improvements. Other flourishing settlements have been made within 8 miles of this tract. To persons desirous of removing and forming an extensive settlement in Pennsylvania, these lands are an object of the first attention, as also to those who are anxious to possess a fine body of land in a country rapidly progressing in improvement.

The title to these lands is indisputable. For terms apply to **Dr. EDWARD EARLE, Easton;** or to

RICHARD PETERS, Jun.
 No. 130 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
 Nov 20, 1804.

In Chancery,

June 17, 1805.

Solomon Sparks. HE object of the bill in the above case is to obtain a decree for a sale of the equitable estate of **William Sparks** deceased, and in part of a tract of land lying and being in Queen Ann's county, called Pleasant Spring, for the payment of the debts of the said William Sparks, and also to establish the insufficiency of the personal estate of the said William Sparks to pay his said debts.

The said bill also states, that **Sarah Sparks**, one of the heirs of the said William Sparks deceased, resides out of the state of Maryland.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three times in the Easton newspaper before the 20th day of July next, give notice to the absent defendant of this application and of the substance and object of the bill, and that the said absent defendant may be warned to appear here in person or by solicitor on or before the 3d Tuesday of November next, to shew cause, if any she hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy.
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
 REC. CLERK. CAN.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the plantation of Mr. John Browne, in the neighborhood of Centreville, Queen Ann's county, on Saturday the 25th ult. negro **ISAAC**, the property of the subscriber, living near Queen's-town, in said county. Isaac is a remarkable short, stout fellow, very black, with thick lips and down look, about the age of 27 or 28 years; is thought to have gone to the city of Baltimore, where he has been several times; the clothing taken with him are chiefly linen of country manufacture. The subscriber will give 20 dollars for taking up and bringing home said runaway if found within the county, thirty dollars if out of the county and within the state of Maryland, if secured in jail so that his owner gets him again, and the above reward if apprehended and secured as aforesaid if found out of the state of Maryland.
ELEANOR TILGHMAN.
 July 2, 1805.

John Kennard, junr.

Has received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
 suitable for the present season, which he will dispose of at reduced prices for cash or country produce.
 Easton, May 21, 1805.

Easton and Baltimore Packets
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will dispose of his PASSAGE and GRAIN BOATS, on accommodating terms. Among which is the

LOUISIANA,

burthen upwards of fifty tons, new in complete order, built of the best materials, and well rigged with boats, anchors, cables, &c. Also two SCHOONERS, upwards of twenty tons burthen, nearly new, now in good order, with boats, sails, anchors and cables.

Should the subscriber meet with a purchaser he intends to decline running a packet from this place; and as the business has increased, and become such an object to the two shores, any person inclined to engage in that line, might make it worth their attention, by an early application to him, living at Easton Point, where the packets may be seen, and the terms fully made known. **SAMUEL THOMAS.**
 May 14, 1805.

Valuable Property for Sale.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of **Richard Tilghman**, the 4th, late of Chester-town, in Kent county, the following Property is offered for sale—200 acres, being part of a tract of land called the Grove, situate in Dorchester county, near the waters of Hunting creek, adjoining the lands of Captain Jacob Wright and Nathan McDaniel, and now under rent to Eliza Wright. A considerable part of this land is heavily timbered.

ALSO.
 All those DWELLING HOUSES and LOTS in Chester-town, formerly the property of William Storey, and now under rent to William Bowers, Mary Ringgold, and others, on the main street, and nearly opposite the market house of the said town. An indivisible title will be made, and a liberal credit given, upon the payments being well secured.
MATTHEW TILGHMAN, Ex'r.
 Chester town, June 18, 1805.

All persons having claims on or an account against the estate of **Richard Tilghman** 4th, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, properly attested, for settlement; and all who are indebted to said estate, it is hoped will make immediate payment to
MAT. TILGHMAN, Ex'r.
 Chester town, June 18, 1805.

The Partnership of RICHARD TILGHMAN and Son being dissolved by the death of **Richard Tilghman** 4th, all persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to make immediate payment, or to close their accounts, by passing bonds to the surviving partner.
M. TILGHMAN.
 Chester town, June 18, 1805.

Runaway Negro.
WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 19th day of May last past, as a runaway, a negro man named **JIM**, who says he is the property of a certain **John Chew Thomas**. He is about 23 years of age, five feet three inches high; has thick lips and long woolly left hand and wrist have been considerably injured by a wagon. His clothes are, a striped gingham sailor jacket, a twandown waistcoat, white calimere small clothes, woolen stockings, an old fur hat, and a muslin shirt. His owner is desired to release him, or he will be sold for his jail fees agreeably to law.
GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff of Frederick County.
 June 18, 1805.

The subscriber
IN TENDING to leave the State of Maryland in a short time, is desirous to dispose of his property in Easton and its vicinity, consisting of one valuable LOT of GROUND on Washington Street, nearly opposite Mr. Hopkins's Cartage Maker's shop, with the following improvements: A two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with seven rooms and a passage throughout the building; a brick kitchen, smoke-house, and well of excellent water, together with a stable, granary and carriage house, framed and built of the best materials—it is well known this property is all new, and of course an object worthy of attention. Also a valuable LOT of GROUND, containing 16 3/4 of acres, 10 of which is in cultivation, and the remainder well timbered; this lot is situated within two miles of Easton on the main road leading to Peach Blossom. Also a new Carriage and one second handed, together with two creatures and one horse cart. Also household and kitchen furniture, consisting of various articles too tedious to mention. Gentlemen disposed to purchase the whole or any part of the above mentioned property, will meet with accommodating terms, by applying to the subscriber, living on the above mentioned lot on Washington Street.
JAMES LAMBDIN.
 N. B. If the above property is not disposed of at private sale before the second TUESDAY in September next, the part undisposed of will on THAT DAY be offered at PUBLIC SALE.
J. L.
 June 25, 1805.

Writing and Printing Paper,
 Just received and for Sale at the Star Office.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber is authorized to sell the farm belonging to Major **John Bruff**, lying within four miles of Centreville. It contains four hundred and thirty acres of land; three hundred of which are cleared; several acres are in good timothy meadow, to which fifty more may be easily added, and there is a tolerable proportion of wood-land. The soil is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, grass, &c. and the planter of Paris has been successfully used on it. The improvements consist of a framed dwelling house, thirty feet by eighteen, well finished and nearly new; a kitchen, smoke house, milk house, corn house, and a barn thirty eight feet by twenty six, with a well of excellent water near the house; there are likewise on the premises two very thriving apple orchards.

Also, a military right to two hundred acres of land, in Allegany county, near Fort Cumberland.

The above property will be sold for cash, bank or government stock, merchandise, or on a credit of three years.

JOSEPH H. N. CHOLSON.
 Centreville, Queen Ann's county, May 14, 1805.

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

Ten Dollars Reward.
STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living in Talbot county, on Wednesday night last the 29th ult. a dark bay horse, with black man and tail, six years old this spring; about 14 hands high, well made and in good working order; well broke to every kind of work; the hair from one of his weathers rubbed off, which is not recollected. It is expected he is gone towards the upper counties of this state. The above reward will be paid with reasonable charges for bringing said horse to the subscriber, living in Bullingbrook, or in proportion for securing him so that he gets him again.
THOMAS HELSET.
 Talbot county, June 4, 1805.

For Sale.
 THE subscriber willing to leave the state of Maryland, offers for sale his HOUSE and LOT, situated at Easton Point, Talbot county, containing one quarter of an acre of ground, with a wharf and ship-yard. There are on said premises a good dwelling house, with two rooms and a passage on the lower floor, and three rooms and a passage on the second floor, all of which are well finished; with a kitchen, corn and carriage house, and stables, which were built during the last summer—which he recommends to the particular attention of a ship-wright, as he conceives it is the best stand for that business on the Eastern shore of Maryland, for carrying on the same to advantage, from the contiguity of timber, and the metropolis of the Shore. Any person willing to engage in so profitable and growing kind of business will do well to make immediate application to him living on the premises, from whom the most accommodating terms may be known, and possession of the whole may be had early in the ensuing fall.
JAMES STOKES.
 Easton Point, June 11, 1805.

Notice is hereby Given,
 THAT the books of the **CHESTER BRIDGE COMPANY** will be opened on MONDAY the FIFTEENTH of July next at Chester-town, under the superintendence of **William M. Kenney**, and **Richard Tilghman**, 4th, and at Centreville, under the superintendence of **William Chambers**, where subscriptions will be taken for shares by person or by proxy; the said shares to consist of fifty dollars each; one dollar to be paid for each share subscribed for, at the time of subscribing; four dollars for each share subscribed for, to be paid in two months thereafter; and the residue from time to time, by five dollars on each share, on two months notice. The said books will be kept open for three weeks, unless the whole number of shares shall be sooner subscribed for.

By the authority of the Commissioners.
 May 7, 1805.

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

The Subscriber
OFFERS to rent his part of the VALUABLE MILLS, near Salisbury. For terms apply to
JOSEPH BAYLY.
 April 30, 1805.



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

[VOL. 3....6.]

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1805.

[NO. 36....36]

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

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

From the National Regis.

"NEWS FROM THE FARM."

Agriculture is the great art of all arts. It is this which supports, invigorates, and renders useful, every other art. The farmer may, with peculiar emphasis, be styled the lord of the lower creation. The fields and meadows, with all their rich and beautiful productions are his, and he is the original possessor of the groves and forests. The cattle upon the thousand hills are his, and the birds of heaven feed at the table spread by him. Not only the inferior creation, but even his own species are, eventually, subject to his will.—Every other class of men from the cottage to the throne, depend for "the staff of life," upon the grand, ennobling, and heaven-born art of cultivating the earth.

Did the farmer duly consider the importance of his place and calling? did he properly estimate the opportunities and advantages he enjoys; instead of being puffed by or neglected, on account of any supposed meanness in his employment, he should be sought out and even courted, by all ranks of men.—He should stand before Kings; he should not stand before mean men.—He should be "the first in council, the first in the field, and the first in the hearts of his countrymen."

And as agriculture is the most excellent, so it is the most ancient of all arts. Even in the beginning of the world, as soon as man was created, he was put into the garden of Eden "to dress it and to keep it;" from which it is plain that a life of industry and labor is not inconsistent even with perfect happiness.

To check the growth of "thorns and thistles," which the earth, under its original course, spontaneously yields, and to assist in bringing to maturity, the various productions of plants and flowers committed to its bosom, is the employment of the husbandman.

"Delightful task to rear the tender plant, And see the springing blade begin to shoot."

I pity the poor belov'd creature, who fancies that happiness is only to be found in idleness; I pity the ignorant wretch who thinks manual labor degrading to him.—"Idleness," says Solomon, "shall clothe a man with rags; but he that tilleth his land shall have plenty of bread." Ancient Rome, in the zenith of her prosperity and grandeur, boasted not of able statesmen or generals; than were found among the cultivators of her soil. Her best soldiers, and her best legislators came from the plough; among her yeomanry was found the man, who alone could guide her councils to safety and her armies to victory.

In our own free and happy land, agriculture is held in high estimation, and is rapidly improving. To mention no other, WASHINGTON, the glory of America, was a farmer. The fields and orchards of Mount Vernon bear witness, that their illustrious possessor was the friend and promoter of agriculture.—Happy for us that an art so congenial with liberty and equity, has been, and is still so highly encouraged and patronized.

The farmer it is confessed is compelled "to bear the heat and burden of the day." But he is probably more than compensated for this, by the greater share of contentment, health and independence, which are exclusively his lot.

"For him the earth a thousand dainties brings,

For him health gushes from a thousand springs;

Winds blow to fan him, suns to light him rise,

His footstool earth, his canopy the skies."

A FARMER.

For Sale or Rent,

AND possession given the first of January 1806, that commodious two story brick dwelling house in the town of Easton, at present occupied by Mrs. Sabatrup, and fronting on Washington Street. For terms apply to the subscriber living in Cambridge, or to Mr. John Harwood in Easton.

ELIZABETH TROUP.

June 25, 1805.

For Sale.

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

JAMES STOKES.

Easton Point, June 11, 1805.

Valuable Property for Sale.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of Richard Tilghman, the 4th, late of Chester-town, in Kent county, the following Property is offered for sale:—200 acres, being part of a tract of land called the Grove, situate in Dorchester county, near the waters of Hunting creek, adjoining the lands of Captain Jacob Wright and Nathan McDaniell, and now under rent to Eliza Wright. A considerable part of this land is heavily timbered.

Also, All those DWELLING HOUSES and LOTS in Chester-town, formerly the property of William Slaney, and now under rent to William Bowers, Mary Ringgold, and others, on the main street, and nearly opposite the market house of the said town. An indisputable title will be made, and a liberal credit given, upon the payments being well secured.

MATTHEW TILGHMAN, Esq.

Chester town, June 18, 1805.

All persons having claims on an account against the estate of Richard Tilghman 4th, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, properly attested, for settlement; and all who are indebted to said estate, it is hoped will make immediate payment to

MAT. TILGHMAN, Esq.

Chester town, June 18, 1805.

The Partnership of RICHARD TILGHMAN and SON, being dissolved by the death of Richard Tilghman 4th, all persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to make immediate payment, or to close their accounts, by passing bonds to the surviving partner.

M. TILGHMAN.

Chester town, June 18, 1805.

A Bargain in Lands.

FOR SALE.

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

W. HUGHLETT.

June 18, 1805.

New Taylor's Shop.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened shop on Washington Street, next door to Mr. Faulkner's Tavern, where they intend carrying on the TAYLORING BUSINESS in the best manner, in its various branches—having formed correspondents in Baltimore, from whom they will be regularly supplied with the Newell Fashions; and the strictest attention will be paid to the orders of the public, with the utmost dispatch.

JOHN FLEMING.

JAMES GEORGE.

N. B. Two steady JOURNEYMEN will meet with constant employ; and an APPRENTICE taken on good terms—Apply as above.

Easton, July 9, 1805.

Chancery Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at PUBLIC SALE on Saturday the third day of August at 10 o'clock, at the store house of John Williams, Esq. at the head of Church creek, in Dorchester county, it fair, if not the Saturday following, the following property, late the estate of Richard Bright, deceased:—All that tract of land called and known by the name of Bright's addition to the Grove, containing three hundred and fifty acres; one other tract by the name of Forsythe, containing twelve acres; and one other tract called Taylor's Range, containing 50 acres. These lands are situated on more than two miles from the said Church creek; not more than 50 acres are cleared; the remainder heavily timbered with oak and pine. The terms of sale are, the purchaser or purchasers of the whole or any part thereof, to give bond with approved security to the Trustee for the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon within nine months from the sale, and on ratification of the said sale by the Chancellor, and on receipt of the purchase money and not before, the Trustee will convey the land to the purchasers free from all claims of the heirs of the said Richard Bright. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers to the Chancellor on or before the last day of September next.

THOMAS COLSTEN, Trustee.

July 2, 1805.

Chancery Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the house of Mrs. Ellis, on Tuesday the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock, a FARM in Cecil county, belonging to the heirs of Thomas Ralph, deceased, containing about three hundred and twenty eight acres. It is pleasantly situated on the wide water of Bohemia, not more than half a mile from Mrs. Ellis's Tavern, and adjoins the Mill or General Basset. The soil is well adapted to the growth of grain and grass, and is of that kind which is most easily improved by the use of Plaster of Paris. The situation is esteemed healthy, and the occupant will always have a choice of the markets on the Chesapeake and Delaware waters. It will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give bond (with approved security) bearing interest from the day of sale. On full payment of the purchase money a good deed will be given by

WILLIAM SPENCER, Trustee.

July 2, 1805.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber is authorized to sell the farm belonging to Major James Bluff, lying within four miles of Centerville. It contains four hundred and thirty acres of land; three hundred of which are cleared; several acres are in good timothy meadow, to which fifty more may be easily added; and there is a tolerable proportion of wood-land. The soil is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, grass, &c. and the planter of Paris has been successfully used on it. The improvements consist of a framed dwelling house, thirty feet by eighteen, well finished and nearly new; a kitchen, fire house, milk house, corn house, and a barn thirty eight feet by twenty six, with a well of excellent water near the house; there are likewise on the premises two very thriving apple orchards.

Also, a military right to two hundred acres of land, in Allegany county, near Fort Cumberland.

The above property will be sold for cash, bank or government stock, merchandise, or on a credit of three years.

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON.

Centre-ville, Queen Ann's county, May 14, 1805.

Easton and Baltimore Packets

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will dispose of his SAGE and GRAIN BOATS, on accommodating terms. Among which is the

New fast sailing Schooner

LOUISIANA,

burthen upwards of fifty tons, new in complete order, built of the best materials, and well rigged with boats, anchors, cables, &c. Also two SCHOONERS, upwards of twenty tons burthen, nearly new, now in good order, with boats, sails, and chocks and cables.

Should the subscriber meet with a purchaser he intends to decline running a packet from this place; and as the business has increased, and become such an object to the two shores, any person inclined to engage in that line, might make it worth their attention, by an early application to him, living at Easton Point, where the packets may be seen, and the terms fully made known.

SAMUEL THOMAS.

May 14, 1805.

Magistrates, and other Blanks

NEATLY PRINTED.

FOR SALE AT THE STAR-OFFICE.

In Council.

ANAPOLIS, May 16, 1805. ORDERED, That the act to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this State, and to alter, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the American, Telegraph, and the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; the Republican Advocate and Bargis's paper, at Frederick town; Grievess's paper, at Hagar's-town; and in Smith's and Cowan's papers, at Easton.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

AN ACT

To provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this State, and to alter, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That this State shall be divided into six judicial districts, in manner and form following, to wit: St. Mary's, Charles and Prince George's counties, shall be the first district; Cecil, Kent, Queen Ann's and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Calvert, Anne Arundel and Montgomery counties, shall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester Somerset and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district; Baltimore and Harford counties, shall be the sixth district; and there shall be appointed for each of the said judicial districts three persons of integrity and sound legal knowledge, residents of the State of Maryland, who shall, previous to and during their acting as judges, reside in the district for which they shall respectively be appointed, one of whom shall be styled in the commission Chief Judge, and the other two Associate Judges, of the district for which they shall be appointed; and the chief judge, together with the two associate judges, shall compose the county courts in each respective district; and each judge shall hold his commission during good behaviour, removable for misbehaviour on conviction in a court of law, or shall be removed by the governor, upon the address of the general assembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each house concur in such address; and the county courts, so as aforesaid established, shall have, hold and exercise, in the several counties of this State, all and every the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, which the county courts of this State now have, use and exercise, and which shall be hereafter prescribed by law; and the said county courts established by this act shall respectively hold their sessions in the several counties at such times and places as the legislature shall direct and appoint, and the salaries of the said judges shall not be diminished, during the period of their continuance in office.

II. And be it enacted, That in any suit or action at law hereafter to be commenced or instituted in any county court of this State, the judges thereof, upon suggestion, in writing, by either of the parties thereto; supported by affidavit, or other proper evidence, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the county court of the county where such suit or action is depending, shall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in such suit or action to be transmitted to the judges of any county court within the district for trial, and the judges of such county court, to whom the said record shall be transmitted shall hear and determine the same in like manner as if such suit or action had been originally instituted therein; provided nevertheless, that such suggestion shall be made as aforesaid before or during the term in which the issue or issues may be joined in such suit or action; and provided also, that such further remedy may be provided by law in the premises as the legislature shall from time to time direct and enact.

III. And be it enacted, That if any party preferred or indicted in any of the county courts of this State, shall suggest, in writing, to the court in which such prosecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in such court, it shall and may be lawful for the said court to order and direct the record

of their proceedings in the said prosecution to be transmitted to the judges of any adjoining county court for trial, and the judges of such adjoining county court shall hear and determine in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein; provided, that such farther and other remedy may be provided by law in the premises as the legislature may direct and enact.

IV. And be it enacted, That if the attorney general, or the prosecutor for the State, shall suggest, in writing, to any county court before whom an indictment is or may be depending, that the State cannot have a fair and impartial trial in such court, it shall and may be lawful for the said court, in their discretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in said prosecution to be transmitted to the judges of any adjoining county court for trial, and the judges of such county court shall hear and determine the same as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein.

V. And be it enacted, That there shall be a court of appeals, and the same shall be composed of the chief judges of the several judicial districts of the State, which said court of appeals shall hold, use and exercise, all and singular the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, heretofore held, used and exercised, by the court of appeals of this State, and also the appellate jurisdiction heretofore used and exercised by the general court; and the said court of appeals hereby established shall sit on the western and eastern shores for transacting and determining the business of the respective shores, at such times and places as the future legislature of this State shall direct and appoint, and any three of the said judges of the court of appeals shall form a quorum to hear and decide in all cases pending in said court, and the judges who have given a decision in any case in the county court shall withdraw from the bench upon the deciding of the same case before the court of appeals; and the judges of the court of appeals may appoint the clerks of the said court for the western and eastern shores respectively, who shall hold their appointments during good behaviour, removable only for misbehaviour on conviction in a court of law; and in case of death, resignation, disqualification or removal out of the State, or from the respective shores, of either of the said clerks in the vacation of the said court, the governor, with the advice of the council, may appoint and commission a fit and proper person to such vacant office, to hold the same until the next meeting of the said court; and all laws passed after this act shall take effect shall be recorded in the office of the court of appeals of the western shore.

VI. And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government which relate to the court of appeals and the general court, or the judges thereof, or that is in any manner repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled upon the confirmation hereof; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to authorize the removal of the clerks of the respective county courts, being in commission at the time of passing of this act, in any other mode or manner than that prescribed by the constitution and form of government.

VII. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, in all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

John Kennard, junr.

Has received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

suitable for the present season, which he will dispose of at reduced prices for cash, or country produce.

Easton, May 21, 1805.

PRINTING

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

From the Political Calendar.

FEDERAL OPPOSITION.

We would appeal to the good sense of all candid men, why this continued peal of declamation is kept up against the constituted authorities. If there are real grievances, let us remonstrate as men possessing sufficient greatness of soul duly to appreciate the blessings of freedom, with discernment and magnanimity to secure the invaluable boon without an appeal to the passions and prejudices of the designing demagogue, or the futile reasoning of the pampered coxcomb. Instead of investigating the merits or demerits of those who administer the arduous and complicated concerns of the national government, do we not find the most disingenuous motives imputed to their charge? Are we not loaded with the vilest slander from the most unprincipled portion of the community, who fatten on their ungenerous and corrupt system of misrule, and detraction against Mr. Jefferson and those in his confidence? Of what consequence can it be to the great body of the community, whether John or Thomas fills the executive department, if our official functions are but conducted according to the letter and spirit of our admirable constitution? Who but fools or knaves would spend their hours and days in attempts at satire on a cheefe, a Mammoth, or a fat mountain? Yet we have seen whole columns taken up with this puny and ridiculous subject, by men who profess to have nine tenths of all the virtue and understanding in the country! yet substitute this method to vent their envy on the President, for the want of more plausible grounds of complaint.

It is certainly full time that all good men should step forward to discountenance that in those who call themselves gentlemen, which would undoubtedly subject the most stupid schoolboy to a severe flagellation.

In a republican government, the voice of the people ought and will undoubtedly preponderate. Those who are now in the minority, when their system of government was "in the full tide of successful experiment," laid great emphasis on this established principle; and why will they not practice now, that which was then most near their heart; why will they not observe that forbearance towards their political opponents which they once recommended to those whom they pleased to style the deluded multitude. If the people were ever competent to the investigation and practice of moral duties; has that competency since diminished? or have their habits become more corrupt and unrefined? No person we presume, will have the hardihood to utter so preposterous an idea, as that the people are moving in a retrograde motion to the dark ages of bigotry and superstition; on the contrary, perhaps there never was a period in the history of civilization when a people progressed in an equal degree to a state of perfect ability. Let us then unite in discountenancing that narrow and dangerous policy impeding every action of our rulers as founded on fraud, and promoted by hypocrisy! Cannibals would blush at such impolicy and ingratitude. Let us rather argue the case as become men in the pursuit of the immutable principles of truth; whose magnanimity would not deign to withhold the grateful plaudits of their approbation to public functionaries, whose prominent acts appear to have been intended, and have since been demonstrative of the greatest national blessings.

If at some period very far remote, the people should find themselves too free, enlightened, and too happy; let us court slavery and despotism; doze up the lap of ignorance and call upon chill peary and wretchedness to overwhelm us. But while we enjoy equal privilege; while every member who composes our great federative compact is protected in the blessings of life, liberty and property, and the most obscure individual may raise himself to the highest honors by his own superior merit let us discountenance this vile spirit of distrust and declamation which has been too long suffered to diffuse its baneful influence on social intercourse, and to contaminate the morals of the rising generation.

It has been reported, and it is to be believed, from the moderate deportment of Mr. Jefferson, and from concurring ideas, that he will have the magnanimity to resign the high office of President of the United States, at the expiration of his present solemn engagement to the nation. Although this act of public virtue should be registered as a brilliant instance of self-denial, even in the career of an honorable and philanthropic ambition: we find, from miserable conviction, that even a disposition to recede from the exercise of well-managed authority, cannot silence the calumnies of those arrogant and ambitious men, who are sleepless in their endeavors to annihilate our civil and religious liberties! Before this generous disposition was in currency, he was charged with an insatiable desire of power: now, it has become probable, that he will nobly forego that power, in opposition to the common voice of his

grateful country; the anglo-federal faction are but changing the tone of their obloquy, and charge that to his policy which belongs only to his honor and truth. What shall we say to their inexorable enemies of human right and happiness? What argument can we urge to remove their unworthy prejudices? Mr. Jefferson's offences to the *series* of the United States consist in the uniformity of his labours to sustain the glory of his fellow citizens; and for this benevolent consistency his political enemies will never forgive men; so unfortunately true is the maxim of Dryden;

Forgiveness to the injured debt belongs; As they never pardon who have done the wrong.

To have methodized, extended, and consolidated the freedom of his country; is the least of his merits. He has gained the empire of opinion! He has proved to an admiring world and his grateful fellow citizens, that he lives to enlighten and soften the condition of the human race; to make his official authority subordinate to the happiness of others; and while the shafts of calumny are flying about his deathless name, he journeys onward to a glorious immortality, evincing the folly of his enemies in the triumph of his character.

The supposition of his conditional offer to fill a more unimportant department of the state, in a succeeding administration, has not escaped the tooth of malice. What can be nobler than this evidence of moderation in prosperity, which Tacitus calls "*bounding our desires by discretion*," and which, continues that luminous ancient, "is the most difficult effort of the mind." When it is criminal to be modest; when it is a proof of arrogance to stoop voluntarily from the pedestal of authority into the vale of subordination; when it is disreputable to be practically moral; then and not until then, can the honour of our president be wounded by such puerile instances of spleen, and the ravings of faction. Yet even these traits of petulance form causes for our rejoicing. Happy nation! to possess a ruler so invulnerable in character; and happy must that people be, where the privileges of examination and the censure of magistracy are only limited by that fluctuating sense of right and wrong, which the wise and the esteemed will always regulate with due delicacy. Those who are unwilling to cheer the meritorious with approbation, cannot be envied for the dignity or felicity of their nature; the principles of liberty must perish, or public gratitude denies its offering to virtue.

From New Orleans to St. Croix we are inundated with detraction; the coming hours only change the features of the villainy, but they do not abate the virulence of those foul endeavours. Every man is denounced an enemy to the Almighty and his hallowed attributes, who will not let his seal to the destruction of his country's liberties; the freedom of the press is perverted to the most diabolical uses, and principally directed to the overthrow of those privileges which these base men so glaringly violate. Humanity is taught to shudder at the approaches of philosophy by illiberal miscreants, who have neither morals in the mind nor charity in the heart, who make a base calculation of the effect of corruption on human weakness, and systematically pursue an attack upon public credulity, in order to root up the germ and foundation of public independence and mutual felicity, who take the name of God in vain, and make the angels tremble at the impious excesses of their hypocrisy. Were it asked for what purpose all this mischief is perpetrated? we would answer, that it was in the horrid hopes of introducing the forms, expenses, and episcopal hierarchy of the British monarchy, which might give titles to the vain, and bribes to the corrupt, at the expence of the nation's dignity; although it is well understood, that if they were to revive the sovereign of that despotic kingdom in the same degree that they pour their obloquy on Mr. Jefferson, every man of the party would be chained down in a dungeon to moan out his existence without commiseration.

Boston Chronicle.

MURDER.—A man by the name of Archibald Graem, was stabbed last night, in Nelson's Alley, who died a few minutes afterwards. Joseph Butcher was also stabbed at the corner of Henry and Bellow Streets, whose wound, it is feared, will likewise prove mortal. These crimes are supposed to have been committed by Francisco Sosa, a native of Portugal. We understand that after these men were stabbed, Francisco returned to his lodgings extremely agitated, stripped off his waistcoat which was disfigured with blood, and went on board a French schooner lying in the stream. Information that this man was suspected of committing the crimes was sent on board; and the lieutenant, in the absence of the captain, immediately put him in irons. This morning he was delivered over to the civil authority of the city, and has undergone an examination at the office of Police. We have not learnt positive testimony has appeared against him—the presumptive evidence, however, is very strong.

Gen. Ad.

From the Economy of Human Life.

Duties that relate to MAN, considered as an Individual.

PRUDENCE.

HEAR the words of prudence, give heed unto her counsels, and store them in thine heart: her maxims are universal and all the virtues lean upon her: she is the guide and mistress of human life. Put a bridle on thy tongue; set a guard before thy lips, lest the words of thine own mouth destroy peace.

Let him that scoffeth at the lame, take care that he halt not himself: whosoever speaketh of another's failings with pleasure, shall hear of his own with bitterness of heart.

Of much speaking cometh repentance, but in silence is safety.

A talkative man is a nuisance to society: the ear is sick of his babbling, the torrent of his words overwhelmeth conversation.

Boast not of thyself, for it shall bring contempt upon thee; neither desire another, for it is dangerous.

A bitter jest is the poison of friendship; and he that cannot restrain his tongue, shall have trouble.

Furnish thyself with the proper accommodations, belonging to thy condition; yet spend not to the utmost of what thou canst afford, that the providence of thy youth, may be a comfort to thy old age.

Let thine own business engage thy attention; leave the care of the state to the governors thereof.

Let not thy recreations be expensive, lest the pain of purchasing them exceed the pleasure thou hast in their enjoyment.

Neither let prosperity put out the eyes of circumspection, nor abundance cut off the hands of frugality: he that too much indulgeth in the superfluities of life, shall live to lament the want of its necessities.

From the experience of others, do thou learn wisdom and from their failings correct thine own faults.

Trust no man before thou hast tried him; yet mistrust not without reason, it is uncharitable.

But when thou has proved a man to be honest, lock him as a jewel of inestimable price.

Refuse the favours of a mercenary man; they will be a snare unto thee; thou shalt never be quit of the obligation.

Use not to day what to-morrow may want; neither leave that to hazard which foresight may provide for, or care prevent.

Yet expect not over from prudence infallible success; for the day knoweth not what the night may bring forth.

The fool is not always unfortunate, nor the wise man always successful; yet never had a fool a thorough enjoyment, never was a wise man wholly unhappy.

ANECDOTE OF MILTON.

It is well known, that in the bloom of youth, and when he pursued his studies at Cambridge, this poet was extremely beautiful. Wandering one day during the summer, far beyond the precincts of the University, into the country, he became so heated, and fatigued, that, reclining himself at the foot of a tree to rest, he fell asleep. Before he awoke, two ladies, who were foreigners, passed by in a carriage. Agreeably astonished at the loveliness of his appearance, they alight, unperceived, for some time, the youngest, who was very handsome, drew a pencil from her pocket, and having written some lines upon a piece of paper, put it with her trembling hand into his own. Immediately afterwards, they proceeded on their journey. Some of his acquaintances, who were in search of him had observed this silent adventure, but at too great a distance to discover that the highly favored party in it was our illustrious bard. Approaching nearer, they saw their friend, to whom, being awakened, they mentioned what had happened. Milton opened the paper, and with surprise read the verses from Guarini, of which, the following is a translation: "*Ye eyes! Ye human Aurs! Ye authors of my love's light pang! If thus, when thus, ye wound me, what must have proved the consequence had ye been open*"

Eager from this event to find out the fair one, Milton travelled, but in vain, thro' every part of Italy. His poetic fervor became incessantly more and more heated by the idea of which he had formed of his unknown admirer, and it is, in some degree, to HER that his own times, the present times, and the last posterity, must feel themselves indebted for several of the most impassioned and charming compositions of the *Paradise Lost*.

New-Orleans, May 21

A messenger arrived in this city yesterday (from Washington city,) dispatched by the Post-General, to arrange the carriage of the mail from the seat of Government thro' Virginia, the two Carolinas, Georgia, and part of West-Florida, to this place. The whole distance, as the road will now run, is 1,266 miles and the mail will be carried in 16 days. No newspapers can be carried under the present arrangement—it will be reserved for letters only.

Frankfort, (Ken.) June 8.

A gentleman of respectability, who resides in the neighborhood of this town, has politely handed us the following interesting information:

Letters have been received from captains Lewis and Clark, by express sent by them to the commandant at St. Louis, with dispatches for the president of the United States.

These enterprising young men set out from St. Louis, in May 1804, to ascend and explore the Missouri river to its source, and from thence to proceed to the Pacific Ocean. The express left them in April last, at the Mandane nation of Indians, 16-9 miles from the mouth of the river (where they had encamped during the winter season) preparing to proceed on their route. The party were in good health when the express came away—only one man died on the journey.

Many herds of Indians live on and contiguous to the Missouri. Our travellers have been interrupted only once by them. The Sioux nation are numerous, and are divided into several tribes, some of whom are at war with each other—those who live lowest on the river, were suspicious of our adventurers, fearing they were carrying supplies of arms and ammunition to their enemies; some small presents and a little address reconciled them, and they consented to let the party proceed up the river.

The country adjoining the river is represented as being very fertile about 1000 miles; it then becomes poor and naked of timber. It abounds with Buffalo; and where the party passed their winter quarters, there were wild goats.

The river at the mouth is about 1 mile wide, very rapid, deep, and always muddy: Where our travellers halted, it is represented as being a quarter of a mile wide, muddy, deep and very rapid, but some shallow water had been discovered as they ascended.

The falls of the river is stated by the Mandane Indians to be about 600 miles above them, about 17 feet high, and are at the pass through the rocky mountain, which was in sight of their encampment.

Fine salt springs have been discovered; and great appearances of lead, copper and iron mines.

Our travellers have procured an animal which is the wild dog of the Prairies. This animal is about the size of a cat, and have dens under ground. They have procured also two magpies, natives of this climate. The Indians say there are wild sheep to be found higher up the river about the falls. A horn of the mountain ram, hath been procured of a monstrous size—the express states it to be as thick as the calf of the leg of a stout man—the length was not described. The dog, magpies, and remarkable horn, are in possession of a captain McClellan, who has undertaken to carry them to the city of Washington to the president with the dispatches.

Some appearances of a volcano had also been discovered, the earth was so hot, that after scratching away a little of the surface, it would burn the hand.

Many large streams run into the Missouri, the south west side.

The Mandane Indians have fine horses—yet make but little use of them, using dogs to move their packs from camp to camp. In summer they move from the river; but in winter return to it, for convenience of procuring fire wood, which in appearance resembles the Lombardy poplar, but does not grow so high.

Our travellers experienced a severe winter, the snow was about two feet deep, and the ice did not break up till late in March. They purchased some horses from the Indians, and broke them for the purpose of hauling their fire wood.

The beaver are said to be very numerous, the Indians catch them by a snare made of the bark of trees.

The Indians tend some corn, which does not exceed four or five feet in height, and the ear shoots out about one foot from the ground.

JACK AT ALL TRADES.

There is living not 100 miles from Stonehaven, a man who has practised a greater variety of the mechanical arts, than any one person we remember to have heard of. He was originally bred a country blacksmith, and is known to have attained considerable proficiency in that line. Self-taught, he soon became a professed clock and watch-maker. He has made some watches and his clocks, of which he has furnished hundreds, are reckoned not inferior to any of those manufactured in this country. He did not confine himself however, to the movement only: for as soon as it was completed, he formed the mahogany case; and this part of his workmanship would do credit to the regular bred cabinet maker. His genius next extended itself to musical instruments; in the evenings of one winter he made, for his amusement, 6 or 8 fiddles, of which the workmanship and varnish were excellent and the tones by no means despicable. One of them he constructed to play with 8 strings, two of each kind, and the effect especially in flow music, was very pleasant. In his own family, he is occasionally both taylor and

shoe-maker; and in the latter department he might vie with any of the most substantial sons of Crispin. He has lately purchased a small bark, which with the assistance of his son a body, he now navigates in the coal trade. He was at sea this bark during one of the last winter's storms, and supposed to have finished his career in Davy's Locker; but after some time he was found snug in the harbour. About a month ago, his vessel encountered another storm, in which several planks were stove and her stern demolished. Here a new channel was opened for his multifarious ingenuity. He immediately set to work; and joining the old blacksmith to the ship carpenter, forged bolts and shaped timber and by the work of his own hands alone, has completed the necessary repairs. Had such a genius been under the direction of proper judgment, there is reason to believe that it would have conducted its possessor to not a little renown.

London Paper.

Further particulars of Madame Jerome Bonaparte.

LONDON, May 20.

This beautiful and accomplished young Lady (a native of Baltimore in America) arrived at Dover on Sunday last, about a quarter past one o'clock, accompanied by her brother, Mr. Patterson, and Sait. At Lisbon she took leave of her husband; since which period no tidings of his destiny have reached her. From Portugal she proceeded to Holland, with intention to land. How will every feeling mind lament to hear, that she was not permitted to disembark! Such a refusal was, in the present instance, a species of peculiar inhumanity and cruelty: for the Lady is very far advanced in a state of pregnancy. In this distress she turned her thoughts towards England; a native country, where neither enmity, politics or warfare, ever yet extinguished the feelings of humanity, and the spirit of gallantry. In England she found an asylum—the day which brought her to Dover was uncommonly fine, and being Sunday, the inhabitants made such an appearance as must have impressed on the mind of the distinguished stranger, the most favorable idea. The concourse of people assembled to see Madame Jerome Bonaparte land was almost past calculation. Mr. Skeffington, who happened to be at Dover for the benefit of his health, was the gentleman who had the honor of handing Madame Jerome Bonaparte ashore. Her reception was such as must have been highly gratifying to her feelings; every person, of every rank, seeming anxious to offer the greatest and most willing respect which lay within the compass of their power. Mr. Skeffington, who was previously known to Mr. Patterson, went on board an hour before Madame Jerome Bonaparte disembarked, and has continued, from the first moment of her landing, to offer the most unremitting attention and politeness. The personal attractions of Madame Jerome Bonaparte have been reported through every part of Europe; nor has her elegance been too much celebrated. Her figure is about the middle size; her countenance sweet and expressive; and her general deportment such as must interest and engage the heart of every beholder.

It was about a quarter past 2 o'clock when Madame Jerome Bonaparte stepped for the first time, on British ground.

The marriage of Jerome Bonaparte, according to private letters from Paris, has been annulled by the pope, upon the double motive of the husband being a minor, and the wife of a heretic.

From a late London paper.

It will be remarkable, should the reported interview absolutely take place in Italy between Francis and Nap. Ison, that though only making two persons, it will be an interview of three emperors and three or four kings; for it will consist of an imperial and royal congress of the emperors of Germany, Austria and France, the kings of Hungary, Bohemia, Italy, &c.

Lexington, (K.) May 18.

On Wednesday last arrived in this town, Aaron Burr, Esquire, late vice president of the United States. On Thursday evening he attended the concert, and left town on his way to Orleans. We can confidently state, that colonel Burr is not appointed governor of Louisiana. It is said that he is not interested in the proposed canal at the Falls of Ohio, but is merely travelling for amusement and information. He proposes returning to Kentucky in August, when he will spend some time at the Olympian Springs.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas, received per the Mary Montez, dated June 10.

"From appearances there must be a considerable change of property in these islands. The French have 30 sail of the line and 10 frigates at Martinique. The British (it is said and believed) have 21 sail of the line at Barbadoes. The French admiral has demanded the surrender of all the English islands in due form. If the British fleet has arrived the answer will, no doubt, be a noisy one."

En. Shore General Advertiser
EASTON, Tuesday Morning
July 16, 1805.

Better Prospects.
With all the lenity that might better suit the more mature, and close collected establishments—where the circle is small, profits great; and the actual demands during a delay inconsiderable, has the Editor of the Star observed towards his customers, not because he is better paid—not because he had resources on hand—not because he had no demands for the fruits of his labor; but because he had reason to believe that many of his customers had failed in their crops during the last season, which of course would render payment to him an inconvenience to them. By a fair and candid statement of facts as they really appeared to exist, he has (with one exception) been successful in procuring that lenity, which has enabled him to continue his exertions to serve the public, without being troublesome to his debtors, or losing sight of a just regard for those to whom he is indebted. But their prospects are now better, with a part of their luxuriant crops secured, and the remainder flustering, he has reason to hope for a prompt payment of monies due from some—reason to expect it from others; and a just right to demand it from those whose accounts are of long standing.

To procrastinate a close of his business beyond the end of the sixth year, on the 26th of August next, would not only involve his business and himself, but would deprive him from the purchase of such materials as are now wanting for the better appearance of the paper; and therefore renders a final settlement from those indebted up to the end of that time, indispensably necessary—a deviation from which, will ensure from him the most rigorous measures to enforce it, without respect to persons—though the adoption of such measures, he is well aware, will, with some be considered rash; and no doubt call forth their displeasure—to such the Editor can only reply, that it will not be a wish of his to distress, but a shameful neglect of theirs, which will bring it on. Some hints of this kind have been heretofore promised—they will now most rigidly be executed.

To his advertising customers he returns his sincere thanks for their friendly patronage; and assures them that the present enlarged circulation of the paper, can but ensure the very general attention of the public.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.
On Wednesday morning last, a melancholy accident befel a child of Mr. James Dixon's of this town, about seven months old—the circumstances were, a woman in moving some beds, put one bed on another, without discovering any one on it, that the fond mother had laid her infant, where its innocent slumbers might not be disturbed by the family, with some thin cover over its face to guard off the flies—in something more than an hour, she went up stairs, supposing it to be awake, when shocking to relate, she found her darling infant suffocated between the beds which called forth a scene of distress, that can only be described by the feelings of the reader. Every medical aid was immediately offered to effect its restoration, but without success.

A Jury of Inquest was held, and returned as their deliberations, that the child "came to its death by another bed being accidentally laid upon the one on which the said infant was lying."

Cananigua, June 25.
DETROIT IN ASHES.
A letter from a gentleman of respectability at Buffalo Creek, dated the 20th inst. to his friend in this town contains the following distressing intelligence:
By the schr. Charlotte, capt. Nixon who arrived at Fort Erie yesterday, we are informed that the whole town of Detroit is totally consumed by fire, not a single house in town left standing!

"The fire, it is said, first made its appearance in a stable near the centre of the town, about 9 o'clock in the morning and such was the rapidity of its ravages that at 12 o'clock not one house remained. The Citadel which was rather detached, and in which were the Barracks, officers and Contractor's stores were entirely consumed."

Note Detroit is the seat of government of the Michigan Territory, and contained upwards of 300 houses built of wood in a compact manner and above 2000 inhabitants.

The Legislature of New-Hampshire have rejected the black amendment proposed by the Legislature of Massachusetts to the U. S. Constitution.—Not one state has seconded the motion of Massachusetts for this amendment.

LATE FROM MARTINIQUE.
By the brig Adrele captain Tinker, arrived last night in 16 days from Martinique, we learn, that the French and Spanish fleet of 14 sail of the line, with frigates transports, and troops on board, bound to that place. The above frigates parted from the fleet in a gale of wind. In going out of Guadaloupe, the combined fleets captured a British ship of 30 guns. No accounts had been received at Martinique of the arrival of a British naval force to windward, as before reported.

June 27.
As it has been conjectured that the French and Spanish fleets from Fort-Royal had gone to Antigua, it is necessary to state, that after they left Martinique they did not stop there. Captain Tinker of the brig Adrele, who failed four days after them from Martinique informs us, that he passed in sight of Antigua, and that they were not at that place.

June 28.
On the 20th inst. capt. Denike, spoke the brig Nancy, 13 day from St. Kitts for Philadelphia, and was informed, that there was a large French fleet off that place. This, no doubt, was the Squadron from Martinique.

New-York, June 29.
This morning arrived here the ship Cato Snow, in 35 days from Liverpool. We have papers from London as late as the 25th of May; but they contain no news of moment. There is another talk of peace. The Brest fleet had not failed. The embargo still continued in England, and the hottest press ever known—even mechanics were taken up, and put on board ship. A revolt is said to have taken place in Sweden, under the influence of France—the person of the king had been put under confinement. Admiral Collingwood had failed with twelve sail of the line to join Lord Nelson. Negotiations are said to be going on between France and Russia for the restoration of general tranquility. Buonaparte is willing to enter into negotiations on the following cases:

- 1st. The full recognition of his titles of emperor of the French and king of Italy.
- 2d. The solemn guarantee of Great Britain and Russia to maintain himself and his family in the hereditary possession of his dignities and dominions.
- 3d. The renunciation of Bourbon of all rights and claims to the sovereignty of France.
- 4th. He engages in return, to leave Malta in the possession of England, and to cede to the emperor Alexander the republic of the Seven Isles.

[Upon the foregoing the *Aurora* offers an opinion—it is more than probable that the Russian *Novostichoff* did carry overtures for a peace from London to Paris—but the terms here mentioned are too preposterous to be received by any power circumscribed as France is in relation to the rest of Europe—such terms may serve as a lure to the credulous—but to the credulous only.]

By Captain Hipkins, of the schr. Father and Sons, we have received on Antigua paper of the 18th ult. from which we extract the following article which places the arrival of Nelson beyond doubt and confirms the above report by captain Tompkins. It besides corroborates strongly the remarks made in several of our late publications.

St. John's, (Antigua) June 18.
On Wednesday last, we had the pleasure of seeing the fleet under the command of vice admiral Lord Nelson consisting of 12 ships of the line 4 frigates, 2 sloops, of war and a brig anchor in the road of St. John, from whence his lordship sailed the next day about noon, in search of the French fleet.

We understand that his lordship, in consequence of some information he had received, failed from Barbadoes to Grenada, which in all probability, prevented his coming up with the French fleet before they passed this island. His lordship did not come on shore; declaring as we have been told that he had not been out of the Victory for two years.

Before his lordship failed the Netley schr. under whose convoy the fleet from this island had failed on Friday preceding came in, with the very unpleasant intelligence that all the vessels had been taken as we had indeed but too much reason to apprehend from the time the French fleet passed by this island. The vessels from this island taken, were 14 in number, viz: The ships Kerby, Patroit, Mary Emerald, Nancy, and Prince of Wales, for London—the ships Byam, Martha, West India and Highlander, for Liverpool—the ships Urania, and Singleton, for Ireland—the brig Caroline, for Halifax, and the schooner Argo, for New York. On board these vessels were 5,400 hds. of sugar, besides coffee and other merchandizes; which, with the vessels are computed at the value of 400,000 ft.

The Northumberland, Adm. Cochran, did not fail with Lord Nelson.—And the Curieux brig was dispatched for England.

We have the pleasure to inform the public, that the 90th, a fine strong regiment under the command of lieutenant col. Conran, were landed here on Thursday last.

By the above, Lord Nelson must have failed from Antigua on the 13th June.—On the 19th he was spoken by the Kingfisher to the northward of all the islands; and on the 20th a vessel from Philadelphia arrived at Antigua, which spoke the French and Spanish fleets, and in 72 hours after spoke Lord Nelson, both steering the same course. [Public Ledger.]

A federal paper of Albany contains a long essay upon the impropriety of reading the Declaration of Independence on the celebration of that sublime event. Whether the writer was actuated in penning this piece by love or fear of the British Government, he is undeserving of a residence among a nation of Freemen who have no cause either to fear or love the British or Tory adherents.

Mr. Smith,
In my last publication I omitted explaining an assertion which has been made in three of Messrs. Spencer's publications, viz. that I stand recorded as a liar in one of the public offices of Kent in Delaware. Had those men mentioned the transaction to which their assertion alluded, it would not have appeared so mysterious as they wish it: their declarations allude solely and exclusively to the circumstance of my being mistaken as to the amount of the recognizance I was under. As they are so fond of mentioning records, I would advise them to publish an extract from the records of Kent or Queen Ann's county, where William Spencer stands recorded as a *bastard*—a *base born child*!

ALEXANDER STUART, junr.
July 11, 1805.

Departed this life on Tuesday night last in this town, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with true christian fortitude, and the most perfect resignation to her fate, Miss Rachael Jeffers, of Wilmington, Del. a young lady who had very deservedly gained the esteem of those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, by an uniform and amiable deportment, during her residence in this place. Her remains were interred on Wednesday last in the Friends Burying-ground, attended by a very numerous assemblage.

Died on the 4th inst. David Rawn, esq. principal clerk in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States.

On the 6th inst. at Washington, Gen. Forry, clerk of the Circuit Court of that district.

Public Notice.
THE citizens of Talbot county will please to take notice, that meetings will be held in the several election districts of the county, on SATURDAY the third day of August next, to select three persons from each district, to convene at Mr. Lowe's Tavern on the Tuesday following in Committee, to make choice and recommend to the independent voters of the county, four suitable characters to represent them in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

It is hoped that the citizens will be punctual in their attendance, that a sense of the country may be declared in general meeting—to prevent, if possible, a return of former divisions among the republicans of the county.

July 16, 1805.

FARMERS BANK.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT Books for Subscription for shares in the "Farmers Bank of Maryland" will be opened at the Court-House of each county on the Eastern Shore, by the Commissioners respectively appointed by law for that purpose, on THIS DAY 16th July instant, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock A. M.

THOMAS J. BULLITT.
JOHN LEEDS KEER.
HAL HARRISON.
BENNETT WHEELER.
JOSEPH HASKINS.
WILLIAM MELUY.
JAMES EARLE, junr.
Easton, July 16, 1805.

Large Turtle.
THE subscriber will have dressed THIS DAY a Turtle weighing upwards of 250 lbs. in the best manner—Dinner will be on table at 2 o'clock.

THOMAS PRINCE.
Easton, July 16, 1805.

Notice.
THE Stockholders of the Union Bank of Maryland are requested to meet at the Bank on the first Monday of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M. to allow a compensation to the President for his services; pursuant to the act of incorporation.

By order of the board of directors,
R. HIGINBOTHAM, Cashier.
Union Bank of Maryland,
July 2, 1805.

The editors of the *Eastern Star*, the *Frederick town Herald*, and of the *Elizabeth town Gazette*, are requested to publish in a box once a week for five weeks, and forward their accounts.

THE Partnership.
OF the subscribers is this day by mutual consent dissolved.
CHARLES FRAZIER.
THOMAS C. EARLE.
July 1, 1805.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the whole of the well known schooner **NANCY & JANE**, intends to continue her as a packet—She will sail from Centreville or Baltimore every Wednesday at nine o'clock, and from Baltimore for Centreville every Saturday at the same hour.—Those persons who think proper to favor him with their custom, may be assured of the strictest attention being paid to it. He has a good granary and wharf, and proposes to keep boats for the purpose of carrying grain only, for the accommodation of those who have an objection to sending the grain in packet.

The rates of the packet will be

	D.	C.
For white passengers and finding them.	2	50
Do. do. finding them.	1	50
Black do. and finding them.	1	50
Do. do. and finding them.	1	00
For a hoghead of sugar, molasses, or lime.	1	50
Do. rum.	1	25
Half do.	12	12
Largest size crates.	1	25

The same proportion as above for all other articles.

CHARLES FRAZIER.
Centreville, July 16, 1805.

All orders for the *Nancy & Jane* must be left at JOHN R. GILES's store, where the Letter Bag will be deposited.

To be Sold at Private Sale.
THAT well known Farm within three miles of Easton, at present occupied by **ROBERTS CHAMBERLAIN**, known by the name of *Peach Blossom*; containing between three and four hundred acres of valuable Land, well timbered and inclosed; with good meadows, orchards, &c.—The houses are in good order; and as it is presumed purchasers would wish to view the property, a further description is deemed unnecessary. For further particulars apply to **ROBERTS CHAMBERLAIN**, on the premises, or to
GEORGE R. HAYWARD.
Talbot county, July 16, 1805.

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

SAMUEL GROOME.
Easton, July 16, 1805.

Talbot County Court.
MAY TERM, 1805.
JOHN VICKERS an insolvent debtor of Talbot county, having applied by petition in writing to Talbot county court, praying the benefit of "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland; and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to the said petition, as by the said act is required; and he the said John Vickers having produced to the said court the affidavit of two thirds in value of his creditors, as by the said act is required; and having proved to the satisfaction of the said court that he had resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act;—It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said John Vickers appear before the said court at the court house in Easton, on the second Monday in August next, to take the oath prescribed by the said act, and to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and to do such other things as are by the said act directed; and that the said day and place be and are hereby appointed, the time and place for the said creditors to appear and recommend a Trustee for their benefit; and that the said William Stevens give them notice of the passage of this order, by causing a copy to be inserted in the *Republican Star*, at Easton, and one of the *Baltimore papers*, once a week for three successive weeks.

JACOB LOOCKERMAN, Clk.
Talbot county court.

Eight Dollars Reward.
STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber the 27th of June last, a large bright bay MARE, very broad across the breast, a short black mane and tail, two white spots under the saddle, a star in her forehead, and a small white stripe down her nose; the paces, trots and canters well, and is accustomed to going in the carriage. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of said mare, and all other reasonable charges by me.

MARGARET RINGGOLD.
Queen Ann's county, near Church Hill, July 16, 1805.

NEW STORE.
John & Thomas Meredith,
HAVE commenced the Mercantile Business in this place, opposite the Court House, where they are now opening a well chosen assortment of
Dry Goods,
suitable for the season, among which are
Superfine Cloths and Cassimere,
Laced Cambric Mullin,
do. do. Shawls,
Chamberly Mullin,
7 8 and 9 8 Fancy Calicoes,
9 8 and 6 4 Cambric Mullin,
Mens and Womens Silk and Cotton Hosiery,
Irish Linens,
German do. of all kinds, &c. &c.

With a general assortment of Groceries and Hardware, which goods being purchased for cash, will be sold at reduced prices for cash or produce.

Easton, May 21, 1805.

Ten Dollars Reward.
THE above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver or return unto the subscriber, a BAY MARE that was stolen out of his pasture on Saturday night the 22d June last—She is about 14 years old, fourteen hands and an inch or two high, with a full broad chest, and generally very stout and well built; walks, paces and trots pleasantly, and moves her limbs uncommonly straight and neat; has a very prominent and handsome eye, with a small star in her forehead; main bushy and tail pretty long, with black legs; she goes well and safe in a carriage, but unless guided carries her head low, and has the hair rubbed off her sides by the harness; without shoes wears flannel, and her withers were fair.

As the subscriber generally rode her under the saddle or drove her in the carriage in his journeys through the E. Shore of Maryland and Delaware for some years past, it is presumed many citizens have noticed and known her. They will much oblige by giving information, or securing her so that she may be returned to
ALEXANDER STUART.
Kent county, Maryland,
July 16, 1805.

Talbot County Court.
MAY TERM, 1805.
BENJAMIN WILLMOTT, an insolvent debtor of Talbot county, having applied by petition in writing to Talbot County Court, praying the benefit of "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland; and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to the said petition, as by the said act is required; and he the said Benjamin Willmott having produced to the said court the affidavit of two thirds in value of his creditors, as by the said act is required; and having proved to the satisfaction of the said court that he had resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act;—It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Benjamin Willmott appear before the said court at the court house in Easton, on the second Monday in August next, to take the oath prescribed by the said act, and to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and to do such other things as are by the said act directed; and that the said day and place be and are hereby appointed the time and place for the said creditors to appear and recommend a Trustee for their benefit; and that the said Benjamin Willmott give them notice of the passage of this order, by causing a copy to be inserted in the *Republican Star*, printed in Easton, and one of the *Baltimore papers*, once a week for three successive weeks.

JACOB LOOCKERMAN, Clk.
Talbot County Court.
July 16.

Talbot County Court.
MAY TERM, 1805.
WILLIAM STEVENS, an insolvent debtor of Talbot county, having applied by petition in writing to Talbot county court, praying the benefit of the "act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland; and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to the said petition, as by the said act is required; and he the said William Stevens having produced to the said court the affidavit of two thirds in value of his creditors, as by the said act is required; and having proved to the satisfaction of the said court that he had resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act;—It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said William Stevens appear before the said court, at the Court-house in Easton, the second Monday in August next, to take the oath prescribed by the act of Assembly, and to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and to do such other things as are by the said act directed; and that the said day and place be, and are hereby appointed, the time and place for the said creditors to appear and recommend a Trustee for their benefit; and that the said William Stevens give them notice of the passage of this order, by causing a copy to be inserted in the *Republican Star*, at Easton, and one of the *Baltimore papers*, once a week for three successive weeks.

JACOB LOOCKERMAN, Clk.
Talbot County Court.
July 16.

Talbot County Court.
MAY TERM, 1805.
JAMES ROPER an insolvent debtor of Talbot county, having applied by petition in writing to Talbot county court, praying the benefit of "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland; and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, being annexed to the said petition, as by the said act is required; and he the said James Roper having produced to the said court the affidavit of two thirds in value of his creditors, as by the said act is required; and having proved to the satisfaction of the said court that he had resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act;—It is thereupon ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said James Roper appear before the said court, at the Court-house in Easton, on the second Monday in August next, to take the oath prescribed by the said act, and to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and to do such other things as are by the said act directed; and that the said day and place be and are hereby appointed the time and place for the said creditors to appear and recommend a Trustee for their benefit; and that the said James Roper give them notice of the passage of this order, by causing a copy to be inserted in the *Republican Star*, printed in Easton, and one of the *Baltimore papers*, once a week for three successive weeks.

JACOB LOOCKERMAN, Clk.
Talbot county court.
July 16.

Ten Dollars Reward.
THE above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver or return unto the subscriber, a BAY MARE that was stolen out of his pasture on Saturday night the 22d June last—She is about 14 years old, fourteen hands and an inch or two high, with a full broad chest, and generally very stout and well built; walks, paces and trots pleasantly, and moves her limbs uncommonly straight and neat; has a very prominent and handsome eye, with a small star in her forehead; main bushy and tail pretty long, with black legs; she goes well and safe in a carriage, but unless guided carries her head low, and has the hair rubbed off her sides by the harness; without shoes wears flannel, and her withers were fair.

As the subscriber generally rode her under the saddle or drove her in the carriage in his journeys through the E. Shore of Maryland and Delaware for some years past, it is presumed many citizens have noticed and known her. They will much oblige by giving information, or securing her so that she may be returned to
ALEXANDER STUART.
Kent county, Maryland,
July 16, 1805.

APOLLO'S FOUNT.

A RIDDLE.

No mortal can my power withstand,
I conquer all by sea and land;
The fair are litten by my charms,
And yielding, fall into my arms.
Even the great Messiah, he
Submitted to my great decree;
Proud Cato, I likewise inflamed—
No age or sex I ever spared.
Yet oft in dungeons I am found,
Healing the bleeding prisoner's wound,
O'er all the globe my name is known,
But none can rob me of my throne;
Grim death himself, can't frighten me,
I've conquer'd thousands more than he.

A LOVER'S RECEIPT.

OR, THE INFALLIBLE DOCTOR.
Advise your friend, grave man of art,
I find a strange unusual smart,
'Tis here—fierce symptoms at my heart
Discover.
'Tis pleasure, pain, a mix'd degree,
My pulse examine, here's your fee,
What think you can my sickness be?
A Lover.
A Lover—'tis my case too sure,
O ease me straight—I'll not endure,
Prescribe, I'll follow close the cure.
Take Hope.
But if the (pite of speech or pen,) I
Prove coy—or false with other men,
Ah, Doctor!—what expedient then?
A Rope.

ON SLANDER.

Against Slander there is no defence.—
Hell cannot boast so foul a fiend, nor men
deplete to sell a foe. It flabs with a word
—with a nod—with a thrug—with a look
—with a smile. It is a pestilence walking
in darkness, spreading contagion far and
wide, which the most wary traveller can-
not avoid. It is the heart-searching dagger
of the dark assassin. It is the poisoned
arrow, whose wound is incurable. It is
the moral sting of the deadly adder.—
Murder is its only employment. Inno-
cence its prey—and ruin its sport.

PATETIC.

FROM THE SKETCHES OF NATURE.
When the arm of some tender wife,
pillows the head of a faithful husband—
when the wipes from his brow the cold
dew of dissolving nature; when eye meets
eye, and in mute eloquence announces
the throbbings of an agonizing heart!—
then it is that this *Victor of the world*, sur-
rounds us with a fence that humanity
wants fortitude to sustain.

A number of unfortunate convicts
having arrived at the place of execution,
one of them who was very inattentive on
the occasion, had a gentle rebuke from
the pious ketch, which he received with
a sang froid so perfectly at his ease, that
he asked ketch, "if he had any com-
mands where he was going?" Jack, in
reply, thanked him for his civility, and
told him, he "believed he must trouble
him with a line,"—and at that instant,
clapped the halter about his neck.

When the ladies, at this sultry season,
permit the west wind to kiss their bot-
toms, and lay aside their muffins to
searching eyes as well as sun-beams—
a wag hints to the fair, that it is not only
perilous to one sex, but unjust to the o-
ther, to *sur-pass* the gentlemen in cool-
ing themselves!

A GOOD ONE.

A gentleman in the country, writes to
his friend in Petersburg for a STILL of
certain dimensions, and thus expresses
his felt: "Sir I want a *still* maid that will
work thirty six gallants."

NOTICE.

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

PHILEMON WILLIS, Sheriff
of Talbot County.

Easton, July 9, 1805.

Wanted to Purchase

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

Cook wanted.

A MIDDLE AGED woman of good
character, who understands cooking
and house-work in general, that can com-
well recommended, is wanted for the re-
mainder of the year. Apply at the Star
Office, Easton.
July 9, 1805.

The subscriber

OFFERS to rent his part of thof-
VALUABLE MILLS, near Salfi-
bury. For terms apply to
JOSIAH BAYLY.

April 30, 1805.

BLANKS

FOR SALE,
AT THE STAR-OFFICE.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Centerville,
June 3, 1805.

PHILIP C. Blake; John Bracup;
B. Miss Sarah Bano; William Bryan;
Purbitt Betton; Mrs. Catharine Betton;
Thomas Betton; John S. Blunt; Robert
C. Brown; Mrs. Margaret Brooks.
C—Benjamin Crisp; James Cunning-
ham 2; Messrs. Ignatius Clarkson & Co.
D—Joseph Durdin 2; John Dames 3;
Mrs. Dames; Mrs. Ann Denny; Jon.
Davis; Robert Dotson; William Davis;
John E. Denny.
E—James Elliott; Thomas Elliott;
John Earle; Benjamin Everitt.
F—Col. Fiddeman.
G—William Giff.
H—Daniel Hollingsworth; William
Hackett; Richard Harris; Mrs. Amelia
Hobbs 2; R. E. Harrison; Ben. Hitch-
son; Miss Araminta Harrison; Richard
Hall.
L—Miss E. Lansdale; Miss Sarah Low-
rey; Jacob Larimore; David Lucas; Miss
Eliza Lovell.
M—Miss Margaret Meeds; Miss Sarah
Morris; Miss Morgan.
N—Mrs. James Nicholson; William
Nicholson.
P—Mrs. Jenny Penney; Miss Elizabeth
Pearce; John Pica; James R. Pratt.
R—Mrs. Jane Rigg; Mrs. Sarah Ring-
gold.
S—Milly Sampson; John Southern;
Solomon Scott; Barwick Saunders; Isaac
Stuart.
T—Commissioners of Tax; Miss Ann
L. Thomas; Joseph Thompson; Robert
Tate junr. 2; John I. Troup 2.
W—Edward Wright; Joseph Wright;
Samuel Wright; Mrs. Ann S. Work-
in.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Chester-town,
Md. July 1, 1805.

THE REV. JOHN ARMSTRONG;
B—William Bayers; James F. Bracup;
Miss Kitty Betts; Benjamin Berger; Dr.
Morgan Brown.
C—Henry Covender; Richard Colman;
John Campbell; Joseph Calder; Rebecca
Corle; Miss Ann Cannon; George Cur-
ry; Miss Mary Cornelious; Cpt. John
Campbell.
D—James Dawson; John Dawson;
James Delihay; Mrs. Elizabeth Davis
E—Thomas Eggleston; Rowland Ellis;
Joseph Everitt.
F—Robert Filligane.
G—Mrs. Charlotte Graves; William
Gibert; Miss Nancy Goodwin; Ann
Grace; Mrs. Rachel Glenville; Lucas
& Garnett.
H—Henry Holtzman; William Hull;
Jonathan Herring; Thomas Harris; Luke
Howard.
I—William Jackson; Emanuel Jinkin-
son; James Ingraham; Daniel Ireland.
K—Wm. Kearney; Nehemiah Kollock.
L—Daniel Lamb; of Joshua; John Leath-
erbury; John Lucas 2; Joshua Lamb,
junr.; John Lodge; Mrs. Rebecca Lowman.
M—Mrs. Mary Miller; Mrs. Rebecca
Maxwell; James Mins.
N—Richard Newman.
O—Edward Oldham; Joseph Osborn.
P—William Pearce; Ridon Plummer;
James Pryer; James Parker.
R—Richard Ricard.
S—Olson Smith; Joseph Simmonds;
Miss Sudler 2; William Spearman; Jas.
Stoops.
T—Mrs. Thompson; John Turner;
Mrs. Ann Tulock.
W—Dr. George Williamson 2; John
Williamson; Alward White; William
Wood; Isaac Wilson; Simon Wickers,
Bis.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, July
1, 1805.

CAPT. John Bush; Lewis Bionchi;
B. Henry Buckley; Josiah Bayly;
Thomas Bracup; F. Bordley; Richard
Bewley; Gen. P. Benson; Hannah Bart-
lett; Thomas I. Bullitt.
C—A. M. Chew; Henry Chamber-
lain; Capt. Thomas Coward; John Cham-
berlain; Harry Carter; Jeremiah Cor-
den; James Colston; Levin Cox; Daniel
E. Cain.
D—Sally Dean; Solomon Dickinson;
Joshua Driver; William Dawson; Mary
Dawson.
E—John Earle; James Earle 4; Jo-
seph Erwin 2; John Erwin 3.
F—Capt. Joseph Farland; Wm. &
Walter Fountain.
G—John Goldborough 5; James Gar-
net 3; Barton Gunt; Charles Goldbor-
ough; Robert Goldborough; Zachariah
Gaguet.
H—George R. Hayward.
J—Mary Jump; Rev. Joseph Jackson.
L—William Lowrey 2; Jacob Lock-
man; Edward Lloyd; William Lyles;
John McLean.
M—William Meloy; Ennalls Martin;
John McManhan; James Megee; Thomas
Maggs; Lucy Morgan; James Murray;
Levin Mills.
N—Frisfram Needles.
P—William Patton; Dr. Eliza Pel-
ham 4; Calvin Pierce; Henry Price 2; Sa-
rah Pearson; Capt. A. Parrott; Thomas
Prince; William Piferon.
R—Jane Rigg; David Rogers; Ed-
ward Roberts; Robert R. Richardson;
Bowdin Robins; Mrs. Ridout; Horatio
Ridout.
S—George Smith; Mordecai Skinner;
Major Hugh Sherwood; William Stevens;
William Sands; Joseph Stengesser 2; John
Stranfield; William Severe; John Smoot;
William Scott 2; Perry Smith; James
Sherwood; Levin Speddin; Nancy Stew-
ard.
T—William G. Tilghman 2; James
Troth; Commissioners of the Tax of
Talbot county.
V—James Vitche.
W—Philemon Willis; Hannah Web-
ley 2; James Ward; Sprigell Webb;
Y—Dr. John W. Young.

Talbot County Court,

MAY TERM, 1805.

THOMAS OZMONT, an insolvent
debtor of Talbot county, having
applied by petition in writing to Talbot
County Court, praying the benefit of "An
act for the relief of sundry insolvent debt-
ors," passed at the last session of the Ge-
neral Assembly of Maryland, and a sche-
dule of his property and a list of his cre-
ditors, on oath, being annexed to the said
petition, as by the said act is required;
and he the said Thos. Ozmont having pro-
duced to the said Court the assent in writ-
ing of two thirds in value of his creditors,
as by the said act is required; and having
proved to the satisfaction of the said Court
that he hath resided in the state of Mary-
land the two last years preceding the pas-
sage of the said act:—It is thereupon ad-
judged and ordered by the said Court, that
the said Thomas Ozmont appear before the
said Court, at the Court-house in Easton,
on the second Monday in August next, to
take the oath prescribed by the said act,
and to answer such interrogatories as may
be proposed to him by his creditors, and
to do such other things as are by the said
act directed; and that the said day and place
be, and are hereby appointed the time and
place for the said creditors to appear and
recommend a Trustee for their benefit; and
that the said Thomas Ozmont give them
notice of the passage of this order, by caus-
ing a copy to be inserted in the *Republican*
Star, printed in Easton, and one of the
Baltimore papers, once a week for three
successive weeks.

Test,
JACOB LOOCKERMAN, Clk.
Talbot County Court.

July 9, 1805.

Talbot County Court,

MAY TERM, 1805.

JOHN SIMMONDS, an insolvent debt-
or of Talbot county, having applied
by petition in writing to Talbot County
Court, praying the benefit of "An act for
the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed
at the last session of the General Assem-
bly of Maryland, and a schedule of his prop-
erty and a list of his creditors, on oath,
being annexed to the said petition, as by
the said act is required; and he the said
John Simmonds having proved to the satis-
faction of the said Court that he hath re-
sided in the state of Maryland the two
last years preceding the passage of said act:
It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by
the said Court, that the said John Simmonds
appear before the said Court, at the Court-
house in Easton, on the second Monday
in August next, to take the oath prescrib-
ed by the said act, and to answer such in-
terrogatories as may be proposed to him
by his creditors, and to do such other things
as are by the said act directed; and that the
said day and place be, and are hereby ap-
pointed the time and place for the said
creditors to appear and recommend a trust-
ee for their benefit; and that the said John
Simmonds give them notice of the pas-
sage of this act, by causing a copy to be
inserted in the *Republican Star* and in one
of the Baltimore papers, once a week for
three successive weeks.

Test,
JACOB LOOCKERMAN, Clk.
Talbot County Court.

July 9, 1805.

Talbot County Court,

MAY TERM, 1805.

JOHN ROBINSON BROWELL, an
insolvent debtor of Talbot County,
having applied by petition in writing to
Talbot County Court, praying the benefit
of an "Act for the relief of sundry in-
solvent debtors," passed at the last session
of the General Assembly of Maryland, and
a schedule of his property and a list of his
creditors, on oath, being annexed to the
said petition as by the said act is required;
and he, the said John R. Browell, hav-
ing proved to the satisfaction of the said
Court, that he hath resided in the state of
Maryland the two last years preceding the
passage of the said act; it is thereupon ad-
judged and ordered by the Court, that the
said John R. Browell appear before the
said Court, at the Court House in Easton,
on the second Monday in August next, to
take the oath prescribed by law, and to an-
swer such interrogatories as may be pro-
posed to him by his creditors, and to do
such other things as are by the said act
directed; and that the said day and place be
and are hereby appointed the time and
place for the said creditors to appear and
recommend a Trustee for their benefit;
and that the said John R. Browell give
them notice of the passage of this order,
by causing a copy to be inserted in the *Re-
publican Star* of Easton, and one of the
Baltimore papers, once a week for three
successive weeks.

Per order,
JACOB LOOCKERMAN, Clk.
Talbot County Court.

July 2, 1805.

Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted for property
purchased last fall of the estate of the
late John Wilson, are hereby warned to
prepare to pay off their notes by the 20th
of August next, or before without fail, a
I am anxious to close the administration as
speedy as possible. As circumstances will
not admit of delay, I hope this notice will
be punctually attended to, which will pre-
vent further trouble and expense. Those
who neglect this notice may rest assured
that no longer indulgence will be given.
All persons having claims against said es-
tate, are once more requested to produce
them to the subscribers properly authenti-
cated, in order for settlement by the said
20th of August, 1805.

WM. WILSON, Ex'or.
ANN WILSON, Ex'tx.
of John Wilson, dec'd.

Talbot county, July 2, 1805.

Writing and Printing Paper,
Just received and for Sale at the Star Office.

Talbot County Court,

MAY TERM, 1805.

JAMES COWAN, an insolvent debtor
of Talbot county, having applied by
petition in writing to Talbot County Court,
praying the benefit of an "Act for the
relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed
at the last session of the General Assembly
of Maryland, and a schedule of his prop-
erty and a list of his creditors, on oath, being
annexed to the said petition, as by the said
act is required; and he, the said James
Cowan, having proved to the satisfaction
of the said Court, that he hath resided in
the state of Maryland the two last years
preceding the passage of the said act; it is
thereupon adjudged and ordered by the
said Court, that the said James Cowan
appear before the said Court, at the Court
House in Easton, on the second Monday in
August next, to take the oath prescribed
by the said act, and to answer such inter-
rogatories as may be proposed to him by
his creditors, and to do such other things
as are by the said act directed; and that the
said day and place be, and are hereby ap-
pointed the time and place for the said
creditors to appear and recommend a Trust-
ee for their benefit; and that the said James
Cowan give them notice of the passage of
this order, by causing a copy to be inserted
in the *Republican Star* of Easton and one
of the Baltimore papers, once a week for
three successive weeks.

Per order,
JACOB LOOCKERMAN, Clk.
Talbot County Court.

July 2, 1805.

In Kent County Court,

JUNE THE FIRST, 1805.

ON application to the Justices of the
said County Court, by petition in
writing of Jacob Falconar, of the said
County, praying the benefit of the "Act
for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors,"
passed at November session, eighteen hun-
dred and four, on the terms mentioned in
the said act; a schedule of his property and
a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he
can ascertain them, as directed by the said
act, being annexed to his petition; and
he the said County Court being satisfied by
competent testimony, that the said Jacob
Falconar has resided the two preceding
years within the state of Maryland, prior
to the passage of the said act; and the
said Jacob Falconar, at the time of pre-
senting his petition aforesaid, having
produced to the said Court, the assent in
writing of so many of his creditors as have
due to them the amount of two thirds of
the debts due by him at the time of pas-
sing the said act:—

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by
the said Court, that the said Jacob Fal-
conar (by causing a copy of this order to be
inserted in the "Republican Star," print-
ed at Easton, once a week for four suc-
cessive weeks, before the fifteenth day of Ju-
ly next,) give notice to his creditors to
appear before the said County Court, at
the Court House in the said County, at the
hour of four o'clock in the afternoon of
the said fifteenth day of July next, for the
purpose of recommending a Trustee for
their benefit, on the said Jacob Falconar's
then and there taking the oath by
the said act prescribed for delivering up
his property.

Signed by order,
THOMAS WORRELL, Clk.

July 2, 1805.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

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

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the plantation of
Mr. John Browne, in the neighbor-
hood of Centerville, Queen Ann's county,
on Saturday the 25th ult. negro ISAAC,
the property of the subscriber, living near
Queen's-town, in said county.—Isaac is a
remarkable short, stout fellow, very black,
with thick lips and down look, about the
age of 27 or 28 years; is thought to have
gone to the city of Baltimore, where he
has been several times; the clothing taken
with him are chiefly linen of country ma-
nufacture. The subscriber will give 20
dollars for taking up and bringing home
said runaway if found within the county,
thirty dollars if out of the county and with-
in the state of Maryland, if secured in jail
so that his owner gets him again, and the
above reward if apprehended and secured
as aforesaid if found out of the state of
Maryland.

ELEANOR TILGHMAN.

July 2, 1805.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

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

April 13, 1805.

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the jail of Free-
rick county, Maryland, on the 19th
day of May last past, as a runaway, a ne-
gro man named JIM, who says he is the
property of a certain John Chew Thomas.
He is about 23 years of age, five feet three
inches high; has thick lips and long wool;
his left hand and wrist have been consid-
erably injured by a waggon. His clothes
are, a striped gingham sailor jacket, a
swansdown waistcoat, white cassimere small
clothes, woollen stockings, an old fur hat,
and a muslin shirt. His owner is desired
to release him, or he will be sold for his
jail fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff
of Frederick County.

June 18, 1805.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber
living in Talbot county, on Wednes-
day night last the 29th ult. a dark bay
horse, with black main and tail, six years
old this spring; about 14 hands high, well
made and in good working order; well
broke to every kind of work; the hair
from one of his withers rubbed off, which
is not recollected. It is expected he is
gone towards the upper counties of this
shore. The above reward will be paid
with reasonable charges for bringing said
horse to the subscriber living in Bulling-
brook, or in proportion for securing him
so that he gets him again.

THOMAS HELSBY.

Talbot county, June 4, 1805.

TO SETTLERS.

FOR SALE.

A Body of unimproved land of the
first quality, situated in Locoming
county, Loyal Sock town ship, and on
the waters of Loyal Sock creek in the
state of Pennsylvania. The tract con-
tains 15,000 acres, and is equal, if not
superior to any body of Birch and Maple
lands in Locoming county, or in the
state of Pennsylvania.—Large quanti-
ties of white walnut, hickory, and chest-
nut timber, are found on these lands.—
There are also two or three salt springs,
and a number of excellent mill seats on
the tract, and iron ore has recently been
found on it, or in its immediate neigh-
borhood. It lies within about 18
miles of the county town of Locoming,
and about 26 miles from Mr. Benjamin
W. Morris's improvements. Other
flourishing settlements have been made
within 8 miles of this tract. To persons
desirous of removing and forming an ex-
tensive settlement in Pennsylvania, these
lands are an object of the first attention,
as also to those who are anxious to pos-
sess a fine body of land in a country rap-
idly progressing in improvement.

The title to these lands is indisputa-
ble. For terms apply to Dr. EDWARD
EARLE; Easton; or to
RICHARD PETERS, Junr.
No. 130 Walnut Street, Philadelphia
Nov. 20, 1804.

Take Notice

THAT the subscribers hath obtained
from the Orphans Court of Dorches-
ter County, Maryland, letters of admi-
nistration on the personal estate of Jacob
Charles, late of Dorchester county deceased.
All persons having claims against the estate
of said deceased are hereby requested to
exhibit them to the subscribers legally au-
thenticated on or before the 20th day of
January next; otherwise they may by law
be deprived of all benefit arising from the
said estate. Given under our hands this
24 day of July Anno Domini 1805.
ELIZABETH CHARLES, adm'rx.
HENRY CHARLES, adm'or.

Take Notice

THAT the subscriber hath obtained
from the Orphans Court of Dorches-
ter County, Maryland, letters of admi-
nistration on the personal estate of David
Bramble, late of Dorchester County de-
ceased.—All persons having claims against
the said deceased, are hereby requested to ex-
hibit them to the subscriber leg ally au-
thenticated on or before the 20th day of
January next; otherwise they may be de-
rived by law of all benefit arising from
the said deceased's estate. Given under
my hand this 2d day of July Anno Domini
1805. RISON SMITH, adm'or.

Notice.

THE subscriber having obtained letters
of administration from the orphans
court of Caroline county, on the estate of
James Summers, Esq. late of said county,
deceased; this is therefore to warn all per-
sons indebted to said estate to make imme-
diate payment to him; and all those hav-
ing claims against said estate, are desired
to bring them in properly authenticated,
or settlement.

JOHN KEENE, Administrator
of James Summers, deceased

Caroline county, June 18, 1805.

To be Rented

FOR the ensuing year, that large and
commodious BRICK TAVERN in
Queen's-town, which Mr. Moffett now
occupies.—There is one and three fourth
acres of good ground to it, a brick pantry
and kitchen, brick smoke house and a good
stable. It is not thought necessary to give
any further description of the house, as any
person wishing to rent will first view the
premises. For terms apply to Alexander
Maxwell, junr. in Denton, or to the sub-
scriber, at Half's Cross Roads.
ALEXANDER MAXWELL.
July 2, 1805.

[Illegible text]

MR. PRINTER,

In my last I expressed my surprise that (while the affairs of our nation were prospering far beyond former example, and while our rulers, freely and fairly elected by the people, were contributing all that wisdom and virtue could to our general happiness) any set of men could be found base enough to strive to mar the harmony and felicity of the country by such torrents of misrepresentation, falsehood, calumny, and defamation, as some of the printers of what are called federal papers continually pour out upon public measures and men. Still more was I surprised that any man who loved his country—any man who professed the peaceful and benevolent doctrines of the Christian Religion, could be found to give his name and his money to those vile offenders against all piety and patriotism—the profligate federal printers.

But there is one point of view in which I deem the conduct of these printers more injurious than in any other respect—and that is, as it destroys all confidence in the press. If I take up a federal paper I find it full of lies and abuse—I throw it down disgusted, and naturally feel a distrust of whatever I afterwards see in print. This is a great evil—it may become a national calamity. The press is the medium through which we are to be informed whether public measures are wise or foolish, or which they deserve most, our opposition or support—whether our men in office are good or bad, and which they merit, a continuance or dismissal. If the press is corrupt, if it falsifies and perverts, how are we to be correctly informed? At present, speak to any federalist about their papers, he will immediately confess it tells lies and misrepresents—but he will tell you the democratic papers do the same. If this is true, it is no excuse. But I do not think it is true. My own observation—the uniform answers to my queries among my best informed neighbors—convince me that democratic papers, so far as I have an opportunity of seeing them, are correct—that our public affairs are, as they say, wisely managed—that our public officers, generally speaking, are good men—and that it is the duty of every honest man, and good citizen, to give to those men and their measures a cheerful and hearty support. Facts and information also convince me, that the censure which is cast upon these measures, and the abuse which is heaped on their authors and supporters proceed from envy and malice—from an abominably wicked spirit that would divide and even destroy the country rather than to govern it—and which will madden and rage more as the country increases in prosperity under men whom it hates, and measures which it condemns. Is this a spirit of Christianity, or a spirit of patriotism? Or is it the same spirit which precipitated Satan and his legions from Heaven, and wrought the misery of the human race? Yes, it is the federal papers alone which are drawing the American press into disgrace, and by so doing in a great measure destroying its usefulness. And well-meaning men ought to reflect that in functioning iniquity by subscribing for and supporting federal papers, they are contributing to destroy the palladium of our liberties, a free and pure press, and by reading them are only misled and deceived. It is better to have no information than to be misinformed. Ignorance is a much less evil than error.

Let candid and honest seriously ask themselves, if our country as far as they know, and as they really believe, is not prosperous—free—and happy? And whether the measures pursued by the present administration have not had a great tendency to increase our prosperity, freedom, and happiness?—Let them then solemnly enquire of their consciences, if they are doing their duty or consulting their interest in giving any support—any countenance—to those printers who are endeavoring to infuse the poison of discontent into the public mind—to array the citizens of the United States against rulers of their own choosing, and raise the standard of revolt from the principles of a constitution of their own formation and adoption?

A FARMER.

Suffex, June 28, 1805.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 7.

On Saturday last, gov. Claiborne, being informed that the legislative council had completed the business before them, attended them in the hall of deliberation: after he had been some short time present, he rose and delivered the following speech:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

A committee of your honorable body having acquainted me, that you had considered and exercised your legislative authority on the various subjects which required immediate attention, and believing myself, that the public interest will sustain no injury by a short recess, I come now to prorogue this assembly.

Permit me to hope, gentlemen, that the acts, which you have passed, will prove conducive to the objects which we

have all in view, the general welfare;—of the merits of laws, however, experience is the only infallible test. The result of your labors will, as speedily as possible, be laid before our fellow citizens, and the public functionaries will proceed immediately to the execution of the laws. Their defects will not escape the observation of the judicious citizen or enlightened magistrate; and it will devolve on the legislature to provide the requisite amendments. To enable us to perform this duty with promptitude, I shall again, at an early day, avail the territory of your faithful public services—I therefore declare that the legislative council is prorogued until the 20th day of June next.

Receive, gentlemen, the assurances of my great respect and esteem, accompanied with my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE.
New Orleans, May 7, 1805.

NATCHEZ, May 17

ROBERT WILLIAMS, Esq.

Was inducted into office as governor of this territory, on Monday last, the 13th inst. at the town of Washington.

The oath of office was administered by the hon. Judge Rodney, in presence of a number of respectable citizens, who attended on the occasion; previous to the oath, his excellency delivered a concise and impressive address.

A committee was appointed by the citizens present, to wait on the governor, and express to him the satisfaction they had experienced in the sentiments he had delivered; and to request that they might be furnished with the address for publication, which request he was pleased to assent to.

ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

Having been appointed to fill the executive department of this government, an office honorable to myself, not only from its source, but in proportion to the interest and respectability of those over whom I am to preside I avail myself of this opportunity, to declare that it is with great diffidence and much concern, I undertake the execution of its duties.

Not because I am apprehensive every one will not be satisfied with my conduct; that is not to be expected; for he must be more than mortal who can please all, even just: men will often differ when acting under the influence of correct principles and proper motives. Virtuous differences lead to rational investigation—the surest guide to truth and knowledge. Nor do I fear my conscience will ever reproach me with having done an act in the execution of my office derogatory to the solemn obligation into which I am now about to enter. Nor is it that I dread the customary and especially those high in office, through the medium of the press; and generally by those who are disposed to attribute every difference from their own mode of thinking on public measures, to ignorance or design. But it is because I am convinced our government is founded on principles of political freedom, common justice and equal rights; and that an administration solicitous to promote those objects has called on me to aid in affording them to you; and also, because I am sensible no people with whom I am acquainted, merit more the enjoyment of those blessings than yourselves. Therefore it is, that I am concerned least my exertions may disappoint your expectations, deprive you of the benefits the government is capable, and the administration desirous to afford; and to which a more able and experienced character might more fully contribute.

Knowing that it is not uncommon in communities for considerable expectations to be entertained by some on occasions like the present, I will take the liberty to remark, that I think it equally hazardous to those who are governed, and those who govern; and that I mean to say nothing that shall encourage them with any, except that I shall not know party, or regard the fashionable turns of political distinction, farther than the principles of our federal government and a support of the administration most disposed to adhere to them shall justify. And for my part if I shall have the approbation of my own conscience I shall be satisfied; next to which it will be my pride, not only to merit a continuation of that confidence heretofore manifested towards me, but the good opinion and approbation of my fellow citizens in general, and in a particular manner, those for whom I am immediately to act.

Thus fellow citizens being satisfied with the rectitude of my own intentions—relying on the support of a generous and liberal people, who, I trust, will ever be more disposed to aid and forgive, than to embarrass and condemn the honest exertions of one whose sole aim shall be to consult their individual happiness, and promote their associated prosperity consistently with the general good, I have consented, and now proceed to take the necessary oaths for my induction into office.

Supplicating the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, to impress the people of this territory as well as their rulers, with a conviction of the expediency of

inculcating religion, virtue and morals, as the great pillars of society, order and good government.

CONSULS AND Commercial Agents OF THE UNITED STATES:

In Great Britain and its Dominions.

CONSULS.
William Lyman, London.
Elias Vanderhorst, Bristol.
Robert W. Fox, Plymouth.
James Maury, Liverpool.
Joseph W. Walton, Dublin.
Thomas Aulda, (vice consul) Poole.
James Holmes, Belfast.
John Church, Cork.
John Gavino, Gibraltar.
Joseph Pultis, Malta.

In France and its Dominions.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS.
Fulwar Skipwith, Paris.
Jacob Ridgway, Antwerp.
Isaac Cox Barnett, Havre de Grace.
John Mitchell, V. Com. Ag. do.
William Lee, Com. Ag. Bordeaux.
Thomas Aborn, V. Com. Ag. Cayenne.
James Anderson, Com. Ag. Ceete.

William Buchanan, { Isles of France
{ and Bourbon.
Etienné Cathalan, Martelle.
John Appleton, Calais.
William Patterson, Nantz.
Aaron Vale, L'Orient.
Thomas Lovell, La Rochelle.
Francis Coffyn, Dunkirk.
Henry Wilson, Ottend.

In Spain and its Dominions.

CONSULS.
Moses Young, Madrid.
Joseph Yznardi, Cadix.
Robert Montgomery, Alicante.
William Kirkpatrick, Malaga.
Lewis Meagher O'Brien, St. Andero.
John Leonard, Barcelona.

John Martin Baker, { Isles Majorca, Mi-
{ norca and Yvica.
Henry Hill, Island of Cuba.
John James Armstrong, { Island of
{ Teneriffe.

In Portugal and its Dominions.

William Jarvis, Consul, Lisbon.
John Street, Fagal.
Marian Lemar, Madeira.

Within the Batavian Republic and its Dependencies.

Sylvanus Bourne, Con. Gen. Amsterdam.
Thomas Hewes, Consul, Batavia.

In Denmark and its Dominions.

Hans Rodolph Saabye, Con. Copenhagen.
John F. Brown, St. Croix.

In Prussia.

Frederick W. Luise, Stettin.
William Clarke, Rmbden.

In Germany.

John M. Forbes, Hamburg.
Frederick J. Wichelehausen, Bremen.
Philip Marx, Franconia.

In the Kingdom of Sweden.

Robert G. Gardin, Gottenburg.
Isaac Prince, St. Bartholomew.

In the Italian States.

Thomas Appleton, Leghorn.
Frederick Degan, Naples.
Peter Kuhn, jun, Genoa.
John Broadbent, Messina.
Abraham Gibbs, Palermo.

In Russia.

Levit Harris, S. Petersburg.

In Turkey.

William Stuart, Smyrn.

In Algiers.

Tobias Lear, Consul General.

NAVY.

On no subject are the opposers of Government more clamorous than on this. "The Democrats have destroyed our Navy," say they. This is false. The vessels disposed of, were sold in conformity with a law passed by a federal Congress, and signed by President Adams who was federal enough for any body but a Hamiltonian. And had the vessels been kept, they would have been of no use but to drown men, for as most of the timber and wit, was contracted for by men who care not for the durability of the vessels so they got their money, they were directly entirely unfit and unsafe for service. But the Democrats," say the feds further, "refuse to build a navy sufficient to protect our commerce."

True.—The democrats know that a navy sufficient to protect our Commerce must be so numerous as to cover all the seas where our flag is unfurled, and so strong as to cope with the navies of the old World. They know that such a navy would cost more than all our commerce is worth, would require more men than we can spare from agriculture, manufactures, &c. and take us to get it afloat. They know that such navy would be much more apt to injure us in war, than to preserve perfect peace and justice on the ocean; and if the support of it would require new taxes, would augment instead of reducing the national debt; and would lead upon the broad turnpike road to oppress, starvation and misery. And they, or me of them, doubt the justice of putting commerce at the general expense even tho' it were not so difficult or dangerous. Does the farmer ask Government to send files of soldiers to guard his corn from the depredations of crows or owls, or his crib or barn from the pillage of rats or thieves?—No.

and no more right has a merchant to ask of Government protection from pirates or picaroons. Indeed the Farmers have much the best claim to protection in their pursuits, being incomparably the most useful class of citizens—they producing us the real necessities and comforts of life, merchants but supplying us with superfluities and luxuries.

The agricultural interest of this country, is that which ought first and most to be fostered and patronized by Government, and we never wish to see this interest sacrificed or injured by an unjust and impolitic devotion to commerce, or in unnecessary naval establishments.

T T Amer.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act, entitled "An act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana territory; and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the lands lately purchased from the Indian tribes of the Wabash and Ohio, and the road leading from the falls of the river Ohio to Vincennes, shall be attached to, and made a part of the district of Vincennes, and be offered for sale at that place under the same regulations, at the same price, and on the same terms as other lands lying within the said district.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That such and so many of the tracts of land lying north and west of the Indiana boundary established by the treaty of Greenville, which were ceded by that treaty to the United States as the President of the United States, shall direct, shall be surveyed and subdivided in the same manner as the other public lands of the United States and shall be offered for sale at Detroit, or at such of the other land offices established by law in the state of Ohio, or in the Indiana territory, as the President of the United States shall judge most expedient, under the same regulations, at the same price and on the same terms as other lands lying within the same district.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of the tract of land lately purchased from the Indian tribes known by the name of Sacs and Foxes, as the President of the United States shall think expedient and shall direct, shall be attached to, and made a part of the district of Kaskaskia, and shall be offered for sale at that place, under the same regulations, at the same price and on the same terms, as other lands lying within the same district.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the lands lying within the districts of Vincennes, Kaskaskia and Detroit, which are claimed by virtue of French or British grants, legally and fully executed, or by virtue of grants issued under the authority of any former act of Congress, by either of the governors of the North West or Indiana territories, and which has already been surveyed by a person authorized to execute such surveys, shall, whenever it shall be found necessary to re-survey the same, for the purpose of ascertaining the adjacent vacant lands, be surveyed at the expense of the United States; any act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That persons claiming lands in either of the said three districts, either under legal grants derived from the French or British government, or by virtue of actual possession improvement, or for any other account whatever, may until the first day of November next give notice in writing to the register of the land office of their claims, and have the evidence of the same recorded, in the manner and on payment of the fees provided by the act to which this act is a supplement; and the right of any person neglecting to give such notice in writing of his claim, and to have the evidence of the same recorded, shall become void and forever be barred.

The commissioners appointed for the purpose of examining the claims of persons claiming lands in the said three districts, shall in their respective districts, have the same powers, and perform the same duties in relation to the claims thus filed, as if notice of the same had been given before the first day of January last; and as was provided by the act to which this act is a supplement, in relation to the claims therein described. It shall be the duty likewise of the clerk of each board to prepare two transcripts of all the decisions made by the said commissioners in favor of the claimants, and to transmit one to the surveyor general and one to the secretary of the treasury. It shall also, be the duty of the said commissioners, respectively, to make to the secretary of the treasury a report of all the claims filed with the register of the land office, which they may have rejected, together with the substance of the evidence adduced in support thereof, and such remarks thereon as they may think proper; and they shall in relation to any such rejected claims which were founded on possession and actual settlement and

improvement, particularly state the date of the improvement, and the quantity, situation and boundaries of the land claimed. These reports, together with the transcripts of the decisions of the commissioners in favor of claimants, shall be laid by the secretary of the treasury before Congress at their next session; and the lands, the claims to which shall have been affirmed by the commissioners, as well as those claims to which, though rejected by the commissioners, were derived from actual possession, improvements and settlement, shall not be otherwise disposed of until the decision of Congress thereupon shall have been made. Each of the said commissioners and each of the clerks of the respective boards, shall be allowed an additional compensation of five hundred dollars, in full for his services as such in relation to such claims; and each of the registers of the land offices for the said three districts shall be allowed a further sum of five hundred dollars, as a compensation in full for translating and recording, or causing to be translated and recorded, grants, deeds, or other evidences of claims in the French language.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the governor of the Michigan territory shall act as one of the superintendents of the sales of public lands at Detroit, in lieu of the governor of the Indiana territory.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all the sections heretofore reserved for the future disposition of Congress, and laying within either of the districts established for the disposal of public lands in the state of Ohio, with the exception of the No. 15, of the Salt Springs and lands reserved for the use of the same, and of the other sections or tracts of land otherwise heretofore specially appropriated, shall be offered for sale in that district within which such reserved sections may lie, on the same terms and under the same regulations, as other lands in the same district: Provided, That such sections shall previously be offered to the highest bidder at public sales, to be held under the superintendence of the register and receiver of the land offices, respectively, to which they are attached, on the same terms as has been provided for the public sales of the other public lands of the United States, on such day or days as shall by a public proclamation of the President of the United States be designated for that purpose. And provided also, That no such heretofore reserved section shall be sold either at public or private sale for less than 2 dollars per acre.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the expenses which may be incurred by virtue of this act, shall be defrayed out of the sums which have been or may hereafter be appropriated for defraying the expenses incident to the surveying and disposal of the public lands of the United States, in the Mississippi and In-

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOS. ANDERSON,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED, March 3, 1805.

TH: JEFFERSON.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE

UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS by the 7th section of the act entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana Territory, and for other purposes," it is enacted "that all the sections heretofore reserved for the future disposition of Congress, and laying within either of the districts established for the disposal of public lands in the state of Ohio, with the exception of the section No. 15, of the salt springs, and lands reserved for the use of the same, and of the other sections or tracts of land otherwise heretofore specially appropriated, shall be offered for sale in that district within which such reserved sections may lie, on the same terms and under the same regulations as other lands in the same district: Provided, That such section shall previously be offered to the highest bidder at public sales to be held under the superintendence of the Register and Receiver of the land offices, respectively, to which they are attached on the same terms as has been provided for the public sales of the other public lands of the United States, and on such day or days as shall, by a public Proclamation of the President of the United States, be designated for that purpose; and provided also, That no such heretofore reserved section shall be sold either at public or private sale for less than eight dollars per acre."

Wherefore, I, Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, in conformity to the provisions of the seventh section of the act aforesaid, Do hereby declare and make known that sales for the disposal of the above mentioned lands shall be held at the following times and places, viz.

At Cincinnati, Chillicothe, and Marietta, on the 22d day of October 1805.

At Zanesville, on the 29th day of October 1805.

At Steubenville, on the 5th day of November, 1805.

Given under my hand the tenth day of July, 1805.

(Signed) TH: JEFFERSON.

E'n. Shore General Advertiser
EASTON, Tuesday Morning
July 23, 1805.

Nothing decisive relative to the fleets in the West Indies have yet come to hand—we may expect some account of their movements in a few days.

So far as we have been able to learn from the different counties on the Western and Eastern Shores, (nothing official having been received) we can assure our readers that the *Farmers Bank of Maryland*, will go into operation about the second week in September next.—All the apparatus being prepared no delay will take place on the part of the directors to carry the same into effect.

Yesterday as Mrs. Sewell, with her little son accompanied by Miss Haddaway were turning a corner of the street, the carriage upset, the horse took fright, broke the carriage, and injured the ladies and little boy, but not dangerous.—Mrs. Sewell's hand and arm were much injured and Miss Haddaway's face bruised, the little boy escaped injury.

Friday 12th inst. arrived, fired a salute and came to anchor off New Castle, the ship *Louisiana*, Capt. Lewis, of 24 guns, after a passage of 15 days from Port au Prince. It is said she has on board 1200,000lbs. coffee and 120,000lbs. logwood.

By a circular letter from the secretary of State, on the 12th July, 1805, the consuls and commercial agents of the United States are instructed to forbear to issue any certificate whatever relative to purchases of foreign vessels by citizens of the United States, except to such persons as may satisfy the consuls and commercial agents, that the purchase was made without knowing this alteration in their instructions; and they are also restrained from allowing the exception of 2 months from the date of the advertisement: they are directed to publish this instruction.

Nat. Intell.
William Brent is appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court, in the room of General Forrest deceased.

The President of the United States left this city on Monday on a visit to Monticello.

The Philadelphia board of health have offered a reward of 200 dollars for the apprehension of those concerned in burying, secretly, the bodies of the dead in the public burying ground of that city. They mention three late instances of bodies being imperceptibly interred at night.

The total value of commodities imported last year into St. Petersburg, (Russia) have been found to amount to 217,280,000 roubles. Of this sum, 330,000 for wine; 829,000 for coffee.

The British king has approved of the appointment of William Lyman, Esq. to be consul for the United States of America, in the port of London.

Old Potatoes sold in Boston last week, as high as two dollars per bushel.

A French privateer put in at Newport, on Saturday. A custom house officer finding the answers given his interrogatories unsatisfactory, demanded her papers:—from them it appeared she had no regular commission, but only authority for cruising from the French consul at New York. She was immediately ordered to sea, and failed.—*Boston paper.*

Norfolk, July 13
Arrived, schr. New York, Jefferson 5 days from N. York. On Friday morning off Chingoteague saw a frigate standing to the northward, hoisted our colors; she immediately showed the American flag; supposed her to be one of our frigates from the Mediterranean.

Captain Hester, of the ship Jane, arrived at Hampton Roads from Bourdeaux, informs that before he left Bourdeaux, accounts were received there of the Rochefort Squadron having returned from their plundering trip, after landing their booty, and receiving some provision and water, failed again—destination not known.

By authentic information from Paris of the 6th May, it is ascertained that the drawing of the bills under the Louisiana convention, commenced on the 31 of May.

The Canandaigua "Freeman" mentions as a singular fact respecting a Quince tree in that place, that the old branches have fruit on them of good size, while the twigs of this spring's growth are now in blossom.

Mediterranean Squadron.

SHIPS.	GUNS.	COMMANDERS.
President, 44		Commodore S. Barron,
		Captain Cox.
Constitution, 44		Captain Rogers.
Essex, 36		Captain J. Barron.
Constellation, 36		Captain G. H. Campbell.
Congress, 36		Captain L. Decatur.
John Adams, 32		Captain Shaw.
Syren, 18		Captain Stewart.
Argus, 18		Captain Hull.
Vixen, 16		Captain Smith.
Nautilus [sic], 16		Captain J. Dent.
Enterprise, 16		Captain T. Robinson.

Besides the above, are two gun boats captured from the Tripolitans, carrying one [copper] 29 pounder, and two brass howitz each; ten gun boats, each carrying two long 32 pounders, cutter rigged; two bomb ketches, each carrying one 13 inch mortar and four nine pounders. The rendezvous of the above squadron is at Malta.

What good can the confederated flanders of Mr. Jefferson, and the national government, any longer flatter themselves that they can do to any cause they espouse? Do they not perceive that, although they may for a while be writing them selves up, they are writing their own cause down? and do they not see that their cause is sinking under them; and like rats, though they fatten while they gnaw through the vessel's side, they also must become the victims of that ruin which they seek to bring upon others, in common with themselves?

Tom Turner's letter. Is still running its rounds in the federal papers. As it contains no new charges, but only a repetition of the old ones, as those charges are supported by no superior strength of character; as it is still individual assertion, whether from Callender, Park, or Turner, they, of course, need no new refutation. We therefore only ask those who do not suffer the Tom Turner's and the Park's, those their appraisers of Callender, to think for themselves, whether, if proof does actually exist of the charges they so reiterated, and so daringly assert, they would not long since have adduced them in the most glaring colourings the pencil of exaggeration could portray, rather than rely on the bare assertion of individuals, combined, doubtless in the common cause of slander. This, if no other arguments were referred to, is fully sufficient to refute the flanders. *Barometer.*

COMMUNICATION.
Whether our excellent president does, or does not decline being re-elected, after the expiration of the present constitutional term, there cannot, we presume, be the least glimpse of hope for the *very faction*. It will never we trust, be in their power again to impose another president upon the people: They could not bring forward a *federal character* that would receive more than 12 or 14 out of 162 electoral votes for president. In no country perhaps, in so short a period, were a party so completely beaten, and reduced from a large and commanding majority, to a very small and "contemptible" minority. TWO STATES only, out of the SEVENTEEN, being decidedly federal. Alas, federalism! thou hast been tried in the balance, and found wanting. *Byt. Demo.*

MARRIED—On the 4th instant, Mr. William Kennedy, of Duck Creek Cross Roads, Del. to Miss Ellen Darrack, near that place.

On Thursday evening last in this county, Mr. Levin T. Spedden, of Easton, to Miss Margaret Meiber, of the city of Baltimore.

On Thursday last in Centerville, by the Rev. Mr. Reed, Mr. James Burgess, aged 58, to the amiable Miss Nevitt, aged 18, both of that county.

DIED—On Thursday last, at an advanced age, in this town, Mrs. Mary Sharp.

Yesterday at four o'clock, departed this transitory state, in the 54th year of his age, Mr. Charles Blair, a beloved and respected citizen of this place, after a tedious and lingering illness, which he bore with truly Christian fortitude. If strict integrity, unimpeached veracity, and honest industry are virtues that inspire a man to the respect of his fellow mortals, Mr. Blair will long be remembered with mournful solicitude by those who knew and justly appreciated his intrinsic merit. He has left an only daughter to deplore his sad and irreparable loss.

His remains will move off from his mansion house at 3 o'clock this evening, and be deposited in the burial ground at White Marsh Church, where his friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his burial.

Easton and Baltimore Packet, and Grain Boats.



THE FARMERS PACKET

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

The Public's humble servant,
SAMUEL THOMAS.

Easton Point, July 23, 1805.

Easton, Friday, July 19, 1805.
IN PURSUANCE of a Notification, which appeared in the newspaper published in the town of Easton, in Talbot county, in the State of Maryland, on the ninth of July instant, proposing, that such gentlemen, who were disposed to advocate the measure, should meet for the purpose of considering the means of establishing an AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, several gentlemen accordingly assembled on Friday the Nineteenth day of July, in the year Eighteen hundred and five at the Court House in the Town of Easton, and were present.

WILLIAM HAYWARD, Esquire,
President.
Messrs. Henry Hallyday, Robert Moore, Lloyd Nicolls, James Goldborough, George R. Hayward, Bennett Wheeler, John Harwood, William B. Smyth, Edward Roberts, Robert H. Goldborough, Nicholas Hammond, and Samuel Abbott.

The gentlemen present proceeded to appoint a President of the meeting; and WILLIAM HAYWARD was duly elected. They then proceeded to appoint a Secretary of the meeting; and Robert H. Goldborough was duly elected.

The following propositions were made and submitted to the meeting, viz.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that a SOCIETY, formed upon liberal principles, for the promotion and improvement of Agriculture, in this and the neighbouring Counties, will be highly useful, and tend to increase the value of lands, and the general interest of the inhabitants:

Resolved, that the plan of such a society be forthwith prepared, to be submitted to the gentlemen now present, and such others as may choose to attend, at a meeting to be held for the purpose of raising the same, on Tuesday the twentieth day of August next, in the afternoon at the Court House in Easton: And that the said plan shall comprehend a form of Constitution, and express in general terms the objects to be proposed by the Society: And

Resolved, that a Committee be now appointed to prepare the same, and that they make a report thereof at the said meeting.

And the said propositions, being read and duly considered, were unanimously adopted: And Messrs. Nicholas Hammond, Robert H. Goldborough, Henry Hallyday, George R. Hayward, and Robert Moore, were appointed a Committee.

Ordered, That the proceedings of the present meeting be published in the Star, and continued therein for three weeks.

Test.
ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Secretary.

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

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff
of Frederick county.
July 21, 1805.

Notice.
THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration from the orphans' court of Caroline county, on the estate of James Summers, Esq. late of said county, deceased; this is therefore to warn all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to him; and all those having claims against said estate, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, or testimony.

JOHN KEENE, Administrator
of James Summers, deceased
Caroline county, July 19, 1805.

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

JAMES CLAYLAND.
July 21, 1805.

This is to give Notice.
THAT the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Hickman, late of said county deceased:—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of July, 1805.

MARY HICKMAN.
July 23, 1805.

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

JAMES BARNES.
WILLIAM E. SEWELL.
Talbot county, July 23, 1805.

Public Sale.
ON FRIDAY the 9th of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the dwelling house of Col. John Hughes, deceased, in Talbot county, the personal property belonging to his estate, consisting of House and Kitchen furniture, Horses, Cattle, Carriages, Farming Utensils, &c.

SAMUEL HUGHES, Exor.
July 21, 1805.

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

JOHN MACKAY.
July 23, 1805.

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

MORDICA SKINNER.
Talbot county, Md. July 21, 1805.

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

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

In Council.

ANNAPOLIS, May 16, 1805.
ORDERED, That the act to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this State, and to alter, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the American, Telegraph, and the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; the Republican Advocate and Bartlett's paper, at Frederick town; Grieve's paper, at Hagerstown; and in Smith's and Cowan's papers, at Easton.

By order,
NINIAN PINNEY, Clerk.

AN ACT

To provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this State, and to alter, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That this State shall be divided into six judicial districts, in manner and form following, to wit: St. Mary's, Charles and Prince George's counties, shall be the first district; Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; C. vert, Anne Arundel and Montgomery counties, shall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester Somerset and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district; Baltimore and Harford counties, shall be the sixth district; and there shall be appointed for each of the said judicial districts three persons of integrity and sound legal knowledge, residents of the State of Maryland, who shall, previous to and during their acting as judges, reside in the district for which they shall respectively be appointed, one of whom shall be styled in the commission Chief Judge, and the other two Associate Judges, of the district for which they shall be appointed; and the chief judge, together with the two associate judges, shall compose the county courts in each respective district; and each judge shall hold his commission during good behaviour, removable for misbehaviour on conviction in a court of law, or shall be removed by the governor, upon the address of the general assembly, provided that two-thirds of all the members of each house concur in such address; and the county courts, so as aforesaid established, shall have, hold and exercise, in the several counties of this State, all and every the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, which the county courts of this State now have, use and exercise, and which shall be hereafter prescribed by law; and the said county courts established by this act shall respectively hold their sessions in the several counties at such times and places as the legislature shall direct and appoint, and the salaries of the said judges shall not be diminished during the period of their continuance in office.

II. And be it enacted, That in any suit or action at law hereafter to be commenced or instituted in any county court of this State, the judges thereof, upon suggestion, in writing, by either of the parties thereto, supported by affidavit, or other proper evidence, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the county court of the county where such suit or action is depending, shall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in such suit or action to be transmitted to the judges of any county court within the district for trial, and the judges of such county court, to whom the said record shall be transmitted shall hear and determine the same in like manner as if such suit or action had been originally instituted therein; provided nevertheless, that such suggestion shall be made as aforesaid before or during the term in which the issue or issues may be joined in such suit or action; and provided also, that such further remedy may be provided by law in the premises as the legislature shall from time to time direct and enact.

III. And be it enacted, That if any party presented or indicted in any of the county courts of this State, shall suggest, in writing, to the court in which such prosecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in such court, it shall and may be lawful for the said court to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the said prosecution to be transmitted to the judges of any adjoining county court for trial, and the judges of such adjoining county court shall hear and determine in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein; provided, that such farther and other remedy may be provided by law in the premises as the legislature may direct and enact.

IV. And be it enacted, That if the attorney general, or the prosecutor for the State, shall suggest, in writing, to any county court before whom an indictment is or may be depending, that the State cannot have a fair and impar-

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

V. And be it enacted, That there shall be a court of appeals, and the same shall be composed of the chief judges of the several judicial districts of the State, which said court of appeals shall hold, use and exercise, all and singular the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, heretofore held, used and exercised, by the court of appeals of this State, and also the appellate jurisdiction heretofore used and exercised by the general court; and the said court of appeals hereby established shall sit on the western and eastern shores for transacting and determining the business of the respective shores, at such times and places as the future legislature of this State shall direct and appoint, and any three of the said judges of the court of appeals shall form a quorum to hear and decide in all cases pending in court, and the judges who have given a decision in any case in the county court shall withdraw from the bench upon the deciding of the same case before the court of appeals; and the judges of the court of appeals may appoint the clerks of the said court for the western and eastern shores respectively, who shall hold their appointments during good behaviour, removable only for misbehaviour on conviction in a court of law; and in case of death, resignation, disqualification or removal out of the State, or from the respective shores, of either of the said clerks in the vacation of the said court, the governor, with the advice of the council, may appoint and commission a fit and proper person to such vacant office, to hold the same until the next meeting of the said court; and all laws passed after this act shall take effect shall be recorded in the office of the court of appeals of the western shore.

VI. And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government which relates to the court of appeals and the general court, or the judges thereof, or that is in any manner repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled, upon the confirmation hereof; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to authorize the removal of the clerks of the respective county courts, being in commission at the time of passing of this act, in any other mode or manner than that prescribed by the constitution and form of government.

A Bargain in Lands.

FOR SALE.

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

June 18, 1805.

New Taylor's Shop.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened shop on Washington street, next door to Mr. Faulkner's Tavern, where they intend carrying on the **TAYLORING BUSINESS** in the best manner, in its various branches—having formed correspondents in Baltimore from whom they will be regularly supplied with the Newest Fashions; and the strictest attention will be paid to the orders of the public, with the utmost dispatch.

JOHN FLEMING.

JAMES GEORGE.

N. E. Two steady JOURNEYMEN will meet with constant employ; and an **APRENTICE** taken on good terms—Apply as above.

Easton, July 9, 1805.

The Partnership

OF the subscribers is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

CHARLES FRAZER,
THOMAS C. E. R. L.

July 1, 1805.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the whole of the well known schooner **NANCY & JANE**, intends to continue her as a packet—She will sail from Centerville or Baltimore every Wednesday at nine o'clock, and from Baltimore for Centerville every Saturday at the same hour. Those persons who think proper to favor him with their custom, may be assured of the strictest attention being paid to it. He has a good granary and wharf, and proposes to keep boats for the purpose of carrying grain only, for the accommodation of those who have an objection to sending grain in a packet.

The rates of the packet will be
 For white passengers and finding them, \$ 30
 Do. do. finding them, \$ 50
 Black do. and finding them, \$ 50
 Do. do. and finding them, \$ 50
 For a hoghead of sugar, molasses, or lard, \$ 50
 Do. rum, \$ 25
 A barrel, \$ 25
 Half do., \$ 12 1/2
 Largest size crates, \$ 25
 The same proportion as above for all other articles.

CHARLES FRAZER.

Centerville, July 16, 1805.
 All orders for the Nancy & Jane must be left at **JOHN R. GILES'S** store where the Letter B is will be deposited.

To be Sold at Private Sale.

THAT well known Farm within three miles of Easton, at present occupied by **ROBERT CHAMBERLAIN**, known by the name of **Peach Bluff**, containing between three and four hundred acres of valuable land, well timbered and inclosed; with good meadows, orchards, &c.—The houses are in good order and as it is a rare opportunity for a person to view the property, a further description is deemed unnecessary. For further particulars apply to **ROBERT CHAMBERLAIN**, on the premises, or to

GEORGE R. HAYWARD.
 Talbot county, July 16, 1805.

To be Rented

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

SAMUEL GROOME.
 Easton July 16, 1805.

Talbot County Court,

MAY TERM, 1805.

JOHN VICKERS an insolvent debtor of Talbot county, having applied by petition in writing to Talbot county court, praying the benefit of "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland; and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on each, being annexed to the said petition, as by the said act is required; and he having produced to the said court the affidavit of two thirds in value of his creditors, as by the said act is required; and having proved to the satisfaction of the said court that he hath resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act—It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said John Vickers appear before the said court at the court house in Easton, on the second Monday in August next, to take the oath prescribed by the said act, and to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and to do such other things as are by the said act directed; and that the said day and place be and are hereby appointed the time and place for the said creditors to appear and recommend a Trustee for their benefit; and that the said John Vickers give them notice of the passage of this order, by causing a copy to be inserted in the Republican Star, at Easton, and one of the Baltimore papers, once a week for three successive weeks.

Tell,
JACOB LOOCKERMAN, Clk.
 Talbot county court.

Talbot County Court,

MAY TERM, 1805.

BENJAMIN WILLMOTT, an insolvent debtor of Talbot county, having applied by petition in writing to Talbot County Court, praying the benefit of "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland; and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on each, being annexed to the said petition, as by the said act is required; and he having produced to the said court the affidavit of two thirds of the value of his creditors, as by the said act is required; and having proved to the satisfaction of the said court that he hath resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act—It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Benjamin Willmott appear before the said court, at the Court house in Easton, on the second Monday in August next, to take the oath prescribed by the said act, and to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and to do such other things as are by the said act directed; and that the said day and place be and are hereby appointed the time and place for the said creditors to appear and recommend a Trustee for their benefit; and that the said Benjamin Willmott give them notice of the passage of this order, by causing a copy to be inserted in the Republican Star, printed in Easton, and one of the Baltimore papers, once a week for three successive weeks.

Tell,
JACOB LOOCKERMAN, Clk.
 Talbot County Court.

July 16.

Talbot County Court,

MAY TERM, 1805.

JAMES ROPER an insolvent debtor of Talbot county, having applied by petition in writing to Talbot county court, praying the benefit of "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland; and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on each, being annexed to the said petition, as by the said act is required; and he having produced to the said court the affidavit of two thirds in value of his creditors, as by the said act is required; and having proved to the satisfaction of the said court that he hath resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act—It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said James Roper appear before the said court, at the Court house in Easton, on the second Monday in August next, to take the oath prescribed by the said act, and to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and to do such other things as are by the said act directed; and that the said day and place be and are hereby appointed the time and place for the said creditors to appear and recommend a Trustee for their benefit; and that the said James Roper give them notice of the passage of this order, by causing a copy to be inserted in the Republican Star, printed in Easton, and one of the Baltimore papers, once a week for three successive weeks.

Tell,
JACOB LOOCKERMAN, Clk.
 Talbot county court.

July 16.

Talbot County Court,

MAY TERM, 1805.

WILLIAM STEVENS, an insolvent debtor of Talbot county, having applied by petition in writing to Talbot county court, praying the benefit of "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland; and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on each, being annexed to the said petition, as by the said act is required; and he having produced to the said court the affidavit of two thirds of the value of his creditors, as by the said act is required; and having proved to the satisfaction of the said court, that he hath resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act—It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said William Stevens appear before the said court, at the Court house in Easton, on the second Monday in August next, to take the oath prescribed by the said act, and to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and to do such other things as are by the said act directed; and that the said day and place be and are hereby appointed, the time and place for the said creditors to appear and recommend a Trustee for their benefit; and that the said William Stevens give them notice of the passage of this order, by causing a copy to be inserted in the Republican Star, at Easton, and one of the Baltimore papers, once a week for three successive weeks.

Tell,
JACOB LOOCKERMAN, Clk.
 Talbot County Court.

July 16.

Talbot County Court,

MAY TERM, 1805.

THOMAS OZMONT, an insolvent debtor of Talbot county, having applied by petition in writing to Talbot County Court, praying the benefit of "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on each, being annexed to the said petition, as by the said act is required; and he having produced to the said court the affidavit of two thirds in value of his creditors, as by the said act is required; and having proved to the satisfaction of the said court that he hath resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act—It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Thomas Ozmont appear before the said court, at the Court house in Easton, on the second Monday in August next, to take the oath prescribed by the said act, and to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and to do such other things as are by the said act directed; and that the said day and place be and are hereby appointed the time and place for the said creditors to appear and recommend a Trustee for their benefit; and that the said Thomas Ozmont give them notice of the passage of this order, by causing a copy to be inserted in the Republican Star, printed in Easton, and one of the Baltimore papers, once a week for three successive weeks.

Tell,
JACOB LOOCKERMAN, Clk.
 Talbot County Court.

July 9, 1805.

NEW STORE.

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

Dry Goods,

suitable for the season, among which are
 Superfine Cloths and Cassimers,
 Laced Cambric Muslin,
 do. do. Shawls,
 Chambery Muslin,
 7 and 8 Fancy Calicoes,
 9 and 6 Cambric Muslin,
 Mens and Womens Silk and Cotton Hosiery,
 Irish Linens,
 German do. of all kinds, &c. &c.
 With a general assortment of Groceries and Hardware, which goods being purchased for cash, will be sold at reduced prices for cash or produce.

Easton, May 21, 1805.

Talbot County Court,

MAY TERM, 1805.

JOHN SIMMONDS, an insolvent debtor of Talbot county, having applied by petition in writing to Talbot County Court, praying the benefit of "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on each, being annexed to the said petition, as by the said act is required; and he having produced to the said court the affidavit of two thirds in value of his creditors, as by the said act is required; and having proved to the satisfaction of the said court that he hath resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act—It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said John Simmonds appear before the said court, at the Court house in Easton, on the second Monday in August next, to take the oath prescribed by the said act, and to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and to do such other things as are by the said act directed; and that the said day and place be and are hereby appointed the time and place for the said creditors to appear and recommend a Trustee for their benefit; and that the said John Simmonds give them notice of the passage of this act, by causing a copy to be inserted in the Republican Star and in one of the Baltimore papers, once a week for three successive weeks.

Tell,
JACOB LOOCKERMAN, Clk.
 Talbot County Court.

July 9.

In Kent County Court,

JUNE THE FIRST, 1805.

ON application to the Justices of the said County Court, by petition in writing of **Jacob Falconer**, of the said County, praying the benefit of the "Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and four, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on each, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said County Court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Jacob Falconer has resided the two preceding years within the State of Maryland, prior to the passage of the said act; and the said Jacob Falconer, at the time of presenting his petition aforesaid, having produced to the said Court, the affidavit in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act—

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said Court, that the said Jacob Falconer (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Republican Star," printed at Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, before the fifteenth day of July next,) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said County Court, at the Court House in the said County, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon of the said fifteenth day of July next, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, on the said Jacob Falconer's then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

Signed by order,
THOMAS WORRELL, Clk.

July 5, 1805.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

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

Head of Wye, Queen Anne's County, April 16, 1805. } 3916m

Fifty Dollars Reward.

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

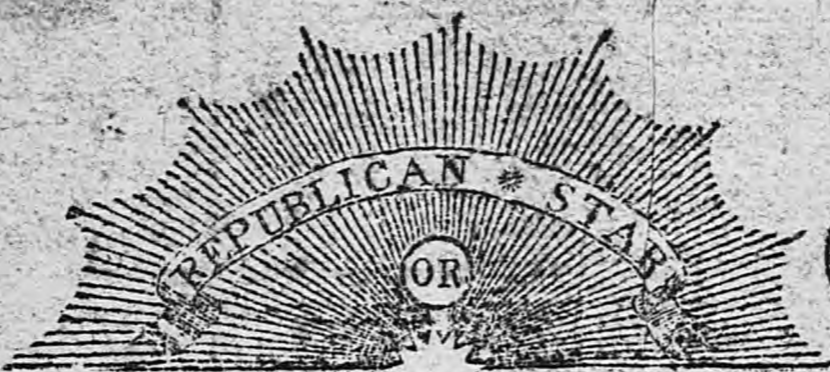
ELEANOR TILGHMAN.

July 2, 1805.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

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

April 13, 1805.



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

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

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber is authorized to sell the farm belonging to Major James Bruff, lying within four miles of Centerville. It contains four hundred and thirty acres of land; three hundred of which are cleared; several acres are in good timothy meadow, to which fifty more may be easily added, and there is a tolerable proportion of wood-land. The soil is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, &c., and the planter of Paris has been successfully used on it. The improvements consist of a framed dwelling house, thirty feet by eighteen, well finished and nearly new; a kitchen, in the house, with a well, and a barn thirty eight feet by twenty six, with a well of excellent water near the house; there are also two very thriving apple orchards.

Also, a military right to two hundred acres of land, in Allegany county, near Fort Cumberland.

The above property will be sold for cash, or on a credit of three years.

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON.

Centerville, Queen Anne's county, May 14, 1805.

A Bargain in Lands.

FOR SALE.

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

June 18, 1805.

For Sale.

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

JAMES STOKES.

Easton Point, June 11, 1805.

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

GEORGE R. HAYWARD.

Talbot county, June 16, 1805.

To be Rented

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

SAMUEL GROOME.

Easton, July 16, 1805.

The Partnership

OF the subscribers is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

CHARLES FRAZIER, THOMAS C. EARLE,

July 1, 1805.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the whole of the well known schooner NANCY & JANE, intends to continue her as a packet—She will sail from Centerville or Baltimore every Wednesday at nine o'clock, and from Baltimore for Centerville every Saturday at the same hour. These persons who think proper to favor him with their custom, may be assured of the strictest attention being paid to it. He has a good granary and wharf, and proposes to keep boats for the purpose of carrying grain only, for the accommodation of those who have an objection to sending grain in a packet.

The rates of the packet will be

	D.	C.
For white passengers and finding them,	50	
Do. do. finding them,	1	50
Black do. and finding them,	1	50
Do. do. and finding them,	1	50
For a hoghead of sugar, molasses, or lime,	1	50
Do. rum,	1	75
A barrel,	2	
Half do.,	12	
Large size crates,	1	25

The same proportion as above for all other articles.

CHARLES FRAZIER.

Centerville, July 16, 1805.

All orders for the Nancy & Jane must be left at JOHN R. GILES'S, where the Letter Bag will be deposited.

To be Rented

FOR the ensuing year, and possession given the 1st January, with liberty to feed wheat this fall, the farm on which Mr. Thomas Baker now lives, situated on the head of Fowling creek, in Caroline county. The above farm is divided into three tracts, and contains in each about 100 thousand corn hills—There is an excellent apple orchard, with a great variety of other fruit trees on this farm. The improvements are in good order, and comprehend all the necessary buildings for carrying on the Farming business, viz: A good dwelling house, barn, granary, stables, corn house, lime house, &c. To have trouble none need apply without producing the most satisfactory recommendations. Should the above farm not be rented by the middle of September, an OVERSEER will be wanted.

JOHN STEVENS, junr.

Easton, July 9, 1805.

For Sale

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

JOHN MACKAY.

July 23, 1805.

To be sold at Private Sale,

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

JAMES BARNES.

WILLIAM E. SEWELL.

Talbot county, July 23, 1805.

This is to give Notice.

THAT the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the person of late of William Hickman, late of said county deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of July, 1805.

MARY HICKMAN.

July 23, 1805.

The subscriber

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

JOSEPH BAYLY.

April 30, 1805.

Easton, Friday, July 19, 1805.

IN PURSUANCE of a Notification, which appeared in the newspaper published in the town of Easton, in Talbot county, in the State of Maryland, on the ninth of July instant, proposing that such gentlemen, who were disposed to advocate the measure, should meet for the purpose of considering the means of establishing an AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, several gentlemen accordingly assembled on Friday the Nineteenth day of July, in the year Eighteen hundred and five at the Court House in the Town of Easton, and were present

WILLIAM HAYWARD, Esquire,

Messrs. Henry Holiday, Robert Moore, Lloyd Nicoll, James Goldborough, George R. Hayward, Bennett Wheeler, John Harwood, William B. Smyth, Edward Robert, Robert H. Goldborough, Nicholas Hammond, and Samuel Abbott.

The gentlemen present proceeded to appoint a President of the meeting; and WILLIAM HAYWARD was duly elected. They then proceeded to appoint a Secretary of the meeting; and Robert H. Goldborough was duly elected.

The following propositions were made and submitted to the meeting, viz:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that a SOCIETY, formed upon liberal principles, for the promotion and improvement of Agriculture in this and the neighbouring Counties, will be highly useful, and tend to increase the value of lands, and the general interests of the inhabitants.

Resolved, that the plan of such a society be forthwith prepared, to be submitted to the gentlemen now present, and such others as may choose to attend, at a meeting to be held for the purpose of receiving the same, on Tuesday the twentieth day of August next, in the afternoon at the Court House in Easton: And that the said plan shall comprehend a form of Constitution, and express in general terms the objects to be pursued by the Society. And

Resolved, that a Committee be now appointed to prepare the same, and that they make a report thereof at the said meeting.

And the said propositions, being read and duly considered, were unanimously adopted: And Messrs. Nicholas Hammond, Robert H. Goldborough, Henry Holiday, George R. Hayward, and Robert Moore, were appointed a Committee.

Ordered, That the proceedings of the present meeting be published in the Star, and continued therein for three weeks.

Test, ROBERT H. GOLDBOROUGH,

Secretary.

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

THOMAS FOUNTAIN.

Caroline county, July 18, 1805.

Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Union Bank of Maryland are requested to meet at the Bank on the first Monday of August next at 11 o'clock A. M. to allow a compensation to the President for his services, pursuant to the act of incorporation.

By order of the board of directors, R. HIGGINTHOM, Cashier.

Union Bank of Maryland, July 2, 1805.

The editors of the Eastern Star, the Frederick town Herald, and of the Elizabeth town Gazette, are requested to publish the above once a week for five weeks, and forward their accounts.

Notice.

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

PHILEMON WILLIS, Sheriff

of Talbot County.

Easton, July 9, 1805.

John Kennard, junr.

Has received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable for the present season, which he will dispose of at reduced prices for cash, or country produce.

Easton, May 21, 1805.

ANNIVERSARY ORATION

Delivered at the celebration of the Fourth of July in this town, by J. FISHER, Esq. Wilmington Messenger.

THOUGH not resident in this vicinity, yet cherishing the same sentiments with you all, and feeling the hallowed return of this ever-memorable day, I rise to address you.—The ideas which I shall disclose, have not been collected in the retirement and leisure of domestic hours, surrounded with the usual aids of oratorical composition; but have been hastily thrown together in the progress of a journey and in the confusion of thronging multitudes.

It is unnecessary to add, that your utmost indulgence is solicited and expected.

We are assembled to celebrate the memorable 4th of July, 1776, when the fetters of tyranny were broken by that strong voice of the people, as uttered in their declaration, "we will be free."—This is an event dear to the heart of every genuine American—an event, than which the pages of history offer none more magnificent or worthy the attention of mankind, whether in relation to the boldness of the enterprise it originated, or the ultimate success of a people determined to be free.

The independence of these United States has established, as it were, a new order of things for civilized man. Until this period, it had been argued by the friends of despotic power, that man was incompetent to the purposes of self-government—and that to prevent him from destroying himself it was necessary to exalt an idol, to whom the adorations of the nation might be paid, and the riches of the earth offered as a sacrifice. To preserve the law, it was necessary to exalt a poor, weak creature above the law; for it is the language of royalty, "that the king can do no wrong."

By the practices of our free institutions and republican virtues, we have repelled this outrage upon human nature, and evinced to an admiring world, what tyrants fear and aristocrats cannot forgive, a constitution and government, built upon the will of the people, and productive of a degree of national happiness unknown, at least, to the post-revolutionary world. The establishment of this great and solemn truth, (which posterity will wonder had ever been questioned) that peace, liberty and safety are the results of republican government, depends upon the people. May we all so conduct ourselves, whether as men or as politicians, that the nations of the earth may come, (like the Queen of the South) to behold the wisdom of Solomon; and view the happiness of our country; and by their courage, their perseverance and their virtue, secure to themselves and their posterity, the benign felicities of freedom!

The discovery, rise, progress, and establishment, of these states, are subjects well calculated to fill the contemplative mind with astonishment—and ought to excite in the present and future generations a lively reverence and gratitude to that Almighty power, "who has brought us out of the house of bondage," and established our prosperity on a basis (it is hoped) as lasting as the world.

In the year 1492 this delightful country was first beheld by the eye of the European adventurer—it was then a dreary waste, a howling wilderness, the habitation of the red men of the woods and the wild beasts of the forest, each bounding their positions and their ranges, as inclination or power might dictate. In the year 1614, the first actual settlement in these states was achieved; consisting of a few hardy individuals, who would rather brave the billows of an unknown sea, and confide in the charities of a savage nation, than remain at home under the refined cruelties of a despotic king.

In the year 1756, we had risen to such a state of strength and vigor, as to grant the mother country efficient support in the war with France. The military operations of this struggle, taught the heroes of the revolution the science of tactics, and insured them to the scenes of suffering and hardship.

In the year 1776, spurning at the impositions of a weak king and wicked ministry—feeling ourselves born to be freemen, and that it was a violation of nature to mould an American into a slave, we declared ourselves free, sovereign and independent; and supported the declaration with all that national valour, individual integrity, and universal amor pa-

tritis, could impart. For seven years the oil continued—the conflict was obstinate and bloody—but "the Queen of the Isles" and the "first of nations," was compelled to submit to the demands of a people, but as of yesterday. But the demand was made by freemen, jealous of their rights, and determined to suffer death, rather than part with them! O ye men who had sworn on the graves of their ancestors, and on the cradles of their children, that they would rid themselves of the clanking chains of slavery, or perish under the ruins of their country!—How feeble are the chains of princes, when the people say they shall part no longer!

In the year 1783, by the common consent of all the civilized world, the United States of America took their rank as an independent nation! their flag was unfurled in every zone, and their canvas whitened every port—the name of an American became a passport to respectful hospitality and commercial credit, in every clime.

In the year 1787, in the midst of peace, we assembled, delighted and roused a constitution, calculated to secure those liberties for which we had bled, and under which we have to happily prospered.

The year 1805—this present moment!—finds us in the possession of every right and every liberty, which a people can ask or a nation is capable of enjoying.

Thus, my friends, in the short period of 109 years, from a howling wilderness, our beloved country hath become (perhaps I shall be justified in saying) the most respectable on earth, the pride of the philanthropist, and the envy of the world!

The American people enjoy alike the advantages of civilized and uncivilized life; they boast as high a grade of improvement, as the most refined of the ancients, and enjoy every liberty and prerogative of the latter, save alone the right of injuring their fellow men! For this happy combination, we are infinitely indebted (under the auspices of Divine Providence) to that band of heroes and patriots, who, with their own lives, as it were, in their hands, dared to think, determined to act, and nobly accomplished, an entire emancipation from a despotic king; that gave us a constitution, to guarantee their rights which they had advocated at the point of the bayonet, and sealed with their blood!

Not long after foreign enemies had departed from our shores, and left us to manage our own concerns in our own way, domestic ones arose. They did not march forth at noon day, carrying the banners of open war; but, for a long time, fought under the standard of that constitution, which their every wish impelled them to annihilate. "An union of honest men" was then formed—it consisted of towering aristocratic Americans—newly imported Englishmen and apostate whigs, together with that proportion of really honest men, which party always draws into its vortex.

The simplicity of our institutions was an object of disgust to the thorough bred Englishman, and its many checks to ambition were intolerable to the designing American—for too many there in every country, who would establish the palaces of their own greatness, even upon the dead bodies of their own fellow citizens.

The present great parties of this country were formed at an early period, but for sometime after the ratification of the constitution, applied themselves to healing the wounds of the revolution. But no sooner did France appear disposed to free herself from the shackles under which her brave and gallant sons had groaned for centuries, than the Hydra of discord erected its crest—and lamentable to tell, but such was the fact, that some of those who had fought and bled to secure liberty to Americans, used every means in their power to perpetuate the slavery of Frenchmen!

The genuine patriot hailed the dawn of the French revolution, with ecstasy. His comprehensive and exalted mind, took a view of the situation of the civilized world. He beheld America as the only nation where the people and the laws were in mutual subjection to each other, and where liberty was alike secured to the son of labour and the fondling of affluence. He was convinced that although the was the strongest nation on earth, (her situation, &c. considered) she would yet find great difficulty in withstanding the storms of calumny and of rage, which infuriated despots, upon the pretext of self-defence, would pour out upon her. Under these impressions he

rejoiced at the rising glories of France, because, while they appeared likely to dispense to the citizens of that country, which he himself enjoyed, they promised to be a powerful ally and guarantee to his own liberties.

But alas! France soon fell from the dignified attitude she had taken; the glorious contest soon became a mere struggle for individual power and personal aggrandizement. That revolution, in which oceans of blood had been shed, and millions of treasure expended; that revolution, in which mankind was shocked at the barbarities, and astonished at the valour of the nation—has ended—only in a change of despots!!

"O but man, proud man,
Drest in a little brief authority,
(Most ignorant of what he's most assured,
His glassy essence) like an angry ape,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven
As make the angels weep."

While we deplore the state of France, and pour out upon it the tear of commiseration and regret, let us draw instruction from the awful lesson it affords us. Let us teach us the necessity of correct principles in ourselves, and a jealous attention to the conduct of those, to whom we may entrust power. "Vigilance" is the watchword of republicans, and ought to be in constant action, for melancholy experience has proved, that France is not the only country in which men have felt power, and forgotten right. The citizen, entrusted with power, is sometimes led on, step by step, to the perpetration of crimes which, before his elevation he would have denounced as treason, and for the commission of which, he would have doomed their authors to the scaffold. We will therefore mete to every man his due—a continuance of our confidence to the worthy patriot, and a dismissal from office to the tyrant, the speculator, and the votary of unhallowed ambition.

The French revolution appeared to have drawn the line that at present exists between the parties in this country, as giving a visible form to those principles which still actuate them. The one party feared, that the accession of so great a power as France to the republican interest, would strengthen it beyond their hopes of overturning it, and the other, ever keeping in view the altar of '76, wished them success equal to that which United America had experienced.

The immense influence of Great Britain, by means of her intimate connexions of trade and confanguinity, for some time appeared to carry every thing before it—the black cockade was mounted, and "the reign of terror" commenced; armies were raised, and a navy created; taxes imposed, and loans negotiated; sedition laws planned, and alien laws contrived; and for what? to provoke France to a war with us, and free Americans to league with despots in meddling with the affairs of a nation, whose object then appeared to be, the attainment of liberty.

The prodigalities and the extravagancies of Mr. Adams' administration, are too fresh in our memories, to need a recapitulation. To such a degree of blindness had the people been led, that the "little flame" kindled upon the altar of liberty during the revolution, was suffered to emit its beams only in the remotest corners of the Union. But the people shook off their lethargy and the delusions which had encompassed them, and with hasty step, regained their pristine state, dignity and virtue. The proud ramparts of aristocracy crumbled into dust before the word of their power, and all that remains of the giant structure, is a huge chaotic ruin, serving as a warning to future generations, against the aggressions of pride and ambition.

The reformation of 1800 is not less worthy of our exultation than the revolution of 1776. Each was effected by the same spirit—and in each instance the robes with which aristocracy was wont to decorate itself, were torn from it, and all its naked deformities became exposed to the view of a people, who, astonished at their own infatuation, lost no time in expelling the monster from power.

The splendor of the acts of Mr. Jefferson's administration has extorted praise even from his warmest enemies, and established our institutions on a basis not easily to be shaken. We felt an immediate reduction of taxes—and at the same time, a diminution of the public debt—hosts of useless officers were diminished, and yet, the public duty better done—the territories of our country have been enlarged to unknown limits—armies have been disbanded yet the strength of the nation, from union, became more formidable—the odious acts, restraining the liberty of the citizens, have been repealed, yet the citizens has not become more vicious, but more virtuous—Arts, agriculture and commerce have been liberally encouraged, and the public coffers abound with affluence.

"Out of evil good cometh;" by the errors of Mr. Adams, we are taught to duly appreciate the services of his successor. Under the administration of Mr. Adams, no nation ever made more rapid strides towards the precipice of their own destruction; under that of his successor, no nation ever more rapidly advanced to the standard of general safety—

opposition has ceased to be formidable, and even the worst of principles is lost in the great mass of republican virtue—As to Mr. Jefferson, (in the language of a celebrated orator) "I view him as a rock in the ocean, that receives the assault of every passing billow—violence, intrigue and faction dash themselves in pieces against him, and fall in empty murmurs at his feet!"

This day—this happy anniversary—is worthy of our congratulation, not only because it freed us from the lash of a despot, but because it has given us peace, liberty and safety for an inheritance. Kings may go to war, and the princes of the earth lead their slaves to the battle; but when an enlightened republic enters into this scene of devastation and death, the case must be of that imperious necessity, which will endanger its right or independence, if suffered to pass without resistance. The wars of a republic, while virtuous, will always be on the defensive.

Man is not that stupid, insensible being which arbitrary men or rulers would point him. He is fully capable, (and if he is not, who is?) of forming plans for his own happiness and comfort. For an Emperor of Russia or a Governor of Pennsylvania to assert that the people are "beasts" does not prove them to be so! The people of the United States have convinced their late rulers of this truth, and the "clod hoppers" of Pennsylvania are about to convince Governor McKean, "that they can create and they destroy."

From the shreds of the federal party, leagued with ambitious and unprincipled democrats has arisen a new political sect, called quids, moderates or third party. This strange jumble of characters pretend to great moderation and forbearance. In our battles with the Federalists we had an enemy, whose object was known, and who met us on the fields of political controversy, face to face. But here is a motley group, who, fighting under a masked battery, pursue a conduct not less hostile to our institutions than that of our former enemies.

There never has been—there never can be—a medium between right and wrong. For a citizen to change his ground when convinced of his error is in the highest degree commendable; but to stand hesitating "which of the two to choose," argues a very weak understanding, or a very wicked heart.

In our own state we have to regret that so large a portion of our citizens still remain insensibly to the value of that administration, which is daily covering them with benefits. But we may reasonably hope, that that perseverance which deserted us not on former occasions, with truth and justice for our advocates, must and will save us. Let us unite as one man in support of such men as we may select, and express our sentiments at the polls in a voice that will be heard and respected.—So will our consciences be satisfied, and we may exclaim, in the language of an ancient patriot, "If Rome fall—we are innocent."

Such, my fellow citizens, is a concise view of the progress of our country from infancy to manhood. Let us all ponder frequently on these things, and adore the goodness of that Providence, which hath cast our lot in this happy land—"free from the throes and convulsions of the ancient world," and blessed with a government of our own choice.

Hail glorious day! May thy memory be held sacred "while the earth bears a plant or the sea rolls a wave." May we, who are here assembled reflect upon the great and manifold advantages which have accrued to us by the event we now celebrate. Let us imagine, but for this emancipation, that our fathers, our brethren, our children, might have been forced from our arms, and all they held dear, to enter upon the trade of death, and fight the battles of a wicked and unfeeling despot—that the sweat of our brows would have been shed only to produce wherewith to fatten royalty, and to puff up the consequence of its minions, beneath whose hands vegetation would perish, and the increase of the fold be of no profit to the master. Instead of our present state of felicity, we might have had manors and lordships, to whose proprietors an obedience might have been exacted, degrading to the honor of human nature, and cramping the noble energies of the soul of man, to the narrow space of abject dependence upon a poor imperfect creature like himself!

To those present, who have labored in the vineyards of the revolution, how grateful must this season be!—With what rapture must they behold their sons here assembled, exulting that the valor of their fathers has committed to their keeping, the noblest inheritance of man, the invaluable gift of liberty and independence!—With what veneration and gratitude must the son behold that father, who seems to say—"in the times that tried men's souls" we obtained liberty for our enjoyment and patrimony for you, our children!—With confidence we look to you for its preservation and sanctity!—Let it descend to your children, uncontaminated as you have received it; so that to the latest generations, your posterity may triumphantly exclaim "we are Americans!—We are Freemen!"

Dr. Smith, President of Princeton College.

A letter from Captain Meriwether Lewis to the President of the United States. PORT MANDAN, April 7th, 1805.

DEAR SIR,
Herewith inclosed you will receive an invoice of certain articles, which I have forwarded to you from this place; among other articles you will observe by reference to the invoice 67, specimens of earths, salts, minerals, and 60 specimens of plants; these are accompanied by their respective labels, expressing the days on which they were obtained, the places where found, and also their virtues, and properties when known; by means of these labels reference may be made to the chart of the Missouri, forwarded to the Secretary of War; on which the encampment of each day has been carefully marked; thus the places at which these specimens have been obtained may be easily pointed out and again found should any of them prove valuable to the community on further investigation.

You will herewith also receive a part of Captain Clark's private journal, the other part you will find inclosed in a separate tin box. This journal will serve to give you the daily details of our progress, and transaction.

I shall dispatch a canoe with three, perhaps four persons, from the extreme navigable point on the Missouri or the portage between this river and the Columbia river, as either, may first happen, by the return of this canoe I shall send you my journal and some one or two of the best kept by my men. I have sent a journal kept by one of the sergeants to Captain Stoddert at Fort Lewis, in order as much as possible to multiply the chances of saving something, we have encouraged our men to keep journals, and seven of them do so; to whom in this respect we give every assistance in our power.

I have transmitted to the Secretary at War every information relative to the Geography of the country we possess, together with a view of the Indian nations, containing information relative to them, on those points with which I conceived it important the government should be informed.

By reference to the muster-rolls forwarded to the War Department, you will see the state of the party; in addition to which we have two interpreters, one negro man servant to Captain Clarke and Indian woman, wife to one of the interpreters, and a Mandan man, whom we take with a view to restore peace between the Snake Indians and those in this neighborhood, amounting in total with ourselves to 33 persons; by means of the interpreters and Indians we shall be enabled probably to converse with all the Indians on the Missouri. I have forwarded to the Secretary at War, my public accounts rendered up to the present day; they have been much longer delayed than I had any idea that they would have been when we departed from the Illinois; but this delay under the circumstances which I was compelled to act, has been unavoidable. The provision perogues and her crew could not have been dismissed in time to have returned to St. Louis, last fall, without evidently in my opinion hazarding the fate of the enterprise in which I was engaged, and I therefore did not hesitate to prefer the censure that I may have incurred, by the detention of these papers, to that of risking in any degree the success of the expedition. The detention of these papers has been a source of serious disquiet and anxiety to me, and the recollection of your particular charge upon that subject, has made it still more poignant. I am fully aware of the inconveniences which must have arisen to the War Department from the want of these vouchers, previous to the last session of Congress; but how to avert it was out of my power to devise. From this place we shall send the Barge and crew early to morrow morning, with orders to proceed as expeditiously as possible to St. Louis, by her we send our dispatches, which I trust will get safe to hand; her crew consists of ten able bodied men, well armed, and provided with a sufficient stock of provisions to last them to St. Louis; I have but little doubt they will be fired on by the Sioux, but they have pledged themselves to us that they would not yield, while there is a man of them living. Our baggage is all embarked on board six small canoes, and two perogues; we shall set out at the same moment that we dispatch the barge, one or perhaps both of these perogues we shall leave at the falls of the Missouri; from whence we intend continuing our voyage in the canoes and a perogue of skins, the frame of which was prepared at Harpers Ferry. This perogue is now in a situation that will enable us to prepare it in the course of a few hours; as our vessels are now small, and the current of the river more moderate, we calculate an travelling 20 or 23 miles per day, as far as the falls of the Missouri; beyond this point, or the first range of rocky mountains, situated about 100 miles farther, any calculation with respect to our daily progress, can be little more than bare conjecture. The circumstance of the Snake Indians possessing large stocks of horses, is much in our favor, as by means of horses the transportation of our baggage will be rendered easy and expeditious.

Most of our readers will recollect the extract of a letter which appeared in this paper of the 2d instant, respecting Mr. Jefferson's conduct during our revolution. The following extract is from a second letter on the same subject.

"Since my last I have succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectations in collecting testimony upon the subject of Mr. Jefferson's conduct during the invasion. I pledge myself to furnish the materials for a complete vindication. Mr. ***** the late consul at ***** commanded (in the absence of Captain Travels) the brig Jefferson, burnt by Arnold in his route to Manchester from Petersburg, Mr. ***** went immediately to Richmond, where he continued until the evacuation of Manchester and the retreat down J. River, and declares that during the whole event Mr. J. remained constantly in Richmond. I shall procure his certificate. This confirms Col. *****'s letter upon the same subject."

"Through the medium of a friend, I have obtained the correspondence of Gov. Jefferson with the President of Congress, which gives the most clear and peripatous detailed accounts of those times. As these letters are authentic and elegantly written, they shall be copied and sent to you, and from them you may extract a few or publish the whole as you deem best. I confess, with the facts I now possess, my mind is struck with astonishment, that a story so unfounded should ever have been thought of. It is probable you will not receive these papers as soon as could be wished. My state of health has been so bad as to prevent me from writing. Some person shall however be employed to arrange every thing, and you may expect the promised documents about the 10th of August."

"I have seen, and I am sure I ought to know," is the language of the "pert, conceited, talking spark" of Merrick, in his fable of the Camelion, and it is the language of "Thomas Turner," in that celebrated letter, wherein he whispers of Mr. Jefferson's correspondence with Mr. Walker. In one respect indeed, they differ, the "spark" of Merrick has visited countries, which he is unable to produce before his auditors; Mr. Turner has perused a correspondence which he might have spread without any magic before the spectators.

The appearance of Mr. Turner's letter was calculated to excite the indignation of every honest bosom. If a single individual could thus assail the most respectable men in society with the most serious accusations; if instead of bringing forward the evidence which had decided his own judgment, he should thus palm upon us his expert statement of the case, or his individual inferences from the evidence; what reputation can be safe from persecution? The greatest benefit to our country may be brought into suspicion by a whisper. Personal and political hatred may disseminate the most unfounded

assertions which had no other foundation than the prejudiced conclusions of those who kept the evidence to themselves. Truth will however prevail at last. The characters of those who are attacked will be brought into comparison with those who accuse them; the justice of the world will enquire into the truth of the evidence which is exhibited, or into the motives of those who keep it back; and fortunate will be that accuser, who can save himself from the punishment, which he designs for another. If this be generally the fate of such accusations, what must it be, when Thomas Jefferson is the person accused, and Thomas Turner the accuser?

When Mr. Turner's letter first appeared, we demanded a sight of the original correspondence between Jefferson and Walker. We exposed the illiberality of an attack, which was calculated to wound the feelings of a man, without giving him or his friends an opportunity of vindicating his conduct. We reprobated the dishonorable mode of fighting from ambush which Mr. Turner and D. M. Randolph had adopted; and we challenged them to meet us in the open field of civilized war. Mr. Turner must have seen our challenge; but he has refused to accept it. He has still kept the correspondence behind the curtain; and the whole truth of the charge he still rests upon his naked assertion, that "he has seen and I am sure he ought to know."

What then must we conclude but that the same policy which a few years since, induced a federal inquest to withhold those papers from the public eye, still operates upon that party? What must we think, but that Mr. T. despairs of making out such a strong case from the letters themselves, as has scattered suspicions, and the general rumour might serve to support? And how must that gentleman feel, who being charged with falsifying his judgment at the altar of political animosity, is unable to refute the accusation by producing the evidence of his assertions?

Let me ask Mr. T. what opinion he ought to form of man, who thus conveys his rancorous sentiment against Mr. Jefferson in the language of mysterious concealment?

"If ever there was a moment when we regarded Mr. Jefferson with more abhorrence than at any other it was yesterday; when on reading in the 'Prospect Before Us,' the most abominable abuse of Washington, Adams, and the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, until our blood boiled with indignation, we fell upon a paragraph of some length, in the body of that very work, not quoted but incorporated with Callender's own slander, which is an extract of one of the letters in Mr. Jefferson's hand writing now in our possession!"

Does Mr. Turner demand why this extract is not published? Does he not feel a torrent of indignation, boiling in his bosom, against a man who thus strives to stab his adversary in the dark? And yet this hero is the Editor of the Boston Repository. He is the correspondent, whom Mr. T. has honoured by his literary labours. He too is "the fellow contributor with Mr. Turner to that disgraceful office" of affailing the President, "he too 'has seen', and I am sure he ought to know."

From the (Richmond) ENQUIRER.

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ONCE MORE we dare Mr. Turner or his advocates to publish this "original correspondence," in all its details.—We have not seen it and yet we are assured "that there is nothing in it at which the friends of Mr. Jefferson have any occasion to blush." We are sure of it, because though we have not seen it ourselves, we have conversed with others who have; because the whole tenour of Mr. Jefferson's life has been at war with dishonor; and because so ungenerous is the resentment of his political opponents, that they would long since have exultingly published any thing, which would have militated against his fame.

Public Sale.
ON FRIDAY the 9th of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the late dwelling house of Col. John HARRIS, deceased, in Talbot county, the personal property belonging to his estate, consisting of Hauls and Kitchen furniture, Horses, Cattle, Carriages, Farming Utensils, &c.
SAMUEL HUGHES, Ex'or.
July 23, 1805.

Public Notice.
THE citizens of Talbot county will please to take notice, that meetings will be held in the several election districts of the county, on SATURDAY the third day of August next, to select three persons from each district, to convene at Mr. LORDE'S Tavern on the Tuesday following in Committee, to make choice and recommend to the independent voters of the county, four suitable characters to represent them in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
It is hoped that the citizens will be punctual in their attendance, that a sense of the country may be declared in general meeting—to prevent, if possible, a return of former divisions among the republicans of the county.
July 16, 1805.

BLANKS
FOR SALE,
AT THE STAR OFFICE.

En. Shore General Advertiser
EASTON, Tuesday Morning
July 30, 1805.

Defences is stated to have lost nearly the half of his army, in consequence of the wells and springs in the vicinity of his camp, having been poisoned.

The schooner *Mary*, capt. Chadwick, with provisions for the American Squadron at Malta failed from New-London on the 11th inst. in her went passenger, Mr. Leonard, belonging to the navy.

We are informed that capt. MURRAY, is appointed to command the Adams frigate, ordered to disperse the French pirates off our coast.

An arrival at this port, which spoke the United States gun boat, No. 8, was the bearer of the following letter, from the commander.

"Gun boat No. 8, at sea, lat 37, N. long. 16, W. May 27, 1805.

"The day I sailed from Boston, (4th May) we had strong S. W. winds. In crossing the Gulf Stream the wind blew hard from the N. N. W. we did not however, ship much water. On the 14th and 15th inst. we experienced a very heavy gale of wind from N. W. to N. E. towards the close of which, we had a succession of as heavy squalls as I have experienced for many years. Several times we bore up and scudded before the storm; the boat behaved well, and I pronounce her perfectly safe to cross the Atlantic.

"While foudling in the height of the gale, a sea struck and broached us too, owing to the carelessness of the man at helm. Our storm square sail was split, and blown to atoms, and our top sail yard, which was lashed on deck, was by the force of the sea, broken into three pieces; we then let the storm fore sail and made very good weather.

"With the wind a little free, we sail 8 miles per hour.

"I am with the greatest respect, your obedient humble servant,

NATHANIEL HARADEN.

"Commodore Edward Preble, Boston."

Yesterday arrived at this port the brig *Eliza*, capt. Burgess, in 12 days from Havana. By this vessel we have undoubted information, that the combined fleet, or that part at least composed by the Spanish ships under admiral Gravina, were confidently expected at Havana: It is no doubt true, that letters were recently received there, addressed to admiral Gravina, the Spanish admiral, directed to the care of the captain general of marines. It was currently reported and believed, that the Spanish part of the fleet supported by some French ships, would go to Le Vera Cruz to take in the treasure there (said to amount to 25 millions of dollars) and touch at Havana on the homeward bound passage. This object is, doubtless, important enough to justify the report. It was not doubted at all in Havana.

Wdr with Morocco.—Capt Howel of the brig *Eliza*, which arrived at 4 o'clock this afternoon, from Leghorn, via Gibraltar, bears dispatches from capt. Decatur, of the Congress, for our government. It was expected that an immediate war would take between the emperor of Morocco and the United States. There were already two Moorish frigates out and cruising for Americans. The United States brig *Syren* captain Stewart, had taken her station off Gibraltar, and was ordered to cruise between Cape Spartel and Magadore to intercept any prizes that these frigates might make.—On the 16th May capt. Hallowell was chased and fired at by a Tripolitan Schooner of 17 guns, but escaped by superior sailing; at this time she was only 8 hours sail from the Congress. The Algerine fleet were out consisting of the Glory of 44 guns; Mogium Mustapha of 44; Hafsam b. Shawbrig of 38; and a Xebec of 18, and were cruising for Neapolitans and Genoeses. They treated capt. H. with particular politeness. A Portuguese fleet of two 74's and a frigate were cruising in the Gut of Gibraltar.

Eight days ago off Bermuda, was boarded by a French Privateer only ten days from Baffaterte, G. who informed that the French fleet under admiral Villeneuve, had taken on board all the white troops both at Martinique and Guadaloupe and that their destination was positively for Ireland.

Arrived here, the brig Commodore Barry, captain Meade, from Havana, which he left the 4th of July, and informs

that on the 2d or 3d inst. a vessel arrived there express, with dispatches to the governor, from the combined French and Spanish fleets. After the arrival of which, it was reported that a fleet of 21 sail of French and Spanish ships with 10,000 land troops were to windward, and that they meant a descent on Jamaica, which caused great joy among the Spaniards, as they seemed not to doubt the truth of it.

The national festival has been celebrated throughout the union with the accustomed animation of patriotic sentiment and demonstrations of gratitude to the revolutionary ages and heroes who were denounced as "malcontents" by lord George Germaine and stigmatized as ragged rebels by Henry Dundas—men who have been since disgraced, while the founders of the revolution have obtained a place among the most celebrated benefactors of mankind.

A respectable correspondent of Wayne county, has sent us the following melancholy and alarming account of the conduct of the Negroes in that quarter, and the proceedings lately had against them. The statement is published in the gentleman's own words.

"Dear Sir, I take the liberty from a sense of the danger which the white people of this State are in, to communicate to you one of the most shocking plots by the Blacks imaginable. If you think it worthy of a place in your paper, it might serve to put people on their guard.

"We have been engaged in this country in the trying of Negroes for poisoning the Whites, ever since Monday last. One suffered death at the stake (was burnt alive) on Saturday last, for poisoning her master, mistress, and two others; two more are under sentence of death, and are to be hanged on Wednesday next. Thirteen are imprisoned under guard, a part of whom, from the evidence, I expect will suffer death, and we are daily making new discoveries. Some have been brought from Sampson, others from Johnston, so that the plot appears to have been a general one. It is said by some of the prisoners, that the head men are to be poisoned first, and the rest are to be subdued, and after detaining a sufficient number in slavery, the balance, if refractory, are to be put to death.

"We proceed this morning with the trials, and God only knows what the event will be. Six or eight Light Horsemen are continually on duty to bring up charged negroes, besides a strong guard of Infantry about the prisoners. What raised the first suspicions in this business, was the death of one or two of our respectable men."

We understand that one of the persons poisoned was a Mr. Jernigan.

We are happy to perceive a spirit of experimental improvement extending among our Virginia Farmers. As a proof of this fact, we may observe that a merchant of this city has lately imported from Ireland, 700s. of Jerusalem or Egyptian wheat, which cost as much as a guinea per pound; and which by the time it came to hand amounted to not less than 44 shillings per pound. It will somewhat surprise farmers that so small a quantity of any kind of wheat could be worth as much as £. 15 8s. but when they come to consider its reputed qualities, together with its scarcity, we hope their surprise will give place to the more active sentiment of imitation. Mr. George Blakey near Hanover town, for whom it was imported, intends, it is said, to sow it in drills, and hopes to gather from it 2 or 3 bushels.

The Egyptian wheat was first brought from Egypt by one of the Irish officers in the army of Sir Ralph Abercrombie. Its stem, which for strength and thickness resembles the strongest reed, is about six feet high, having when nearly matured a top or head about twice the size of an ear of our common wheat together with small ears, branching something in the manner of oats. What is said to be most remarkable about the stem is, that it is not hollow, but filled with a nutritious sap or pith, which makes it equal to oats as a provender for horses or neat cattle.

We hope that Mr. Blakey will make as complete an experiment as circumstances will permit upon the growth, productiveness and uses of this curious production and that he will communicate the result of his researches to all his fellow labourers in the harvest fields.

A late English paper informs us that "Mr. Showler, of Lincoln, three years ago, planted 25 grains of this wheat, and the second year's produce was 10 bushels. This year reaped upwards of 40 quarters."

They who do not relish that the periodical papers of England should state a respectful notice of the United States of America, will probably relish less the honorable notice taken of the American administration in the English House of Commons, when the economy of our government is compared with the expenses and abuses of their own.

TO THE
DEMOCRATIC CITIZENS
OF MARYLAND.

Persuaded that every citizen may with propriety recommend for adoption, such measures as, if adopted, would tend to the advancement of the general welfare, I take the liberty of proposing the annexed Resolutions, and of requesting you to meet on Saturday the 17th of August next for the purpose of taking the same into consideration.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That District Meetings be held in each county, at the places of holding elections therein, on the second Saturday of June annually.

2. That each District Meeting nominate one candidate for Delegate to the General Assembly—vote for a candidate for Sheriff, in the year when Sheriffs are to be elected; and elect seven Committee men, who when united with like Committee men from the other districts of the county, shall be a Committee of Arrangement for the same, and continue to act until the second Saturday of the June following.

3. That the Chairman of each District meeting cause to be conveyed to the Committee of Arrangement for the county, a written statement, under his hand, of the votes and proceedings of such meeting.

4. That each Committee of Arrangement meet on the Saturday next after that on which District Meetings are held, at eleven o'clock, A. M.—Complete the nomination of four candidates for Delegates, either when the number of districts in the county are less than four; or when any district shall have failed to nominate, or when two or more districts shall have nominated the same candidate—Examine the votes given in district meetings for a candidate for Sheriff, and declare the citizen having the greatest number of such votes the candidate in nomination; or in case two or more have such greatest number, nominate one of them—and also nominate two candidates for electors of the Senate, in the year when such electors are to be elected.

5. That for making nominations that require the concurrence of two or more counties, each county have a Committee of Conference to consist of a number exceeding by two, the number of districts in each county, and to be chosen as follows:—The citizen having the highest number of votes on the list of Committee men chosen by any district meeting (besides being a member of the Committee of Arrangement) shall belong to the Committee of Conference: If two or more have such highest number on the same list, the Committee of Arrangement shall choose one of them: and one member being thus taken from each district, the Committee of Arrangement shall choose two others.

6. That on the second Saturday next after that on which District meetings are held at eleven o'clock, A. M. each Committee of Conference meet and unite with a like committee from the county with which it is to act, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for President and Vice President, in the years when such electors are to be elected, and proceed to make such nomination accordingly.—And on the third Saturday after that on which District meetings are held at eleven o'clock, A. M. meet and unite with like committees for the counties with which it is to act, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative to Congress, in the years when such Representative is to be elected and proceed to make such nomination accordingly.

7. That the Committees of Arrangement make all new nominations of candidates for Delegates, electors of the Senate, and Sheriffs, whenever they shall be necessary in consequence of the refusal, death, resignation or removal of any citizen when elected or nominated; and that the joint Committees of Conference have like powers, in cases relating to the candidates to be nominated by them respectively.

8. That in all such cases when a new nomination is necessary, the chairman of the Committee which is to make the same, notify each member of such Committee of the place, day, and hour, when and where such nomination will be made—and in case the nomination to be made by a joint Committee of Conference which shall not previously have met, the chairman of the Committee of Arrangement for the counties interested in such nomination, shall correspond and fix such time and place, of which they shall give the like notice.

9. That no chairman of a District meeting or Committee vote, except when the votes of the Meeting or Committee be equally divided, in which case he may vote *viâ voce*—all other votes to be by ballot, and no nomination or choice to take place, either in District meeting or Committee, unless the citizen so chosen or nominated, have a majority of the whole number of votes taken.

10. That no committee proceed to make any nomination or choice before a majority thereof be met; but after such majority shall have met, any of the members shall withdraw from a disposition not to act, so as to leave a member less

than such majority, the members that remain shall proceed to act in the same manner as if their members had not withdrawn.

11. That the chairman of each Committee of Arrangement twenty days before the time of service of such Committee shall expire, cause to be set up at least ten advertisements in each district of the county for which the Committee acts, notifying the Democratic citizens thereof to meet in District Meetings on the ensuing second Saturday of June, and specifying the house.

Fellow-citizens, the foregoing resolutions are offered to your most serious consideration; they are submitted without unnecessary comment, and you will decide upon their intrinsic merit; you will consider whether it is advisable to establish a uniform and systematic mode of making nominations in the state, and whether these resolutions are well calculated for the purpose? I am not so sanguine as to expect that you will universally adopt them in all their detail; on the contrary, I am aware that in certain parts of the state, (owing to local circumstances) they will require to be modified: I have, however, a full confidence that you will duly appreciate them, and the modifications you may think proper to introduce, will not be of a nature to hinder them from eventually leading to the adoption of such system as will be universally approved, and as will on all occasions ensure a full and fair expression of your will.

DEMOPHILUS.

The Salem Gazette of July 19, says—"Hitherto our fishermen have deemed themselves safe from British impressments in their humble occupation, and many of them have therefore thought it unnecessary to provide themselves with protections. A frigate taking advantage of this confidence in British generosity has gone among our crafts upon the fishing ground, and taken our such men as they found destitute of protections; and the frigate has gone into Halifax with the men on board. Information having been forwarded of this transaction, a small vessel failed from hence yesterday for Halifax, carrying the necessary documents to establish the birth and citizenship of those who are impressed with the view of obtaining their release; in which we hope they will be successful."

At a late Common Hall of the Livery of London Guildhall, one of the Speakers introduced and obtained leave to read an extract from the Address of the President of the United States, in which he mentions the abolition of the internal taxes in this country. After reading it "if ever," said the Orator, "there was a libel pronounced on the British system of things, this is a libel. They have raised taxation to such a pitch that you are alarmed at every knock at the door, left it should be a tax gatherer."

We hope the Addresses and measures of our Administration may always be a libel upon the "British system" of Government, until their system changes to resemble ours.

Definition of Gratitude.—At the institution of the *Deaf and Dumb*, at Paris, a question was put to a pupil of the Abbe Sicard, which would have puzzled any other person to have immediately resolved, although possessed of the perfect use of both his ears and his tongue, yet was instantly and elegantly answered, in five words, by one who never enjoyed the use of either.—What is Gratitude? THE MEMORY OF THE HEART.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday the 23d inst. by the Rev. Joshua Wells, Mr. Francis A. Rochester, of Queen Ann's county, to Miss Maria Turner, of Stellpond, Kent county.

Public Sale.
TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION
On Tuesday the thirtieth day of August next, the personal estate of Mr. Charles Blair, deceased, at his late dwelling house in Easton, consisting of several valuable Negro servants, held for a term of years according to their respective ages; Household and Kitchen Furniture, some Horses, implements of Husbandry, Cattle, and one hundred barrels of Indian Corn: The Negroes will be sold on a credit of three years; and the residue of the property on a credit of eighteen months. The Corn will be delivered on a convenient Landing on Choptank river, near Dover Ferry. And on the FRIDAY following his personal estate in Calvert county, consisting of the like articles, will be sold in like manner, and upon the like terms, at his late plantation in that county. The purchasers before the removal of the property are to give bond with sufficient securities for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.
ENNALLS MARTIN, } Exors.
PETER EDMONDSON, }
July 30, 1805.

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

FARMERS BANK.
STOCKHOLDERS in the FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND, are requested to take Notice, that their second payment of five dollars on each share, must be made on THURSDAY the 15th day of August next, to the Commissioners for the city of Annapolis and Ann. Arundel county, &c. the W. Stern Shore, and at Easton to the Commissioners for Eastern and Talbot county, for the Eastern Shore; and the Stockholders are also to take Notice, that on the aforesaid day Directors are to be balloted for, which is to be done in person or by proxy, at the places before named.
Easton, July 30, 1805.

To the Public.
IT being represented to me, that it is reported on the Eastern Shore, that my brother Richard Nicolls' absence for the benefit of his health, there has been a suspension of his business as a COMMISSION MERCHANT, &c. I take the liberty to inform his friends and correspondents, that previous to his departure he entrusted the management of his said business to Mr. Pieregine Barnes and myself, and that they may rest assured we will use every exertion in our power to promote their interest in the disposal of any produce which they may think proper to consign to my brother during his absence.
TEREMIAH NICOLS, junr.
Baltimore, July 3, 1805.

Overlives place Wanted.
THE subscriber having been regularly bred to the Farming business, and having a general knowledge of it, wishes to engage with some gentleman in this or the neighboring counties in the line of an OVERSEER—be can get sufficient recommendations; and has no other family than a wife. A line left at the Star Office will be attended to, by
GREENBERRY COLLINS.
July 30, 1805.

The subscriber
HAVING declined BUSINESS, requests all those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against him to render their accounts for settlement.
EDWARD EARLE.
Easton, July 30, 1805.

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

To be Rented,
A HOUSE and lot, one mile from Easton, on the Philadelphia road, containing half an acre of ground, with a well of excellent water in the yard; and the whole will be enclosed by the first of September, when possession may be had. Apply at the Star Office.
July 30, 1805.

One Cent Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 14th inst. an apprentice boy, named ANDREW RUSSEL; he is about 17 years old; 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a dark complexion, with black eyes and hair; he wore away of nankeen pantaloons and vest coat, a short purple buff coat, with other coarse apparel. I suspect he has gone to Baltimore with captain Samuel Caw, as he was seen on board his vessel just before he failed for that city. Any person who will secure the said boy, may receive the above reward, and their trouble for their pains.
ADAM BROWN.
Talbot county, Bolingbrook, }
July 30, 1805.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT
Voters of Talbot County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,
HAVING sometime since declared myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office of this county at the next election; and having still a desire to serve you if elected, I am induced to make you further acquainted with my wish, thus early, more with a view to do away a report that I understand is in circulation, that I should be elected that the business would be done by another person—which I assure the public would not be the case, as it would be solely for myself, and no other; and that every exertion will be used to give general satisfaction.
By the Public's obedient
And very humble servant,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
Easton Point, July 23, 1805.

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

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

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

A Bargain.
THE subscriber having a part of his STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of Hardware, Cookery Ware, and a few Dry Goods and Groceries remaining, wishes to sell or barter the same.—Any person looking out for a GREAT BARGAIN may meet with one by calling at the house lately occupied by Peter Redbad, nearly opposite the Post Office.
DAVID KERR, junr.
July 23, 1805.

In Council.

ANNAPOLIS, May 16, 1805.
ORDERED, That the act to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state, and to alter, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the American, Telegraph, and the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; the Republican Advocate and Bartlett's paper, at Frederick town; Grievous's paper, at Hagerstown; and in Smith's and Cowan's papers, at Easton.
By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

AN ACT

To provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state, and to alter, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That this state shall be divided into six judicial districts, in manner and form following, to wit: St. Mary's, Charles and Prince George's counties, shall be the first district; Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Calvert, Anne Arundel and Montgomery counties, shall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester Somerset and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district; Baltimore and Harford counties, shall be the sixth district; and there shall be appointed for each of the said judicial districts three persons of integrity and sound legal knowledge, residents of the state of Maryland, who shall, previous to and during their acting as judges, reside in the district for which they shall respectively be appointed, one of whom shall be styled in the commission Chief Judge, and the other two Associate Judges, of the district for which they shall be appointed; and the chief judge, together with the two associate judges, shall compose the county courts in each respective district; and each judge shall hold his commission during good behaviour, removable for misbehaviour on conviction in a court of law, or shall be removed by the governor, upon the address of the general assembly, provided that two-thirds of all the members of each house concur in such address; and the county courts, so as aforesaid established, shall have, hold and exercise, in the several counties of this state, all and every the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, which the county courts of this state now have, use and exercise, and which shall be hereafter prescribed by law; and the said county courts established by this act shall respectively hold their sessions in the several counties at such times and places as the legislature shall direct and appoint, and the salaries of the said judges shall not be diminished during the period of their continuance in office.

II. And be it enacted, That in any suit or action at law hereafter to be commenced or instituted in any county court of this state, the judges thereof, upon suggestion, in writing, by either of the parties thereto, supported by affidavit, or other proper evidence, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the county court of the county where such suit or action is depending, shall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in such suit or action to be transmitted to the judges of any county court within the district for trial, and the judges of such county court, to whom the said record shall be transmitted shall hear and determine the same in like manner as if such suit or action had been originally instituted therein; provided nevertheless, that such suggestion shall be made as aforesaid before or during the term in which the issue or issues may be joined in such suit or action; and provided also, that such further remedy may be provided by law in the premises as the legislature shall from time to time direct and enact.

III. And be it enacted, That if any party present or indicted in any of the county courts of this state, shall suggest, in writing, to the court in which such prosecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in such court, it shall and may be lawful for the said court to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the said prosecution to be transmitted to the judges of any adjoining county court for trial, and the judges of such adjoining county court shall hear and determine in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein; provided, that such further and other remedy may be provided by law in the premises as the legislature may direct and enact.

IV. And be it enacted, That if the attorney general, or the prosecutor for the state, shall suggest, in writing, to any county court before whom an indictment is or may be depending, that the state cannot have a fair and impar-

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

V. And be it enacted, That there shall be a court of appeals, and the same shall be composed of the chief judges of the several judicial districts of the state, which said court of appeals shall hold, use and exercise, all and singular the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, heretofore held, used and exercised, by the court of appeals of this state, and also the appellate jurisdiction heretofore used and exercised by the general court; and the said court of appeals hereby established shall sit on the western and eastern shores for transacting and determining the business of the respective shores, at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint, and any three of the said judges of the court of appeals shall form a quorum to hear and decide in all cases pending in court, and the judges who have given a decision in any case in the county court shall withdraw from the bench upon the deciding of the same case before the court of appeals; and the judges of the court of appeals may appoint the clerks of the said court for the western and eastern shores respectively, who shall hold their appointments during good behaviour, removable only for misbehaviour on conviction in a court of law; and in case of death, resignation, disqualification or removal out of the state, or from the respective shores, of either of the said clerks in the vacation of the said court, the governor, with the advice of the council, may appoint and commission a fit and proper person to such vacant office, to hold the same until the next meeting of the said court; and all laws passed after this act shall take effect shall be recorded in the office of the court of appeals of the western shore.

VI. And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government which relates to the court of appeals and the general court, or the judges thereof, or that is in any manner repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled, upon the confirmation hereof; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to authorize the removal of the clerks of the respective county courts, being in commission at the time of passing of this act, in any other mode or manner than that prescribed by the constitution and form of government.

VII. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such next election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

Talbot County Court,

MAY TERM, 1805.

BENJAMIN WILLMOTT, an insolvent debtor of Talbot county, having applied by petition in writing to Talbot County Court, praying the benefit of "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland; and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to the said petition, as by the said act is required; and he, the said Benjamin Willmott, having produced to the said Court the affidavit in writing of two thirds of the value of his creditors, as by the said act is required; and having proved to the satisfaction of the said Court that he had resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act: It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said Court, that the said Benjamin Willmott appear before the said Court, at the Court house in Easton, on the second Monday in August next, to take the oath prescribed by the said act, and to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and that the said day and place be, and are hereby appointed the time and place for the said creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit; and that the said Benjamin Willmott give them notice of the passage of this order, by causing a copy to be inserted in the Republican Star, printed in Easton, and one of the Baltimore papers, once a week for three successive weeks.

Test. JACOB LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

Talbot County Court.

July 16.

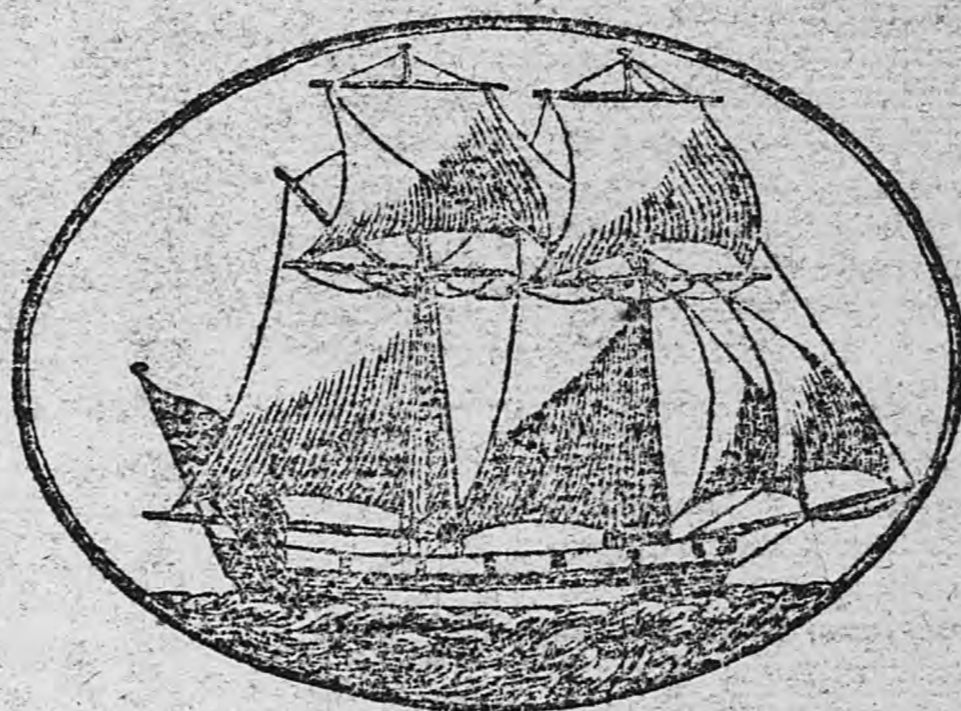
3

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, state of Maryland, a negro man, who calls himself VILL HOPPER, formerly the property of Mr. John Singleton of said county, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, his clothing unknown. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him in any jail in this state so that the owner gets him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by
ROBERT SPEDDIN.

April 13, 1805.

Easton and Baltimore Packet, and Grain Boats.



THE FARMERS PACKET

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

Easton Point, July 23, 1805.

Talbot County Court,

MAY TERM, 1805.

JAMES ROPER an insolvent debtor of Talbot county, having applied by petition in writing to Talbot county court, praying the benefit of "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland; and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to the said petition, as by the said act is required; and the said James Roper having produced to the said court the affidavit in writing of two thirds of the value of his creditors, as by the said act is required; and having proved to the satisfaction of the said court that he had resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act: It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said James Roper appear before the said court, at the Court house in Easton, on the second Monday in August next, to take the oath prescribed by the said act, and to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and that the said day and place be, and are hereby appointed the time and place for the said creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit; and that the said James Roper give them notice of the passage of this order, by causing a copy to be inserted in the Republican Star, printed in Easton, and one of the Baltimore papers, once a week for three successive weeks.

Test. JACOB LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

Talbot county court.

July 16.

3

Talbot County Court,

MAY TERM, 1805.

WILLIAM STEVENS, an insolvent debtor of Talbot county, having applied by petition in writing to Talbot county court, praying the benefit of "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland; and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to the said petition, as by the said act is required; and the said William Stevens having produced to the said court the affidavit in writing of two thirds of the value of his creditors, as by the said act is required; and having proved to the satisfaction of the said court, that he had resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act: It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said William Stevens appear before the said court, at the Court house in Easton, on the second Monday in August next, to take the oath prescribed by the act of Assembly, and to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and that the said day and place be, and are hereby appointed the time and place for the said creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit; and that the said William Stevens give them notice of the passage of this order, by causing a copy to be inserted in the Republican Star, at Easton, and one of the Baltimore papers, once a week for three successive weeks.

Test. JACOB LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

Talbot County Court.

July 16.

3

The Subscriber

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

JAMES CLAYLAND.

July 23, 1805.

Talbot County Court,

MAY TERM, 1805.

JOHN VICKERS an insolvent debtor of Talbot county, having applied by petition in writing to Talbot county court, praying the benefit of "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland; and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to the said petition, as by the said act is required; and the said John Vickers having produced to the said court the affidavit in writing of two thirds of the value of his creditors, as by the said act is required; and having proved to the satisfaction of the said court that he had resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act: It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said John Vickers appear before the said court at the Court house in Easton, on the second Monday in August next, to take the oath prescribed by the said act, and to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and that the said day and place be, and are hereby appointed the time and place for the said creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit; and that the said John Vickers give them notice of the passage of this order, by causing a copy to be inserted in the Republican Star and one of the Baltimore papers once a week for three successive weeks.

Test. JACOB LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

Talbot county court.

July 16.

3

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

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

Head of Wye, Queen Anne's county, April 16, 1805. } signed

3

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the plantation of Mr. John Browne, in the neighborhood of Centerville, Queen Anne's county, on Saturday the 25th ult. negro ISAAC, the property of the subscriber, living near Queen's-town, in said county. Isaac is remarkable short, stout fellow, very black, with thick lips and down look, about the age of 27 or 28 years; is thought to have gone to the city of Baltimore, where he has been several times; the clothing taken with him are chiefly linen of country manufacture. The subscriber will give 20 dollars for taking up and bringing home said runaway if found within the county, thirty dollars if out of the county and within the state of Maryland, if secured in jail so that his owner gets him again, and the above reward if apprehended and secured as aforesaid if found out of the state of Maryland.

ELEANOR TILGHMAN.

July 2 1805.

20

One hundred Dollars Reward.

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

Wye River, Queen Anne's county.

17, Md. July 23, 1805. } if

Ten Dollars Reward.

FOR apprehending a man who called himself WILLIAM BROWN, and who borrowed a horse, bridle, and saddle of me to go to Oxford on the 15th instant, to see if (as he said) his son had arrived from Baltimore. He is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, well made, and says he was born in London, short black hair, grey coat, breeches, and long boots; a dark round full face, with a black mark on the forehead. The horse a very dark brown, four years old last spring, with short tail, and grey hairs at the root of it and in his flanks—a scar on the front of his right hind foot—the saddle about half worn, with a leather in the seat of it. Whoever will take up said Brown, and horse, and secure them so that I get them, shall receive the above reward if in the county, with all reasonable expenses, and fifteen dollars if out of the county.

MORDICA SKINNER.

Talbot county, Md. July 23, 1805. } 3

Runaway Negro.

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

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff

of Frederick county.

July 23, 1805.

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 19th day of May last past, as a runaway, a negro man named JIM, who says he is the property of a certain John Chew Thomas. He is about 23 years of age, five feet three inches high; has thick lips and long woolly hair; his left hand and wrist have been considerably injured by a wagon. His clothes are, a striped gingham sailor jacket, a twandown waistcoat, white cassimere small clothes, woolen stockings, an old fur hat, and a muslin shirt. His owner is desirous to release him, or he will be sold for his jail fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff

of Frederick county.

June 18, 1805.

Ten Dollars Reward.

THE above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver or return into the subscriber's BAY MARE that was stolen out of his pasture on Saturday night the 23d June last—She is about 14 years old, fourteen hands and an inch or two high, with a full broad chest, and generally very stout and well built; walks, paces and trots pleasantly, and moves her limbs uncommonly straight and neat; has a very prominent and handsome eye, with a small star in her forehead; main bushy and tail pretty long, with black legs; she goes well and safe in a carriage, but unless curbed carries her head low, and has the hair rubbed off her sides by the harness; without spots when shaven, and her withers very fair. As the subscriber generally rode her under the saddle or drove her in the carriage in his journeys through the E. Shore of Maryland and Delaware for some years past, it is presumed many citizens have noticed and known her. They will much oblige by giving information or securing her so that she may be returned to
ALEXANDER STUART.

Kent county, Maryland.

July 16, 1805. } 3

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber the 27th of June last, a large bright bay MARE, very broad across the breast, a short black mane and tail, two white spots under the saddle, a star in her forehead, and a small white stripe down her nose; the paces, trots and canters well, and is accustomed to going in the carriage. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of said mare, and all other reasonable charges by me.

MARGARET RINGGOLD.

Queen Ann's county, near Church Hill, July 16, 1805. } 39

Cook Wanted.

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

July 9, 1805.

NEW STORE.

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

Dry Goods,

suitable for the season, among which are: Superfine Cloths and Cassimers, Laced Cambric Muslin, do. do. Shawls, Chamberly Muslin, 7 8 and 9 8 Fancy Calicoes, 9 8 and 10 4 Cambric Muslin, Silks and Wovens Silk and Cotton-Hosiery, Irish Linens,

German do. of all kinds, &c. &c.

With a general assortment of Groceries and Hardware, which goods being purchased for cash, will be sold at reduced prices for cash or produce.

Easton, May 21, 1805.

Writing and Printing Paper

Just received and for Sale at the Star-Office.