



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

[VOL. 2....5.]

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1804.

[NO. 40....248.]

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

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

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 powers vested by law in the surveyor general, shall extend over all the public lands of the United States to which the Indian title has been or shall hereafter be extinguished, north of the river Ohio, and east of the river Mississippi; and it shall be the duty of the said surveyor general, to cause the said lands to be surveyed into townships six miles square, and divided in the same manner, and under the same regulations, and to do and perform all such other acts in relation to the said lands, as is provided by law in relation to the lands of the United States, situate north west of the river Ohio and above the mouth of Kentucky river:—*Provided*, That the whole expense of surveying and marking the lines shall not exceed three dollars for every mile that shall be actually run, surveyed and marked:—*And provided also*, That such tracts of land as are lawfully claimed by individuals within the said boundaries, and the title whereof has been or shall be recognized by the United States, shall be laid out and surveyed at the expense of the parties respectively, in conformity with the true boundaries of such tracts. And it shall also be the duty of the said surveyor general to cause to be run, surveyed and marked, such of the Indian boundary lines of the said lands as have not yet been surveyed; and with the approbation of the president of the United States, to ascertain, by astronomical observations, the positions of such places north of the river Ohio, and east of the river Mississippi, as may be deemed necessary for the correctness of the surveys, and to be the most important point of the geography of the country.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the disposal of the lands of the United States north of the river Ohio, and east of the river Mississippi, in the Indiana territory, three land offices shall be established in the same, one at Detroit for the lands lying north of the state of Ohio, to which the Indian title has been extinguished; and which are included within the boundaries fixed by the treaty lately held with the Indian tribes of the Wabash; and one at Kaskaskia, for so much of the lands included with the boundaries fixed by the treaty of the 13th of August, one thousand eight hundred and three, with the Kaskaskia tribe of Indians, as is not claimed by any other Indian tribe; and for each of the said offices a register and a receiver of public monies shall be appointed, who shall give security in the same manner, in the same sums, and whose compensation, emoluments, and duties, and authority, shall, in every respect, be the same in relation to the lands which shall be disposed of at their offices, as are or may be by law provided, in relation to the registers and the receivers of public monies in the several offices established for the disposal of the lands of the United States north of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every person claiming lands within any of the three tracts of land described in the preceding section, by virtue of any legal grant made by the French government, prior to the treaty of Paris, of the tenth of February, one thousand seven hundred and sixty three, or of any legal grant made by the British government, subsequent to the said treaty, and prior to the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, of the third of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, or of any resolution, or act of congress, subsequent to the said treaty of peace, shall, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and five, deliver to

the register of the land office, within whose district the land may lie, a notice in writing, stating the nature and extent of his claims, together with a plot of the tract or tracts claimed, and may also, on or before that day, deliver to the said register, for the purpose of being recorded, every grant, order of survey, deed, conveyance, or other written evidence of his claim; and the same shall be recorded by the said register, in books to be kept for that purpose, on receiving from the parties at the rate of twelve and an half cents, for every hundred words contained in such written evidence of their claims; and if such person shall neglect to deliver such notice, in writing, of his claim, or to cause to be recorded such written evidence of the same, all his right, so far as the same is derived from any resolution or act of congress, shall become void, and forever barred.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the register, and receiver of public monies, of the three above mentioned land offices, shall, for the lands respectively lying within their districts, be commissioners for the purpose of examining the names of persons claiming lands by virtue of the preceding sections. Each of the said commissioners shall, previous to entering on the duties of his appointment, respectively, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, before some person qualified to administer the same, "I, do solemnly swear, (or affirm) that I will impartially exercise and discharge the duties imposed upon me, as commissioner for examining the claims to land, by an act of congress, entitled, "an act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana territory, and for other purposes."

It shall be the duty of the said commissioners to meet at the places where the said land offices are by this act established, respectively, on or before the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and five; and each board shall, in their respective districts, have power to hear in a summary all matters respecting such claims; also to compel the attendance of witnesses in such cases, and examine witnesses, and such other testimony as may be adduced, and to decide thereon according to justice and equity, which decision shall be laid before congress in the manner herein after directed, and be subject to their decision thereon. The said boards, respectively, shall have power to appoint a clerk, whose duty it shall be to enter in a book to be kept for that purpose, full and correct minutes of their proceedings and decisions, together with the evidence on which such decisions are made; which books and papers, on the dissolution of the boards, shall be deposited in the respective offices of the registers of the land offices; and the said clerk shall prepare two transcripts of all the decisions made by the said commissioners in favor of the claimants to land, both of which shall be signed by the said commissioners, and one of which shall be transmitted to the surveyor general, and the other to the secretary of the treasury; and the lands, the claims to which shall have thus affirmed by the commissioners, shall not be otherwise disposed of until the decision of congress thereupon shall have been made. It shall likewise be the duty of the said commissioners to make to the secretary of the treasury a full report of all the claims filed with the register of the proper land office, as above directed, which they have rejected, together with the substance of the evidence adduced in support thereof, and such remarks thereon as they may think proper, which 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 ensuing session. Each of the commissioners and clerks aforesaid, shall be allowed a compensation of five hundred dollars in full for his services as such; and each of the said clerks shall, previous to his entering on the duties of his office, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, to wit: "I

do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will truly and faithfully discharge the duties of a clerk to the board of commissioners for examining the claims to land, as enjoined by an act of congress, entitled "an act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana territory, and for other purposes."

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all the lands aforesaid, not excepted by virtue of the preceding section, shall, within the exception of the section "number sixteen," which shall be reserved in

each township for the support of schools within the same, with the exception also of an entire township in each of the three above described tracts of country or districts, to be located by the secretary of the treasury, for the use of a seminary of learning, and with the exception also of the salt springs and land reserved for the use of the same as herein after directed, be offered for sale to the highest bidder, under the direction of the surveyor general or governor of the Indiana territory, of the register of the land office, and of the receiver of public monies, at the places respectively, where the land offices are kept, and on such day or days as shall, by a public proclamation of the president of the United States, be designated for that purpose. The sales shall remain open at each place for three weeks and no longer; the lands shall not be sold for less than two dollars an acre, and shall in every other respect, be sold in tracts of the same size and on the same terms and conditions, as have been or may be by law provided for the lands sold north of the river Ohio and above the mouth of Kentucky river. All lands, other than the reserved sections and those excepted as above mentioned, remaining unsold at the closing of the public sales, may be disposed of at private sale, by the registers of the respective land offices in the same manner, under the same regulations, for the same price, and on the same terms and conditions, as are or may be provided by law for the sale of the lands of the United States north of the river Ohio and above the mouth of Kentucky river.—And patents shall be obtained for all lands granted or sold in the Indiana territory, in the same manner and on the same terms as is or may be provided by law for lands sold in the state of Ohio, and in the Mississippi territory.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all the navigable rivers, creeks and waters, within the Indiana territory, shall be deemed to be and remain public highways; and the several salt springs in the said territory, together with as many contiguous sections to each, as shall be deemed necessary by the president of the United States, shall be reserved for the future disposal of the United States: And any grant which may hereafter be made for a tract of land, containing a salt spring which had been discovered previous to the purchase of such tract from the United States, shall be considered as fraudulent and null.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the several provisions made in favor of persons who have contracted for lands with John Cleves Symmes and his associates, by an act intitled "an act to extend and continue in force the provisions of an act intitled "an act giving a right of pre-emption to certain persons, who have contracted with John Cleves Symmes or his associates, for lands lying between the Miami rivers in the territory north west of the Ohio, and for other purposes," shall be and the same are hereby continued in force until the first day of June next: *Provided*, That the register of the land office and receiver of public monies at Cincinnati shall perform the same duties, exercise the same powers, and enjoy the same emoluments, which, by the last recited act were enjoined on or vested in the commissioners designated by the said act: *And provided also*, That no certificate for a right of pre-emption shall be granted, except in favor of persons who had, before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred, made contracts in writing with John Cleves Symmes or with any of his associates, and who had made to him or them any payment or payments of money for the purchase of such lands; nor unless at least one twentieth part of the purchase money of the land claimed, shall have previously been paid to the receiver of public monies, or shall be paid prior to the first day of January next. And every person who shall obtain a certificate of pre-emption, shall be allowed until the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and six, to complete the payment of his first instalment: *Provided also*, That where any person or persons shall in virtue of a contract entered into with John Cleves Symmes, have entered and made improvements on any section prior to the first day of April last (having conformed with all the foregoing provisions in this section) which improvements by the running of the lines subsequently thereto shall have fallen within any section or half section other than the one purchased as aforesaid, and such section number sixteen, such section or half section shall in that case be

granted to the person or persons who shall have so entered, improved and cultivated the same, on payment of the purchase money agreeably to the provisions made by law for lands sold at private sale; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to give any such person or persons a greater number of acres than he or they had contracted for with John Cleves Symmes, as aforesaid.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who may have heretofore obtained from the commissioners, a certificate of a right of pre-emption for lands lying between the two Miami rivers, on account of contracts with or purchase from John Cleves Symmes or his associates, and who has paid his first instalment; and every person who may obtain a similar certificate by virtue of the preceding section, and shall, on or before the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and six, pay his first instalment be permitted to pay the residue of the purchase money in six annual equal payments.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That fractional sections of the public lands of the United States, either north of the river Ohio, or south of the State of Tennessee, shall, under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, be either sold singly, or by uniting two or more together, any act to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That no fractional sections shall be sold in that manner until after they shall have been offered for sale to the highest bidder in the manner herein after directed.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all the public lands of the United States, the sale of which is authorized by law, may, after they shall have been offered for sale to the highest bidder in quarter sections, as herein after directed, be purchased at the option of the purchaser, either in entire sections, in half sections, or in quarter sections; in which two last cases the sections shall be divided into half sections by lines running due north and south, and the half sections shall be divided into quarter sections by lines running due east and west. And in every case in which a tract of the lands of the United States, as surveyed in conformity with law, shall be necessary to ascertain the boundaries or true contents of the tract purchased, the same shall be done at the expense of the purchaser.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That no interest shall be charged on any instalment which may hereafter become due, in payment of any of the public lands of the United States, wherever situated, and which have been sold in pursuance of the act, intitled "an act to amend the act, intitled "an act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States, in the territory north west of the Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river," or which may hereafter be sold by virtue of that, or of any other act of congress: *Provided*, That such instalments shall be paid on the day on which the same shall become due; but the interest shall be charged and demanded in conformity with the provisions heretofore in force, from the date of the purchase, on each instalment which shall not be paid on the day on which the same shall become due: *Provided however*, That on the instalments which are or may become due before the first day of October next interest shall not be charged thereon in conformity with the provisions heretofore in force from the date of the purchase.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the sections which have been heretofore reserved, and are by this act directed to be sold, also the fractional sections, classified as is by the ninth section of this act directed, and all the other lands of the United States, north of the Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river, shall be offered for sale in quarter sections, to the highest bidder, under the directions of the register of the land office, and of the receiver of public monies, at the places respectively where the land offices are kept, that is to say: the lands in the districts of Chillicothe on the first Monday of May; the lands in the district of Marietta, on the second Monday of May; the lands in the district of Zanesville, on the third Monday of May; the lands in the district of Steubenville, on the second Monday of June; and the lands in the district of Cincinnati, on the first Monday of September. The sales shall remain open at each place no longer than three weeks; the lands which may be thus sold, shall not be sold for less than two dollars per acre and shall in every other respect be sold on the same terms and conditions, as is provided for the sale of lands sold at private sale. And all the

other public lands of the United States, either north of the Ohio, or south of the State of Tennessee which are directed to be sold at public sale, shall be offered for sale to the highest bidder, in quarter sections: *Provided however*, That section number twenty-six, of the third township of the second fractional range, within the grant made by the United States to John Cleves Symmes, on which is erected a mill dam, is hereby granted to Joseph Vanhorne the proprietor of the said dam; and also that section number twenty nine of the second township of the fourth entire range be granted to James Sutton, and also that section number twenty one of the ninth township of the twenty first range be granted to Christian Van Gundy on their payment of the purchase money, agreeably to the provisions made by law for lands sold at private sale.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any of the public lands shall have been surveyed in the manner directed by law, they shall be divided by the secretary of the treasury, into convenient surveying districts, and a deputy surveyor shall, with the approbation of the said secretary, be appointed by the surveyor general for each district, who shall take an oath or affirmation truly and faithfully to perform the duties of his office, and whose duty it shall be to run and mark such lines as may be necessary for subdividing the lands surveyed as aforesaid, into sections, half sections, or quarter sections, as the case may be, to ascertain the true contents of such subdivisions; and to record, in a book to be kept for that purpose, the surveys thus made. The surveyor general shall furnish each deputy surveyor with a copy of the plat of the townships, and fractional parts of townships contained in his district, describing the subdivision thereof, and the marks of the corners. Each deputy surveyor shall be entitled to receive from the purchaser of any tract of land, of which a line or lines shall have been run and marked by him, at the rate of three dollars for every mile thus surveyed and marked, before he shall deliver to him a copy of the plat of such tract stating its contents. The fees payable by virtue of former laws for surveying expenses shall, after the first day of July next, be no longer demandable from, and paid by the purchasers. And no final certificate shall thereafter be given by the register of any land office, to the purchaser of any tract of land, all the lines of which shall not have been run, and the contents ascertained by the surveyor general or his assistants, unless such purchaser shall lodge with the said register a plat of such tract, certified by the district surveyor.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of April next each of the registers and receivers of public monies of the several land offices established by law, either north of the river Ohio, or south of the State of Tennessee, shall, in addition to the commission heretofore allowed, receive one half per cent on all the monies paid for public lands sold in their respective offices, and an annual salary of five hundred dollars, the register and receiver of the land office at Marietta excepted, the annual salary of whom shall be two hundred dollars. And from and after the same day the fees payable by virtue of former laws, to the registers of the several land offices, for the entry of lands and for certificates of monies paid, shall no longer be demandable from, nor paid by the purchasers of public lands. And it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to cause, at least once every year, the books of the officers of the land offices to be examined, and the balance of public monies in the hands of the several receivers of public monies of the offices to be ascertained.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of April next, the fees heretofore payable for patents for lands, shall no longer be paid by the purchasers. And it shall be the duty of every register of a land office, on application of the party, to transmit, by mail, to the register of the treasury, the final certificate granted by such register to the purchaser of any tract of land sold at his office; and it shall be the duty of the register of the treasury, on receiving any such certificate, to obtain and transmit, by mail, to the register of the proper land office, the patent to which such purchaser is entitled; but, in every such instance, the party shall previously pay to the proper deputy post master, the postage accruing on the transmission of such certificate and patent.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the president of the United States shall



have full power to appoint and commission the several registers and receivers of public monies of the land offices established by this act, in the revolts of congress; and their commissions shall continue in force until the end of the session of congress next ensuing such appointment.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That the several superintendents of the public sales directed by this act, shall receive six dollars each, for each day's attendance on the said sales.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That a sum, not exceeding twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for carrying this act into effect; which sum shall be paid out of any unappropriated monies in the treasury.

NATHL. MACON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 26, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

For the relief of the heirs of John Habersham.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury, in settling the accounts of John Habersham, late collector of the port of Savannah, be authorized to allow a charge of one thousand one hundred and eleven dollars and sixteen cents, being the balance of the additional duty of ten per cent, on goods, wares and merchandise imported in foreign ships, but which in the commencement of the execution of the law of one thousand seven hundred and ninety, for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, was not duly collected by him, owing to the distance which deprived him of early instructions from the treasury department; and also the further sum of one thousand dollars being the amount of a draft of Edward Price, factor of the United States for establishing trade with the Creek Indians, for supplies advanced to the said factor, which has not heretofore been credited on his account.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 26, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To repeal a part of the act, intituled "an

act supplementary to the act concerning

Consuls and Vice-Consuls, and for the

further protection of American seamen.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House

of Representatives of the United States of

America, in Congress assembled, That the

ninth section of the act, intituled "an act

supplementary to the act concerning consuls

and vice consuls and for the further

protection of American seamen," passed

the twenty eighth of February, one thousand

eight hundred and three, be, and the same

is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That

all powers of attorney for the transfer of

any stock of the United States, or for

the receipt of interest thereon, executed

in a foreign country, since the thirtieth

day of June one thousand eight hundred

and three, according to the forms in use

at the treasury of the United States prior

to the said thirtieth day of June one thousand

eight hundred and three, shall be

valid to all intents and purposes: any

provision in the aforesaid section hereby

repealed to the contrary notwithstanding.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 27, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

From the National Intelligencer.

The self-styled federalists, after attempt-

ing in vain (by calumny and misrepresentation)

to destroy the popularity of our pa-

triotic chief Magistrate, have of late been

endeavouring by art and intrigue to ef-

fect a division among the friends of the

administration. That attempts were

made during the late session of Congress

to form a party under the banners of a

man (who had long been denounced as

an apostate to the principles he once pro-

fessed) can no longer be doubted: But

fortunately for the cause of republicanism

those intrigues were discovered and

measure taken to counteract them. The

exertions to accomplish an object more dear to them than ever. Every engine has of late been put in motion to excite jealousies and unfounded alarms in the minds of the republicans in the northern states—the cry of what is called *Virginia influence*, is now the order of the day, among the party styling themselves *federalists* and their newly acquired allies "the little band." The nomination of the patriotic Clinton for the office of Vice-President, by a large majority of the Representatives of the people, has been wholly attributed to this pretended influence. But the revolutionary services and uniform patriotism of Governor Clinton, and the high estimation in which he is held by the citizens of his native state, over which he has presided for more than twenty years, are well known to the republicans, in every part of the union, who will it is presumed confer their suffrages on so meritorious a character, notwithstanding the suggestions of disappointed ambition. Even the elevation of the illustrious Jefferson to the head of the government of this country, has been attributed to Virginia influence, when it is well known that the eyes of the republicans in every part of the union had long been fixed on this distinguished patriot, to save his country from the thraldom with which it was threatened; nor has his fellow-citizens been disappointed in the high expectations which they formed in his favor. The administration of Mr. Jefferson will unquestionably form one of the most memorable epochs in the annals of the American history.

As a proof of Virginia influence it has been asserted that most of the persons holding offices under the general government are natives of that state. The falsity of this assertion must appear evident to every person, who is acquainted with the characters who are at the head of the several departments, and who fill the other offices under government. The fact is, that Mr. Madison is almost the only Virginian who holds an office of importance under the administration; and every candid and unprejudiced person so far from censuring, must applaud the discernment of the President in placing at the head of the Department of State, a gentleman whose whole life has been devoted to the service of his country, and whose virtues, patriotism and talents, are universally acknowledged and admired by the republicans in every part of the union.

The enemies of the government, do not confine their intrigues merely in making attempts to excite divisions among its friends, but actually contemplate a dissolution of the union as their dernier resort. That so criminal, and daring a project, should be entertained by any part of our citizens, would a short time since have been hardly credited; of late avowed sentiments, which evince beyond a doubt the real views and designs of this party, at least of its leaders. The patriotism and good sense of the people of this country, will, however, render those vile machinations abortive, and infamy and disgrace would be the reward of those persons, who, to gratify their vindictive malice, and to promote their ambitious views, should dare to make an attempt to dismember the American Republic.

FRANKLIN.

The friends of humanity and of an enlarged policy look with uncommon solicitude to the measures of the legislature of South Carolina, respecting the admission of slaves. It has been affirmed, and we hope truly, that the citizens of that state are hostile to the continuance of the unfortunate act, which, after a long period of virtuous abstinence, opened the avenue to this disgraceful traffic.

If this be a fact, let the voice of the people be expressed, in tones so audible as to rescue their character from the liberal reproach cast upon it. The injury already done cannot be retrieved, but it may be checked; and it may be made to appear to the world that the people of our sister state of South Carolina will not suffer the promotion of the narrow interests of a day to outweigh those of ages. It may be, that our feelings run away with our judgment on this subject, when we hold the opinion that at some future day, unless this great evil be repressed or eradicated, we shall pay, in the blood of our best citizens, the cost of the unfortunate experiment now trying. Would to God we could awaken those most interested to the vigorous prosecution of those measures which can alone save our country from the mournful scenes which bid fair in a neighboring country, to convert one of the fairest regions of the earth into a howling wilderness; and where civilized man has become, from the surrounding contagion, almost a savage.

The address made to the virtue of South Carolina, by the National Legislature cannot, we should think, fall in union with other powerful motives, to arrest all further importation of slaves. The constitutional power of imposing a tax of ten dollars on each imported slave was undisputed; and it was only on the ground of policy that it was forbidden to lay it. The delegates of the state, not-

withstanding their variance of politics, concurred in the assurance that, if congress waded the interposition of their power, the obnoxious law would be repealed. Nor do we believe, had it not been for this assurance, and the confidence it created in the measures of the state legislature, that congress would have borne to lay the tax, and thus to have inflicted a deep wound on the character of a respectable, and in most respects, an enlightened state. We may go further, and declare our belief, that but for this confidence, an amendment would long since have been proposed to the constitution, and have been by this time probably ratified, prohibiting all further importations. Those who may be disposed to entertain doubts of this, need only recollect that no measure has ever occurred in this country which has excited a larger share of indignation, and that in this sentiment men of all political descriptions concurred, and manifested a zeal, which, while its cause continues, can never subside. Let them recollect that the decided interests of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Vermont, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, are hostile to the existence of slavery in any shape whatever; and that Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, and Kentucky are equally averse to new importations. We forbear speaking of Georgia and Tennessee as we are not particularly acquainted with their sentiments on this point.

Did we fully rely on the virtuous feelings of the people of South Carolina, we might touch a chord of interest that ought, we think, of itself to procure a repeal of the odious law. Will not the interest of every existing slave holder, who does not himself engage in the new importations, be deeply impaired by them? In proportion to the number of slaves, according to an inverse ratio, will be their value; and just in proportion to the addition made to the present stock will be the diminution of value. Let the present holders of this species of property only realize this,—and it is as certain as their existence,—and they must perceive that unless they purchase to a considerable extent negroes newly imported, they will in truth be losers.

Nat. Intl.

NEW-YORK, May 23.

From Savannah.—In the Savannah Museum of the 12th inst. the following presentment of the grand jury of the circuit court for the district of Georgia. It will be read with interest, both as it relates to the recent affair of Judge Bowen, and certain alleged practices of armed vessels, said to belong to the French republic.

Georgia, city } May Term, 1804.

We the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court for the district of Georgia, impressed with the dangers that might have arisen to the whole people of Georgia from the inflammatory doctrines, the violent principles and the intemperate conduct which marked the judge of the superior court in the whole circuit from St. Marys to Savannah, had not such conduct been resisted by the mild yet firm, the temperate yet determined Grand Jury of Chatham county; avail ourselves of the opportunity which this meeting affords us to testify the warm approbation which the conduct of that Grand Jury has excited in the minds and feelings of the whole people of the eastern district of Georgia, but there is no form of words which this Grand Jury can command which can sufficiently express the deep abhorrence the bitter indignation which the whole people of the eastern district feel at the conduct of a judge that could be so lost to all sense of the dignity which was due to the law, and so forgetful of all that gratitude which he owed to the people who raised and elevated him to consideration in the state; as to wish to violate those laws which he had sworn to support, to ruin those people whose rights he had been appointed to watch over, and to desolate that country whose guardian he was. We the Grand Jury cannot close this subject, without expressing a fervent hope that the Great Being whose name he did for foul purposes invoke, may touch his heart with true penitence.

We present a most serious grievance the practice of armed vessels, said to be of the French republic, laying in our ports longer than necessary, or by treaty authorized to do; endeavoring to gain information of the sailing of our vessels engaged in lawful trade, with a view to interrupt or capture them, and in one instance laid before us, of their actually having captured within the limits of the United States. We regard such conduct as in the highest degree injurious and insulting to our country, and recommend to the government of the United States, to employ a sufficient naval force, on our coasts, to prevent in future similar aggressions, and we also recommend that the district attorney do ascertain whether there are not now vessels fitting within the ports of this state for the purpose of cruising against the citizens or subjects of countries in friendship with the United States.

The Grand Jury beg leave to tender

them high respect to the hon. judge Johnson, and assure him of the sincere pleasure they feel at meeting in a judicial capacity, a gentleman who, from having been born and bred up in the midst of those people to whom he is to administer the law, is acquainted with their wants, their habits and their opinions.

The Grand Jury return their thanks to the court generally, and request their presentments may be published.

[Signed, &c.]

LAW CASE.

On Thursday and Friday last, a legal question of great curiosity, novelty and importance, was argued in the court of appeals. The name of the case was Stone against Keeling, and the circumstances are as follow:

One Keeling, some thirty or forty years ago, married a woman by whom he had a son. His wife then died, and after the lapse of a few years, he married a lady, who was known by the name of Mrs. Arbuckle.—This lady, at the time of her intermarriage with Mr. Keeling, had another husband who is still living. Mr. Arbuckle and herself, not enjoying domestic happiness, separated, he continuing in the county of Accomack, on the Eastern shore of Virginia, the removing to the county of Princess Anne, where the married Mr. Keeling. Previous to this marriage, Arbuckle had frequently been absent from the state, although his absence had never been so long as to justify the presumption of his death. Two daughters were the fruit of this marriage, and Keeling and his second wife lived happily together until the day of their death. About two years ago Keeling died, leaving a large estate. His son by the first wife is dead, leaving two children, and his daughters by the second wife are married.

Shortly after the death of Keeling, the husbands of his daughters (the appellants in this suit) applied to the county court of Princess Anne for letters of administration on his estate, as being the next of kin to the deceased. This was opposed by the mother and guardian of the children left by Keeling's son, on the ground that the daughters were illegitimate, they being the issue of an illegal and void marriage, and consequently not entitled to any portion of the estate. The county court sustained the objection, and appointed the guardian of the grand-children the administrator. On an appeal to the district court of Suffolk, that court affirmed the judgment of the county court, from which judgment the husbands of the daughters appealed to the court of appeals.

The case chiefly depended on the exposition of a clause in the law of descents, passed in the year 1785, which took effect on the 1st of January, 1787; the clause declares that "the issue of marriages deemed null in law, shall nevertheless be legitimate." By the common law, the children of all illegal marriages, were illegitimate. The question was, whether the common law on that subject was totally or partially altered.

It was contended for the appellants that the legislature intended to change the law entirely, and that the innocent offspring of all illegal marriages were legitimated.

For the appellee it was contended that the legislature only meant to legitimate the issue of such illegal marriages as required an annulling act to make them void, and not such as were absolutely void from beginning: that a marriage with a person already married, was void from the very moment of its being contracted, and that consequently the issue of such illegal marriages were still illegitimate as at common law. It was also urged that the law of 1785, did not apply to this case, as the daughters were born previous to the 1st of Jan. 1787. The reply made to this argument by the appellants' counsel was, that the law operated from the date of the death of the father, and not from the time of the children's birth.

The court on Saturday last unanimously decided, that the common law on this subject was totally changed; that the issue of all illegal marriages were legitimate under the act of 1785; they reversed the judgment of the district court, and directed the administration of the estate to be conferred on the appellants.

[Rich. Eng.]

LONDON, April 11.

Ships are now victualled at Plymouth sufficient to carry 1000 troops. Four ships en suite are also fitting out to carry four black regiments from the West to the East Indies.

The crimes of the merchants at Leghorn, Genoa, Civita Vecchia, Ancona, and other sea-ports on the Mediterranean or Adriatic sea, who have lately been tried by French military commissions, and shot as spies, were, that they had bought up and furnished the English cruisers with provisions.

A new Comet has been discovered by Jean Louis Pons, at the Observatory at Marseilles. It is visible to the naked eye.

April 12.

Dispatches were yesterday received from admiral Sir James Saumarez, at Guernsey. We understand that the

enemy on the opposite coast has made no attempt, or any movement indicating an intention to put to sea. The islands of Guernsey and Jersey are in the most complete state of defence, and our forces in that quarter, both military and naval, are in good health and spirits.

April 14.

We last night received Moniteurs of the 14th and 15th instant. The Police continues to exercise the greatest vigilance and activity in arresting all persons suspected of being concerned in the late conspiracy. Several accused of being the agents and partizans of Georges have been apprehended.

The French government is exerting every art to make the people of France believe that England was the sole author of the plot; and in a recent report to the First Consul, Lemerrier, considered as one of the accomplices of Georges, has made a confession, admitting he was employed by our Government to assassinate Buonaparte. A similar confession has been made by another wretch, called Peter Jean. There is not a man in Europe, except the slaves of the Corsican Despot, that will not, despite the accusation, and abhor the diabolical ingenuity by which these proofs have been brought forward.

Switzerland appears to be in a state of considerable agitation. Some commotions have broken out in the Canton of Zurich, where the people refused to take the usual oaths; accounts from Basle mention, that half the inhabitants of that Canton are in a state of revolt.

A letter from Gottenburgh, dated April 7th, says, "The daring steps the French have taken in arresting emigrants in Germany have caused some sensation in this country, and the execution of the Duke d'Enghien has excited equal surprise and indignation. Accounts received this morning from Stockholm, countenance the expectation that it will not be very long before those powers who have been so very cautious in avoiding the war will take an active part in it.—But certainly the movements of Sweden and Denmark must depend upon those of Russia."

The answers of the ministers of the different powers at Paris to the address of Talleyrand must excite a peculiar interest in this country, which is vilified and calumniated in a manner most undeserved and unexampled. They are all more or less suitable to the character, policy, and independence of their respective court. The minister of Austria states generally that every member of the corps diplomatique must condemn any thing that is done by a diplomatic agent contrary to the laws of nations. The minister of Russia speaks generally to the same effect. The minister of Prussia goes further and writes like a Prefect of one of the United Departments; he says that M. Talleyrand can easily conceive "the whole part which the king his master will take in the entire cessation of so many subjects of alarm for the friends of France." The American minister doubts whether Mr. Drake can have been acting with the approbation of his government. M. Cetto, the Bavarian minister, expresses the utmost indignation that the territories of his master, should have been selected as the rendezvous of intrigue and conspiracy against the tranquillity of France. The Elector of Baden's minister speaks in the same tone. M. d'Hurvas the Spanish minister, and most of the corps diplomatique whether connected with France or not join in reprobating such transactions as those imputed to Mr. Drake. If the letters, &c. ascribed to that envoy be forged, and that they are we entertain not the smallest doubt, we think the calumny ought to be rebutted in some other way.

Victor Couchery, the confidant and accomplice of Pichegru, who is advertised in the official list, was apprehended on the 29th ult. by Citizen Paques, at his place of confinement in Babylon street. The brother of this Couchery is employed at London as the hired calumniator of the French nation in the journal entitled *Le Courier de Londres*. Having been personally prevented by illness from accompanying Pichegru to France, he persuaded his brother to take a part in the plot.

[Moniteur.]

The other persons recently arrested, by the vigilance of the police, are Lemerrier, John Lelan alias Brutus, and Peter Jean, all described in the official proclamation, who are denominated "brigands of Georges's gang." Raoul Armand Gaillard of Rouen, known by the name of St. Vincent; Armand Gaillard his brother; Tamerian, alias Tata, alias Derville, a brigand who escaped when St. Vincent and Armand Gaillard were arrested; Picot Limdelan, alias Beau-mont, who killed himself by a musket shot in the belly; and Charles d'Hosier, who in the disguise of a coachman drove the carriage which was sent to Georges at St. Leon the first of September last, and which conveyed him to Paris.

The ship Magnificent, an English vessel of 74 guns, struck on the Black Rocks on the 25th ult. A part of the crew perished, a part were saved by the boats, and 70 of them landed on Isle Beriquet, where they were made prisoners. Among the





*E. n. Shore General Advertiser.*

**EASTON, Tuesday Morning  
June 5, 1804.**

*New-York, May 24.*

An indiscriminate massacre of all the white French inhabitants at Cape Francois, took place on the 20th of April. In this dreadful carnage which continued for three successive days and nights, the murderers spared not "even the women and children." An embargo was laid on the American vessels in the harbor previous to this work of death; and had not been taken off at the date of our correspondent's letter, which was the 29th.

*May 25.*

The French frigates Dido and Sybille each of 44 guns, from Guadaloupe, where they recently arrived from France with troops, arrived last evening, and anchored at the quarantine ground. The object of their coming here is unknown.

From Capt. O'Brien, from the Streights, arrived last evening, we have received the following particulars:

Major Barney, the American Consul for Sicily, had received dispatches from Mr. Livingston at Paris, enclosing a letter from the First Consul of France (written in his own hand,) to the Commisaire general at Tripoli, demanding the release of the American officers and seamen of the Philadelphia frigate. The dispatches had been forwarded to Syracuse.

On the 6th of Feb. an aid-de-camp of general Berthier arrived at Leghorn from Paris with orders to raise 200,000 rations. On the 7th the French general Verdier, with the said aid-de-camp, visited the vessels in Leghorn and took down their names. Sixteen had been put in a state of requisition, for the purpose of carrying French troops; Their destination was not known, nor was it known at what port they were to embark. It was supposed, however, for Corsica or Elba.

Captain O'Brien has dispatches for government from the American Consul at Gibraltar; and Mr. Tom, passenger in the Shepherdess, has also dispatches from the Consul at Tangier.

*Philadelphia, May 28.*

Capt. Hamburg, of the Packet, left Amsterdam on the 16th of April, at which time, he informs, it was currently reported, that Moreau had been acquitted and released.

The brig Young William, arrived at New-York on Saturday, left Bordeaux on the 13th April, at which time it was reported that Georges had been found dead in his prison, supposed to have poisoned himself. The trial of Moreau had not taken place; neither had the First Consul removed from Paris.

*Rapid increase of Republicanism in the Eastern States.*

**IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.**

Last year both houses of the legislature were decidedly anti-republican, and the anti republican governor was elected by a majority of more than 2,000 votes.

This year the result is not yet certainly known—the parties are nearly equal—but it is believed, if the votes are honestly returned, the republican candidate for governor, and a majority of republicans in the house of representatives will prove to be elected.

**IN MASSACHUSETTS.**

Last year, the anti-republican candidate for governor had upwards of 16,000 majority—this year his majority is about 6,000—being a reduction of about 10,000 in one year. In the legislature, a proportionate change has taken place.

**IN CONNECTICUT.**

Last year, the anti-republican governor had 6,304 majority—this year his majority is but 4,676—a reduction in one year, 2,228!—In the assembly a relative reformation has been effected.

In RHODE-ISLAND and VERMONT, where the republicans already had majorities, those majorities are continually increasing in numbers and strength.

In NEW-YORK, notwithstanding the schism which existed there, Judge Lewis has a majority of upwards of 8,000: at the last election of governor Clinton, his majority was but little more than 3,000. That state has now elected fifteen republicans, and but two anti-republican representatives to congress; whereas at the election before this, the choice but twelve republicans and five anti-republicans.

It appears at present more than probable, that in one year from this time there will not be in the Union one anti-republican state!

*T. T. A.*

*Columbia, (S. C.) 14th May.*

The amendment to the constitution of the United States was agreed to, 22 votes to 9 in the senate.

15th May—Agreed to in the house of representatives, 65 votes to 25.

*Norfolk, May 29.*

On Thursday last Thomas Logwood was tried before the federal court on one indictment, for counterfeiting bank notes. The jury immediately returned with the verdict guilty. An attempt, however, was making yesterday, to quash the indictment. [Rich. pap.]

By a person who left Currituck, in N. Carolina, on Friday last, we are told, that the court house, jail and clerk's office in that county, with all the books and papers, were totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday last. There was a store kept by Messrs. Marchant & Schurr, under the court-house, which, with a considerable quantity of goods, was also destroyed. Mr. Land's tavern, opposite, was saved with great difficulty. It is the general opinion, that the place was designedly set on fire.

During the year 1803, in the Russian Empire were born 690,385 male children, and 613,486 girls; 681,374 persons of both sexes died during the same year, and the births exceeded therefore the deaths by 516,097; 223,037 marriages were concluded. Among the deaths are mentioned, 2089 individuals between 90 and 95, 1168 between 85 and 100, 360 between 100 and 105, 66 between 104 and 110, 28 between 110 and 115, 13 between 115, and 120, 7 between 120 and 125, 4 between 125 and 130, and 1 near 140 years of age.

*Another Suicide*—A young man of genteel and fashionable appearance, by the name of Thompson, we blush for the frailty of human nature to say, it, attempted, about 11 o'clock, on 25th ult. in his chamber at Mr. Bryden's, and with fatal success, the desperate act of suicide.—There is some obscurity attending the supposed causes which led him to this unexpiable libel upon his maker. Suffice it to say, that we understand he was a native of Santa Croix, where he once had a large and complete patrimony, and whether he lost it through the villainy of false friends or by dissipation and vice we know not, but he appears at all events have been under pecuniary embarrassments. He arrived a few days since from Philadelphia, probably to fly from his creditors, and was arrested here yesterday by their orders. Not being able to obtain security, and seeing a prison, and what appeared to his mind the most indelible disgrace, await him, he begged the officer who had him in custody to let him go up to his chamber for a few minutes, where the report of a pistol soon announced the object of his visit. The ball entered his right ear in a direction downward; and though not dead when this was written, he's gone, we're told, beyond redemption. *Fed Gaz.*

#### ATROCIOUS MURDERERS!

On the 6th of March, a gentleman was accosted in the street St. Martin, at Paris, by a beautiful little girl, about six years of age. She was covered with rags, and told him that her mother was dying for want, in the fifth floor of a house in the same street, and that for herself she had not a morsel for forty-eight hours. Touched with compassion, the gentleman said he would follow her home, and if he found her story true, relieve her and her mother. On entering the room, he saw a woman lying on a bed, or some straw, instead of a mattress. Her looks and voice seemed to confirm the story of the child. In taking his purse from his pocket, it fell down by accident on the floor; stooping to take it up, he saw clearly a man under the bed. Alarmed, but without losing his presence of mind, he said—"Good woman, here are four crowns; I have no more upon me, but let your child accompany me home, I will give her twenty more." Instead of returning to his lodgings, he took the child to a Police commissary, where, after some examination, she acknowledged that the person under the bed was her father, and that within the last fortnight, during which they had lodged in the street St. Martin, six persons had been stabbed by him, plundered, and stripped; that two corpses had been carried out by him after dark, some nights before, & thrown into the river, but that four corpses yet remained in the closet behind the bed. The police commissary, with the gentleman, and some *gens d'armes*, went immediately to the house, but they found nothing but the four corpses in the closet. The man and woman were gone, and have not since been heard of. In consequence of the discovery made by the child, six former lodgings of this cruel couple have been traced, where according to her report, and several other circumstances within the knowledge of the police, during the last winter, no less than 22 persons of both sexes are supposed to have been murdered by them. It was the custom for the woman, as from gratitude, to take hold of her benefactors' hands, and draw them to her lips as the lay in bed, when the man stole behind and stabbed them through their backs. Madam Morat has taken the child under her protection, and pays for her education.

#### NEW SERIES OF Federal Misrepresentations. No. IX.

The following declarations are made in the Charleston Courier, on the credit of a Washington correspondent.

1. "By the last mail we learn that the frigate United States, on being moved down the river, proved leaky."
  2. "That a survey was had upon her, and that the frigate United States has been pronounced unfit for sea."
  3. "Commodore Barron's flag has been removed to the Essex."
  4. "She has also suffered (tho' in a less degree) from having lain so long in the Virginia mud, and has been ordered for repair to Norfolk."
- We content ourselves with assuring our readers that the above declarations are destitute of truth.

**MARRIED**—On the 23d ult. Charles Goldsborough, Esq. of Shoal Creek, to Miss Sarah Goldsborough, daughter of the late Charles Goldsborough, of Horns-Point, Dorchester county.

agreeably to previous notice, a number of the Democratic Republicans of Talbot County, convened on Tuesday the 15th inst. at Easton, for the purpose of electing a committee of four persons from this county to meet the committee from Caroline County and the First District of Dorchester County, at Denton, on Wednesday the 20th of June next, in order to fix on, and recommend to the voters of the Eighth District, a proper person to serve as Elector for President and Vice President of the United States. At a few minutes after 3 o'clock, a large number attended from the different districts of the County, William Meluy, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and Thomas Perrin Smith, Secretary—the business for which they were convened being opened and freely discussed, it was moved and seconded, that the attending gentlemen from each district of the County should nominate such characters as they might think proper; and the attending members proceeded to ballot for a committee—when upon counting the ballots the following gentlemen were found to have the largest number of votes:

James Nabb,  
Thomas Perrin Smith,  
William Bowers, and  
Samuel Stevens, junr.

who were declared duly elected. Resolved, That the proceedings of this committee be published in the Republican Star, for four weeks, in order that the committees of Caroline and the First District of Dorchester County may be notified to meet them at Denton, on Wednesday the 20th of June next, for the purpose above mentioned; and that this committee repair there with full powers to act on the part of Talbot County.

WILLIAM MELUY, Chairman,  
Attest, THS. PERRIN SMITH, Sec'y.  
Easton, May 15, 1804.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Citizens of Kent and Queen-Anne's Counties, are respectfully informed that Dr. WILLIAM GLAVES, offers himself as a candidate for an Elector of President and Vice-President of United States, at the ensuing election.  
June 5, 1804. 3

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscribers to the STAR, who receive their Paper's by the Caroline Mail, are respectfully informed that the EDITOR will attend at Denton, in said County, on TUESDAY the 19th instant, in order to receive the amount of Subscriptions due him—where such as are indebted will please to attend.  
Easton, June 5, 1804.

The Stockholders of the Union Bank of Maryland, who have obtained shares on proxies, are respectfully requested to come forward and make the necessary transfers in order to expedite the opening of the business of the Bank.  
May 19.

**Coach and Pair of Horses.**  
To be sold at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 19th instant, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, at the house of Mr. LOWE in Easton, A GENTLE COACH, AND A Pair of Young Bay HORSES, Well broke to the Harness and warranted Sound.

Attendance will be given, and the conditions of Sale (in which a reasonable credit will be allowed) will be then made known.  
June 5, 1804. 3

**For Sale.**  
A SMALL convenient well-finished House, and Lot, with all necessary out-Houses, situate on Harrison-street, and fronting 45 feet—at present occupied by Mr. Edward Markland—Also, an unimproved Lot adjoining the same, fronting 38 feet on Dover-street. The two Lots are subject to a yearly ground rent of four dollars. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber.  
JACOB LOCKERMAN.  
Easton, June 5, 1804. 11

#### Mediterranean Passports.

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

Department of State, 23d of May, 1804.

The printers of the laws of the United States are requested to insert the above in their Gazettes twice a week for the space of six months, and the collectors of the Customs to keep copies of it posted up in their offices.  
June 5.

#### CAUTION.

THE public are cautioned against taking an assignment of a Note of hand given by the Subscriber, some time in May last, to a certain Thomas Dudley of Talbot County, for One Hundred Pounds, as I am determined to pay no part of said Note.

HENRY KENTON.  
Caroline, June 4, 1804. 39

#### VALUABLE PROPERTY For Sale at Public Auction.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Hon. the Chancellor of this State, will be offered for sale on the premises, on Monday the 2d day of August next, if fair, (if not the next fair day) part of a tract or tracts of land called Dover and Dover Marsh or Lower Dover, laying on Choptank River in Talbot County; being part of the estate of John Winn Harrison, deceased.—The land will be divided into lots of about fifty acres, more or less; a plat of which will be shown at the time of sale, or may be seen before, by applying to the subscriber. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and the land sold on a credit of 12 months, the purchasers giving bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee.  
June 5, 1804. 9

#### IN CHANCERY,

MAY 25, 1804.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition of William Boone, of Caroline county, praying the benefit of the act "for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors," passed at the last Session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said William Boone hath resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act.—It is thereupon by the Chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said William Boone, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in a newspaper of Easton three weeks successively, before the end of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office, at ten o'clock, on the 13th day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be Trustee for their benefit, on the said William Boone then and there taking the oath prescribed, for delivering up his property.

Tell, SAMUEL H. HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.  
June 5, 1804. 3

#### IN CHANCERY,

MAY 25, 1804.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of William Crawford of Caroline county, praying the Benefit of the Act, "for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors," passed at the last Session on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition; and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said William Crawford hath resided in the State of Maryland, the two last years preceding the passage of the said act. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said William Crawford, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some Easton newspaper, three weeks successively before the last day of June. Give notice to his Creditors, to appear in the Chancery Office, at ten o'clock on the thirteenth day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit on the said William Crawford's, then and there taking the oath prescribed, for delivering up his property.

Tell, SAMUEL H. HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.  
June 5, 1804. 3

#### NOTICE.

WAS committed to the goal of Kent County, on Friday the 1st day of June inst. as a Run-away, a Negro Man who calls himself STANDLEY, he is about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a yellow complexion. Had on a wool hat half worn, an old round blue jacket, a hemplinen shirt and trousers, and no shoes.—Standley says, he run-away from a Mr. Joseph Beard of Annapolis, and belongs to the heirs of William Hambleton late of Queen-Anne's County, which John Hambleton of Harford County is guardian to, if he is not released, he will be sold for his fees according to law.

WM. MOFFETT, Sheriff.  
June 3, 1804. 3

Just received and for sale by the Subscriber,

Dr. JOHN MACE'S  
HEALTH-PRESERVING PILLS,

AND  
ANTI-BILIOUS TINCTURE,

For preserving Health in general, and preventing the Disorders of warm Climates, and warm Seasons: such as the Cholera Morbida, Lax, Dysentery or Flux, Sickness of the Stomach and Overflow of Bile, Ague and Fever, Bilious or Yellow Fever, Inflammation and Obstruction of the Liver, Bilious Pleurisy, Bilious Head-ache, and Jaundice or Yellowness of the skin, &c. &c.

"Nothing is so useful in preserving Health, and producing long Life, as frequent and moderate Purging."

LORD BACON.

TO preserve health, and to prolong life, is the wish and ought to be the object of every human being. It is, however, to be lamented, that physicians have not yet pointed out any successful method of answering these purposes. They have, it is true, recommended a proper attention to diet, exercise, bathing, sleeping, rising, walking, riding, standing, sitting, using tea instead of air! &c. with a variety of other prescriptions, the employment of which would make a profection that would take up the whole time of life. Hence these directions, setting aside the impertinence of many of them, are useless to those engaged in labor and business, and those oppressed by want and poverty; and therefore it becomes necessary to pursue some method that can be conveniently employed by every individual, in every circumstance. This method consists in "frequent and moderate purging," and is not only founded upon the authority of Lord Bacon, the greatest of philosophers, but also upon the most correct reasoning, as well as experience. But it is not every kind of purging medicine that will answer the purpose; mercury, and such other violent and harsh remedies, however useful they may be for the cure of different diseases, will be found dangerous in preserving health, and will generally do much more harm than good. The purging medicine to be used must be of such a kind, that it will empty the bowels effectually, and with ease, of the bile and filth which collect in them; and lay the foundation of almost every disease to which the human body is subject; & at the same time it must be such, that every person of every trade, business or occupation, may use it without ceasing from their employment, and without making any alteration in their diet or drink. The pills which I have invented and prepared are exactly suited to these purposes. If it were not for extending this piece to too great a length, I might here introduce many testimonials from persons who have tried them, to prove their extraordinary virtues; but the following certificate from the Rev. Mr. Chambers, now a minister on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, will be sufficient.

"March 29, 1804.

"DEAR SIR,  
At your request, I send you these lines to acquaint you with the good effects I have experienced from using your pills. I was affected with burning of my hands and feet, feverishness, and discharges of much bile, and a great drowsiness, which attended me for eight or nine years. When I came into Caroline county last year, I was recommended by Captain William Frazier to try your pills, which he said had prevented him from bilious complaints, to which he was subject. I accordingly tried them, and through God they were made a great blessing to me. They discharged the bilious matter with great ease, left the bowels in a very easy state, abated my fevers, gave me a good appetite, and though in the decline of life, they restored my constitution in a great measure.—I recommend them to the public in general, as the best medicine that I ever tried for the prevention of bilious complaints. EPHRAIM CHAMBERS.

"Doctor MACE."  
He has on hand as usual a large and general supply of Genuine Drugs, Perfumes, Spices, Dyes, and Patent Medicines of every description. All of which he will dispose of at the most reduced prices.

JOHN STEVENS, Junr.  
Easton, June 5, 1804. 11



## Spello's Fount.

WAS I RIGHT OR WAS I NOT?

WAS I right or was I not?

Tell me girls, and tell me true,  
You, I mean, who've husbands got,  
Was I wrong to do so too?

No—I'm sure to die a maid  
Nether was meant to be my lot;  
HYMEN call'd and I obey'd,  
Was I right or was I not?

When the youth that pleas'd my mind,  
Told his love in language sweet,  
Could I see him fond and kind,  
Sigh and languish at my feet?

No, no, no, it was in vain,  
Frowns and threats were quite forgot;  
Soon at Church I eas'd his pain,  
Was I right or was I not?

This I know, a single life,  
Never was design'd for me;  
No, no, no, 'tis nought but strife,  
That you surely will agree.

Girl's get married—that's your plan,  
Cupid will assist the plot;  
Then, like me, secure your man—  
Was I right or was I not?

On the Election of MORGAN LEWIS, Esq.

Mild be our joys—hush'd be our anxious  
cares;  
Our country's free'd a second time from  
fears.

Review with thanks what Providence  
has done;

Genius revives in him, her darling son;  
Attempts are vain to fligmatize his  
name,

Nor Fashion dare inflict her deadly pain.  
Let every PATRIOT view the victory  
won,

Expel his fears, each true Columbian  
son,

With voices loud, the virtuous raise  
on high,

In rapturous plaudits ring the vault'd  
sky,

Support his cause, or with it—freely  
die!

From the ADVOCATE.

TO THE LADIES.

LADIES! upon my life,

I want a wife,

And cannot get one!

'Tis wondrous strange—but true;

Therefore I do appeal to you—

Say—what must be done?

Your answer kind I'll seek,

In newspaper next week—

So—as faith my cousin Bridget—

I am, sincerely, yours,

DICK FIDGET.

THE TEA TREE.

From a Poetical introduction to the study  
of Botany, by Frances Arabella Row-  
den.

Breathe sweet perfumes to scent the bal-  
my air;

Be China's plant, gay sylphs, your fa-  
vorite care;

Let smiling love lurk in its silken cells,  
Sport with its leaves, or seek its storer  
bells;

And ere the scorching sun exerts his  
power

Pluck, with your rosy hands, each open-  
ing flower;

Next with nice taste, select the painted  
jars,

Place the rich store within your fairy  
cars;

Bear on your silver plumes, across the  
sea,

To British beauty, the Imperial Tea.

Then some fair maid the enlivening  
draught distill,

And guides with careful hand, the bub-  
bling rills;

With graceful air the empty cup supplies,  
While smiles of rapture lighten in her  
eyes;

To her charm'd guests she bows with  
modest ease,

And shows her dearest pleasure is to  
please,

As crowds of Beaux around her alter  
stand,

Sipping the nectar from her ivory hand,  
Gay mirth, fantastic plays her sportive  
wiles,

And social converse on her labor smiles  
rests.

The following is given in a late London  
publication, as the production of John Ed-  
mund Harwood, at present of the New-  
York theatre.

A HYMN,

Written after a storm at Sea.

FATHER of Heaven! to thee we raise,  
Marked by thy kind peculiar care;

Our songs of thankfulness and praise;  
To the ascends the grateful prayer.

Thou did'st direct the gentlest breath,  
That o'er the sleeping waters stole;

Thine is the dreadful voice of death,  
In which thy angry thunders roll.

Father of all, 'tis thine to give,  
Not what our erring prayers demand;

With joy thy blessings we receive,  
And bow in humble thank thy hand.

FROM THE CENTINEL.

A FRAGMENT.

"This world is a prison in every ref-  
pect,  
Whose walls are the heavens in com-  
mon;  
The jailer is sin—the prisoners men,  
And the fetters are nothing but wo-  
men."

Scarcely had I read thus far, when the  
remembrance of my own sufferings, re-  
turned with double violence. Hitherto  
they had been lock'd in the innermost  
recesses of my own breast; I now re-  
solved to give them vent. The fun had  
not yet gain'd its meridian height, but  
I wish'd he had already set; with the  
impatience of a true lover, I anxiously  
waited for the evening's approach; I  
watch'd through the day the lazy clock,  
and was almost induced to advance the  
hands to hasten the much wish'd for mo-  
ment. At length arrived. The secret  
forebodings of my mind had already in-  
formed me, that the events of that night  
would render me completely happy, or  
make me the most wretched of man-  
kind; with the familiarity of an old ac-  
quaintance, I entered her door, omit-  
ting to announce my approach, Judge  
my surprise. I found her in the arms  
of — Gracious heaven, I ex-  
claimed, endeavoring to find the outer  
door; support me through this trial, do  
with me then as thou see'st fit. The  
glorious orb of night had just risen in full  
splendor; the twinkling stars were be-  
ginning to unfold their beauties in the  
firmament; all nature smil'd around  
me; each countenance that I saw bore  
the marks of gaiety, of happiness—I alone  
miserable. O most lovely, most en-  
chanting girl—why was you form'd so  
fair—O goddess of nature; if e'er thou  
condescend to listen to the prayer of mor-  
tals, O tell me why hast thou lavished  
on her all thy choicest gifts, as if intent  
to show what could be done? All, all,  
you have bestowed on her—

"Nature in her has her whole self out-  
done,  
"And robs the sex to crowd them in-  
to one."

But hold, is she not false? And art not  
thou who form'd her the cause? O no  
—who could behold thee without ad-  
miration? who listen to thy artless tale  
and feel other sensations than those of  
virtuous love? Just gods—ye who di-  
rect our every action, judge of the sin-  
cerity of my attachment. Who can now  
describe my feelings, or calm the rag-  
ing torments of my breast? who can  
administer the balm of comfort to my  
sick heart, or give consolation to the  
wretched?

Scarcely had I spoken thus, when I dis-  
covered I had involuntarily wandered to  
the banks of Paffaick. At that instant  
I resolved to end my suffering—fly to  
the throne of mercy—to the residence of  
the good, "from whence no traveller  
returns." But have I power over my  
own life? Certainly I have not. O  
lovely girl, why wast thou false? why  
did my throbbing heart teach me to be-  
lieve my love returned? why did thy in-  
fatigable smiles, aided by the irresistible  
power of thy all conquering eyes, im-  
press me with a belief I was the happy  
man. You surely are no coquette—  
You never could trifle with the affec-  
tions of another. 'Tis impossible! how  
then was I deceived. Perhaps I  
dream—O no, the conflicting passions  
of my bosom teach me, 'tis no illusion—  
but a dreadful reality. Every idea of  
exalted happiness, which my youthful  
imagination had fondly anticipated has  
now vanished from me, forever. "The  
bubble's burst." No alternative remains,  
but to leave the place—where I once en-  
joy'd happiness nearly celestial. Each  
moment of my present misery, brings  
to recollection, pleasures which destroy  
my peace, and must be blotted from my  
memory.

Come sympathetic friend, draw near  
And drop for me a pitying tear;  
Compell'd to leave you and to bid adieu  
To love, to friendship, happiness and  
you;  
Retirement seek, in Carolina's plains,  
There end my sufferings, or endure  
my pains.

G. B.

A dispute happening between two offi-  
cers on board a vessel, whose crew was a  
mixture of English and Irish, the officer,  
who was partial to the latter country,  
asserted, that the lower class of English  
did not inherit that quickness of intellect  
which the Irish possessed; and a bet hav-  
ing taken place upon the subject, it was  
to be decided by the answer which each  
countryman gave to a question that was  
proposed. The question was first pro-  
posed to the English sailor, and it was,  
"what would he take to go aloft blind-  
fold in a hard gale?" "I would take a  
month's pay," replied the fellow. "And  
you Paddy," enquired the other officer,  
turning to him, "what would you take?"  
"why, my dear honey," replied he, "I  
would, indeed, take very full hold."

A Bon Mot of Mr. Foote.

Foote being asked what he thought of  
Sir B. Keith's appointment to the go-

vernment of Jamaica, replied, "What  
do I think?—I think that the Irish take  
us all in, and the Scots turn us all out."

A corps is proposed to be formed by  
the *four maitres* of the Metropolis composed  
of Printers, and officered by Editors, who  
are peculiarly well skilled in heading co-  
lumns.

WANTS TO PURCHASE,

A FEW LIKELY

YOUNG SLAVES.

TO avoid unnecessary application;  
none need apply who have Slaves  
to dispose of above the age of twenty-  
eight, or for a term of years—apply to  
the Subscriber's at Mr. Lowe's tavern.  
A few lines directed to them will be at-  
tended to.

F. SURGET,

CHARLES BOSLEY.

Easton, May 29, 1804. 39

IN CHANCERY,

MAY 14th, 1804.

ON application to the Chancellor by  
petition in writing of DANIEL  
KNOCK of Kent County, praying the  
benefit of the "Act for the relief of sun-  
dry Insolvent Debtors," passed at the last  
session on the terms therein-mentioned,  
and a schedule of his property and a list  
of his creditors on oath, so far as he can  
ascertain the same, being annexed to his  
petition, and the Chancellor being satis-  
fied by competent testimony, that the  
said Daniel Knock, hath resided in the  
State of Maryland the two last years pre-  
ceding the passage of the said Act. It is  
thereupon adjudged, and ordered, that  
the said Daniel Knock, by causing a copy  
of this order to be inserted in an Easton  
newspaper three times before the twen-  
ty-second day of June next. Give notice  
to his Creditors to appear in the  
Chancery-Office, at ten o'clock on the  
third day of July next, for the purpose  
of recommending some person to be trust-  
ee for their benefit, on the said Daniel  
Knock's, then and there taking the oath  
prescribed for delivering up his prop-  
erty.

Tell,

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

May 29, 1804. 3

IN CHANCERY,

MAY 26th, 1804.

ON application to the Chancellor by  
petition in writing of Charles Gul-  
ley of Talbot County, praying the Ben-  
efit of the Act, "for the relief of sun-  
dry Insolvent Debtors," passed at the last  
session on the terms therein-mentioned,  
and a schedule of his property, and a list  
of his creditors on oath, so far as he can  
ascertain the same being annexed to his  
petition, and the Chancellor being satis-  
fied by competent testimony, that the  
said Charles Gulley, hath resided in the  
State of Maryland, the two last years  
preceding the passage of the said Act. It  
is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that  
the said Charles Gulley, by causing a copy  
of this order to be inserted in an Easton  
newspaper three times before the 25th  
day of June next. Give notice to his  
creditors to appear in the Chancery-Of-  
fice, at ten o'clock on the seventeenth  
day of July next, for the purpose of re-  
commending some person to be trustee  
for their benefit, on the said Charles Gul-  
ley's, then and there taking the oath  
prescribed, for delivering up his property.

Tell,

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

May 29, 1804. 3

100 Dollars Reward

FOR apprehending negro ROBBIN,  
who ran away from Dorsey's Forge,  
near the city of Baltimore, on Wednes-  
day the 1st ult. a very black fellow, about  
6 feet high, short curly hair, which he  
wears seldom combed; rather of a thin vi-  
lage, has a set of teeth; broad shouldered  
and tapers gradually downwards; his  
right leg formerly has been very sore, and  
retains the scar on the shin bone. In-  
deed they have both been very sore; but  
the right one much worse than the left.  
He is fond of strong drink, and after  
drinking is very apt to stammer or flut-  
ter when he speaks, though he speaks  
low and slow. He has been accustomed  
to working in the Forge, and is not a bad  
fineryman, and can handle iron tolerably  
well. His clothing when he went away  
was, a country mixed furred cloth jacket,  
a pair of new ditto breeches, a pair blue  
furred stockings, of snabrig shirt, coarse  
shoes and hat; but as he is a notorious,  
artful villain, he will probably change his  
dress and obtain a pass.

I will give the above reward, includ-  
ing what the law allows, for apprehend-  
ing and securing said fellow, and reason-  
able expenses if brought home.

ALLEN DORSEY, Manager  
At Dorsey's Forge.

N. B. The said fellow took with him  
a light mixed cloth coat, a yellow jacket,  
and a pair of striped pantaloons.

\* All persons are forewarned from  
harboring or carrying off said runaway.  
The printers in the different cities  
and towns in the United States are re-  
spectfully requested to give the preceding  
an insertion in their respective papers.

March 2.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the Commissioners of the  
Tax for Talbot County, will meet  
at the Court-House in Easton, on Mon-  
day the 6th day of June next, and con-  
tinue to sit twenty days thereafter, if ne-  
cessary, for the purpose of hearing ap-  
peals, and making such alterations in the  
assessment of property as may be requir-  
ed according to law.

By Order,

THOS. BANNING, Clerk.

May 29, 1804. 3

N O T I C E.

A hoghead of Tobacco,

Marked (A. P. No. 51.)

IS now in Emerson's Ware-House,  
which has been there, for ten or 12  
years—supposed to contain 6 or 7 hun-  
dred weight. The owner of said hog-  
head of Tobacco, is desirous to come pay  
charges and take it away, or the same  
will be sold at public sale on the third  
Monday in July next. By order of the  
Levy Court of Talbot County, and sold  
by

BENJAMIN BENNY, Inspector  
of Emerson's Ware-House.

May 29, 1804. 3

Was Committed

TO the Goal of Baltimore County,  
as a Run-away, on the 21st Feb.  
last, a Negro Woman who calls herself  
MILLY THOMAS; she is about 38  
or 40 years old—5 feet 4 inches high,  
and of a brown complexion. She says  
she did belong to Mr. William Briscoe,  
of Charles County, in the State of Ma-  
ryland. If her owner does not release  
her, she will be sold for her goal fees,  
according to law.

THOMAS BAILEY, Sheriff  
of Baltimore County.

Baltimore, May 29, 1804. 8

NOTICE.

The subscriber having established himself  
in the

GROCERY BUSINESS,

IN BALTIMORE.

Inform his Friends and the Public, that  
he will at all times keep on hand,

A General Assortment of

Liquors, Sugar, Coffee, Mo-  
lasses, Tea, Chocolate, Candles, Powder  
and Shot, Pepper, Allspice, Copperas,  
Madder, Cotton, Castings, &c. &c. &c.  
All of which he will sell on a small pro-  
fit for Cash, or acceptances in town—  
He also informs his acquaintances on the  
Eastern Shore, that he will transact Bu-  
siness on Commission, receive Grain on  
Storage, &c.

WM. HASLETT,

Corner of Pratt and South Street.

Baltimore, May 29, 1804. 301

The Vestry of Chester Parish

IN Kent County, Maryland, from the  
Parish being vacant, are anxious to  
employ a Rector to officiate therein;—  
They are now engaged in getting sub-  
scriptions for the support of a Minister  
for the said Parish, and expect that they  
will be able to get subscribed from 600  
to 800 Dollars, and the perquisites be-  
sides will be considerable—NOTICE is  
therefore given, that applications will be  
attended to by the Vestry, if made to the  
subscriber, living in Chester town.

By order of the Vestry.

RICHARD BARKOLL, Reg.  
of Chester Parish.

Hackney Stage to Hire.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of  
informing the Citizens of Talbot  
County, and the public in general, that  
he has a Light Stage and Horses, which  
he intends holding in readiness for such  
as may wish to hire, by the day or jour-  
ney. He intends running it to Aikens's  
Ferry once a week, every Thursday mor-  
ning—to commence running on Thurs-  
day the 24th inst. and return the same  
evening, so that persons going or coming  
from the lower Counties, may depend  
on a passage by applying either at his  
house in Easton, or at the Ferry.

Horses and Carriages to hire as  
usual.

N. B. Mrs. Holmes has on hand a  
number of Ladies Bonnets, of the new-  
est fashions; and will thankfully receive  
the orders of such Ladies as may think  
proper to employ her.

JAMES HOLMES.

Easton, May 15, 1804. 11

For Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell the prop-  
erty he now occupies—containing  
about 275 acres—40 of which is wood-  
land, situated in an agreeable neigh-  
borhood, nine miles from Chester town—  
There is on the premises a dwelling house  
four rooms below—two above, with other  
convenient out buildings an apple or-  
chard, &c. There will be town 100  
bushels or more of wheat, and possession  
given the 1st of January next.

Stock and farming utensils of all kind  
may be had at the option of the purcha-  
ser. Any person desirous to treat for  
the same, may know the terms by apply-  
ing to

HENRY RINGGOLD.

Kent County, March 10, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE Sale of the late Col. JAMES  
BRICE's Lands in Cecil county,  
advertised for the 23d of May next, is  
postponed till the 8th day of October  
next.

NICHOLAS CARROLL,  
NICHOLAS BRICE,

The Sale of the Personal Property is  
also postponed till the 8th of October  
next.

N. BRICE, Admr. of J. B.

Baltimore, April 20, 1804. 3

Printing & Writing Paper.

Just received at the

STAR-OFFICE, AND BOOK-STORE,  
A fresh supply of the Best

PRINTING AND WRITING-PAPER.

May 15, 1804.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A NEGRO MAN,

FOR the remainder of the year—  
who can be recommended for his  
honesty and sobriety.—Apply to the  
Editor of the Star.  
April 10.

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE

EASTON BOOK-STORE,

BIBLES, Prayer-Books, Testaments,  
Psalms—Universal, Columbian,  
Webster's & Dilworth's Spelling Books;  
and a general assortment of Grammar's,  
Arithmetic's, and School-Books—Also,  
Blank-Books, and Writing-Paper.

Star-Office, May 8, 1804.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

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

CHARLES GIBSON.

April 10, 1804. 3

For Sale,

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

JOHN CAMPBELL.

January 31, 1804. 11  
BLANKS, HANDBILLS, &c.  
Printed in the neatest manner, and on the  
shortest notice, at the STAR-OFFICE.—  
Orders from a distance punctually attended  
to; and the same regularly forwarded.

WANTED,

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

B L A N K S

FOR SALE,  
AT THE STAR OFFICE.

C A S H  
WILL BE GIVEN FOR CLEAN  
LINEN RAGS.  
AT THE STAR OFFICE.





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

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

## COURT-MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, New Orleans, February 18, 1864.

### GENERAL ORDERS.

A general court martial under the orders of the secretary of war, was convened at Fredericktown (Md.) on the 21st of November, and continued its session until the 6th of December. This court was composed of the following officers, viz:

President—Colonel Berbeck.

Members—Lieut. col. Freeman, Major Mac Rea, Capt. Bruff, Captain Read, Captain Still, Captain Freeman, Capt. McCullen, Captain Boone, Captain Beall, Captain Saunders, Lieut. Osborne, Judge Advocate—Lieutenant House.

Colonel Thomas Butler of the second regiment of infantry, was arraigned before this tribunal on the following charges, viz:

Disobedience of order and neglect of duty.

### Specifications.

1st—For disobedience of the general order of the 30th of April, 1861, regulating the uniform of the hair, as will appear from the said order, and his (the colonel's) correspondence with the commanding general during the month of May last.

2d—For disobedience of the orders of the president of the United States, communicated to him through the regular constitutional channel, the inspector of the army, on the 9th of April, 25th of May, and the 8th of June 1862, as will appear from the letters of the colonel addressed to the secretary of war, the 8th May, 1862, and to the commanding general, the 7th and 9th of August, 1862, and by other testimony.

3d—For neglect of duty in not descending the Mississippi to take command of Fort Adams and organize the troops agreeably to the peace establishment, but proceeded to Pittsburg with a military command on his private business and without permission, as will also appear from the correspondence before referred to, and other testimony.

To these charges the colonel plead *not guilty*, and the court having examined the testimony produced, and heard the prisoner on his defence, after mature deliberation, delivered the following sentence, viz:

"That the prisoner is guilty of disobedience to the general order of the 30th of April, 1861, and taking into consideration his long and faithful services, and his general character as an officer, do sentence him under the 5th article of the 2d section of the rules and articles of war, to be reprimanded in general orders.

"The court are also of opinion, after due investigation, that the prisoner is not guilty of the 2d and 3d specifications, that he did according to the true intent and meaning of the orders of the 9th of April, 25th of May, and 8th of June, 1862, faithfully perform his duty, and do therefore acquit him."

The general is induced, by his respect for this tribunal, and by considerations of expediency, in relation to the public service, and he hereby commands the prisoner to confirm the cut of his hair to the order of the 30th of April, 1861, to resume his sword, and join his regiment in this city without delay.

In conformity to this sentence of the general court martial, the general would feel happy could he add his approbation of the proceedings submitted to him; but after the most patient examination, he finds this irreconcilable to his ideas of justice and of duty, and in justification of his conduct he thinks proper to align his profession, the consideration of which direct his judgment—the misguided sympathies of the public in personal concerns particularly, are as common as false alarms, and their effects are sometimes more extensive and pernicious; in the case which gives birth to these remarks, we have seen much pains taken and great art employed, to pervert the current of justice, to vindicate an act of subordination and to exculpate a military offender, at the expense of every delicate

regard for character, and even of truth itself. It is difficult to resist the torrent of popular opinion, as it is easy to excite our sensibilities by the cry of persecution, the war worn veteran dragged by the iron hand of despotism, while in vain he pleads his long services, his meritorious deeds, his scars, grey hairs, hardships and sufferings, exhibits a spectacle to the eye and to the mind, which stifles candid enquiry, and interests the general affections of the human breast.

It would seem that this court, deluded by artifice and beguiled by the ingenious sophistry of the colonel's defence, have suffered their attention to be diverted from the true question on which they were to decide, and permit the best faculties of the mind to inlist on the side of error, and intemperance; an amiable but dangerous infirmity, which can alone account for the prisoner's acquittal from the charge of disobedience of orders and neglect of duty, or excuse the conduct of the court, as will be made manifest by the following summary examination.

On the 9th April, 1862, the prisoner received an order to "hasten to Fort Adams with all possible expedition" in order to carry certain specific arrangements into execution; but if any unforeseen circumstance should prevent him from doing so, he ought to commit the trust to a discreet officer to be retained at that post, whom he was to furnish with the necessary instructions for his own government, and to follow with all practicable expedition.

In the mean time the colonel feeling himself indisposed to serve longer, proffers his commission to the president for as many months pay as he had served years—this proposition was rejected, and in reply to the colonel's application for a furlough, we find he received the following order from the secretary of war, dated the 25th of May 1862.

"Considering your precarious state of health, the situation of your children, and your services, he (the secretary of war) is willing to indulge you with a reasonable relaxation from duty, and he therefore contents, that so soon as you have completed the organization of the troops in the Mississippi territory, and furnished the next officer in rank with the necessary information and instructions for his government, you return to the state of Pennsylvania, where you will be permitted to remain for the space of three months; after which you are to return to Fort Adams and resume the command of the post."

Here then we find three positive mandates imposed upon the colonel by the highest authority, viz: "to follow the officer he might send to Fort Adams, with all practicable expedition to take the command, and to furnish the necessary information and instructions for his government."

What is the sequel? Does the colonel follow his officer with "all practicable expedition"? Does he take the command of Fort Adams, and furnish the officer next in rank with information and instructions for his government? No—It is evident he did neither: but appalled by the mephitic exhalations of the Mississippi, he feigns pretexts for maintaining his post near Nashville, reiterates his application for a furlough, and finally, in the face of his orders, and under the consciousness that he was about to transgress them, (as is apparent from his correspondence with the general) he turns his back on his duty, and to the great injury of the public service, commits the most important command within the national limits to the discretion of a captain without information, orders, or instructions. He embarks for Pittsburg, on the 21st August, 1862, and after about 9 months unlicensed absence, he presents himself at Fort Adams.

From this candid exposition of facts it follows incontrovertibly, that the colonel positively disobeyed his orders, by not following the officer ordered to the Mississippi, and taking the command of Fort Adams, and that he was guilty of the most flagrant neglect of duty, by not informing and instructing the officer next in rank for his government—had the general suffered so high a transgression to pass over in silence, he would have betrayed a shameful ignorance of his profession, and merited the obloquy and abuse levelled at him for the faithful discharge of his duty.

The misapplication of mercy in military life should be cautiously avoided, because it gives encouragement to vice, and occasionally to cruelty; for every officer of experience must have remarked, that in armies, the more certain and sudden

the punishment, the fewer the offenders—but with us it has become a kind of fashion to extenuate our transgressions by bold pretensions to long service, great experience and conspicuous merits. The artifice deserves credit on the score of its plausibility—it may excite our sympathy, but must not bias our judgment. If it be permitted to rank any intelligence to sanction error, what is to be treatment of the youthful subaltern? how are we to conciliate the principles of subordination, and the obligations of duty? or where are we to look for example, the foul of military institutions?

Away with such miserable shifts, such false doctrines, and let it be received and remembered as a found military maxim, that rank and responsibility go hand in hand, and that they are inseparable, and that a young officer may offend ignorantly and without intention, but that grey hairs imply an extent of service, which repels the same justificatory pen. We may therefore pardon the novice with safety, in cases where it may be hazardous to excuse the veteran—knowledge of service exalts the character, and increases the responsibility—grey hairs, wounds, scars, and a broken constitution, present strong claims to our compassion and our bounty, but they illly apply to the vindication of military trespasses.

The general will dismiss the subject with a single remark more, to which he claims the particular attention of all ranks—the evasion of an officer is more dangerous and less excusable than a direct breach—the last may be justified, but the first is dishonorable.

(Signed)

J. WILKINSON.

Inspector's office, Fredericktown, Maryland, 27th April, 1864.

TH: CUSHING,

Adjutant and inspector of the army

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

### (BY AUTHORITY)

#### AN ACT

Further to alter and establish certain post roads 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 following post roads be discontinued:

#### In North Carolina.

From Woodstock to Hyde court house; from Halifax to Tarborough; and from Tarborough to Louisa.

#### In Virginia.

From Lexington, by Amherst Springs to Cabelborough, from Pendleton court House, to Bath court house, and from Alexandria to Pulcatway in Maryland.

#### In Kentucky.

From Hartford, by Vienna, to Mughlenburg court house.

#### In Ohio.

From Zanesville to Marietta; and from Cincinnati to Detroit.

#### In Maryland.

From Westminster to Lancetown; from Emmitsburg to Fairfield in Pennsylvania; from Elkton to Salsfras; from Bridgetown to Greenborough; and from Brookville to Tancetown.

#### In Pennsylvania.

From Pittsburg to Meadville.

#### In Massachusetts.

From Worcester to Providence, in Rhode Island.

#### In Vermont.

From Newberry, by Barry, to Montpelier.

#### In New York.

From the town of Chetler, in Washington county, to Plattburgh.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following post roads be established, to wit:

#### In Georgia.

From Athens, to Walkinsville.

#### In South Carolina.

From Orangeburg, by Barnwell court house, Tredways, and Town creek mills to Campbetton.

#### In North Carolina.

From Warrenton, by Ransom's bridge and Enfield, to Tarborough; and to return by Nash court house, Sill's store and Ransom's bridge, to Warrenton; from Halifax to Enfield; from Scotland Neck by Granbury's Cross Roads to Windsor, and from Newbern to the town of Beauford; from Raleigh by Nutall's store to Meritville.

#### In Virginia.

From Fredericksburg, by Palmonth, Elk run church, Fauquier court house and Salem, to Paris; from Clarksburg, by Buchanan settlement, to Randolph

court house; from Lancaster court house to Kelmack; and from Kanawha court house, by Point Pleasant to Gallipolis, in Ohio; from thence to the Sciota Salt Springs and from Prince Edward courthouse by Leister's store, Wheeler's Springs, and Cambell court house, to New London; from Danville, in Virginia, to Lenox's cattle, in North Carolina, and from Wood court house to Marietta.

#### In Kentucky.

From Springfield, by Green court house, Adair court house, and Cumberland court house; to Jackson court house in Tennessee, and from thence to Blackburn Springs; from John Wood's near the Hazle-patch, to Lincoln court house; from the town of Washington to Augusta; from Frankfort to Henry court house; that the post road from Montgomery court house to Fleming house, shall pass by Slate creek iron works and the Upper Blue Licks; and that the post road from Hartford to Logan court house shall pass by Mughlenburg court house.

#### In Tennessee.

From Dixon's Springs, by Lebanon and Rutherford court house to Nashville; and that the post road from Nashville to Springfield, shall pass by Maufker's Lick.

#### In Ohio.

From Warren, in the county of Trumbull, by Cleveland to Detroit; from Chillicothe to Alexandria; from Stenbenville to New Lisbon; from Chillicothe to Franklinton; from Cincinnati, through Franklin and Dayton, to Stanton; from thence through Waterville to Deerfield to Charleston; from Zanesville to Tuscorowa to Graden button; and that the post road from Georgetown to Canfield, shall pass through New Lisbon.

#### In Pennsylvania.

From Alexandria through Holidayburg, Beaula and Armagh to Greenburg; from Pittsburg through Butler and Mercer to Meadville; from Bedford by Berlin to Somerset; from Chambersburg through Strasburg and Fannetsburg to Huntingdon.

#### In New Jersey.

From Rangoe's tavern, by Somerset court house, Bound brook, Scotch plains and Springfield, to Newark; and from Rahway, by Scotch plains to New-Providence.

#### In New-York.

From Kingston through Catskill, Loonenburg, and Cockfackie, to the city of Albany; from Lansingburg, through Schaghticoke, Easton, Argyle, and Hartford, to Whitehall; from Owego to Aurora; from Unadilla to Cooperstown;—from the little falls on the Mohawk river, to the academy in Fairfield; and from Kingston, by Delhi, to the post office in Meredith; from Walton to Jericho; from the painted post in the state of New York to Williamport, in the state of Pennsylvania; the post road from Canandagua to Niagara shall pass by Buffalo creek.

#### In Connecticut.

From Hartford, through Granby and Granville, to Blanford, in Massachusetts; from New Haven, through Hamden, Cheshire, and Southington, to Farmington; and from Hartford, through Glastenbury and Colchester, to New London.

#### In Massachusetts.

From Shrewsbury, through Holden, Rutland, Oakham, Hardwick, Greenwick, Pelham, and Amherst to North Hampton.

#### In Maine.

From Brunswick, by Litchfield and Hallowell, to Augusta; from Wiscasset to Boothbay; and from Fryburgh, through Conway, the notch of the white mountain, Jefferson, Lancaster, to Guildhall court house in Vermont.

#### In New-Hampshire.

From Haverhill in Massachusetts to pass through Salem to Windham in New Hampshire, from Altop to Conway; from Salisbury to Plymouth, on each side of Merimac river; from Littleton to Guildhall court house, alternately on each side of Connecticut river; from Littleton through St. Johnsbury and Danville in Vermont, to St. Alban's on Lake Champlain.

#### In Louisiana.

From Mafic, on the Ohio river, to Cape Girardeau, in Louisiana; from thence to New Madrid; from the said Cape Girardeau by St. Geneva to Kalkaskas, in the Indiana territory; and from Cahokia to St. Louis, in Louisiana; from Natchez to Tombigby, and from Natchez to New Orleans.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all letters, returns, and other papers, on public service, sent by the mail to or from the offices of inspector and pay master of the army, shall be received and conveyed free of postage.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the post master general, that road established by this or any former act, as a post road, is obstructed by fences, gates, or bars, other than those lawfully used on turnpike roads, to collect their toll, and had not kept in good repair with proper bridges and ferries, where the same may be necessary, it shall be the duty of the post master general to report the same to congress, with such information as can be obtained, to enable congress to establish some other road instead of it in the same main direction.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That this act shall not be construed as to affect any existing contract for carrying the mail.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate pro-tempore.

March 26th, 1864.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.

Extract from the Register of Ads, recorded by the special agents of the French government at the Havanna.

I, the undersigned Bartholomew Fedon, compelled to retire from the colony of St. Domingo, have considered it my duty to publish at the first place of my debarkation, and within the first twenty four hours, the motives which have forced me to abandon my property and my commercial concerns.

For a long time past the house of Fedon, Brothers, has been the object of unrelenting and cruel persecution from the authorities of the colony. This persecution has been principally directed against John Baptiste Fedon, my brother, probably because he was the principal partner in the house, and had the chief direction of its affairs.

General Claufel had lent us a store in the dwelling house he occupied, and of which he is the proprietor, for the purpose of storing flour: this flour was confiscated by order of General Rochambeau, although he had sufficient evidence of its being our property, 1. From our declaration made before the commissary of the police some time antecedent; and 2. From our books in which were duly posted the purchase and sales, a great part of it being disposed of.

In a short time subsequent, and in Vendemiaire last, (September) six horses were taken out of our stables by order of General Rochambeau, three of them of great value, under the pretext of mounting the dragoons, although such horses cannot be employed in that service.

These circumstances, highly aggravating in themselves, were as nothing in comparison to what followed.

On the 2d Brumaire (October 23d) at 8 o'clock in the morning, an officer of the gendarmerie, accompanied by two soldiers, presented themselves at our dwelling house, and delivered an order from the General in chief, in the following terms:—

"Head Quarters of the Cape, 1st Brumaire, year 11 (22 October) 1803.

"The General in chief, considering the pressing necessities of the army, decrees, that the Citizens Fedon, Brothers, shall deposit in the public treasury, within two hours, the sum of six thousand dollars; for which a receipt from the treasury shall be delivered to them. The commandant of the garrison is charged with the execution of the present order. (Signed) ROCHAMBEAU."

Citizens Fedon were at that time wholly destitute of cash: yet they were prevented from going abroad to procure resources by the two soldiers who were left as guards over them; at one o'clock, orders of imprisonment were issued against Citizens Fedon, and the younger brother was conducted to prison. The elder brother, however, was the destined victim; and, in consequence thereof, in a few minutes afterwards, the former was released, and the latter put into close confinement.

It should be remarked, that similar demands were made on other merchants the same time, and they were imprisoned because they could not comply; but Citizen Fedon, the elder, was the only one closely confined, excepting Cit-



200  
500  
1,700  
Difference dolls. 5,150  
Contingent expenses were considerably more under the commissioners than at present.

It is believed that the circumstances of T. Monroe having been for a long time engaged as principal clerk in the commissioners office, and his holding another office of small emolument, induced his appointment as superintendent, the salary of which was not of itself a support, nor is it probable any suitable character, unacquainted with the duties of his office, could or would have engaged to discharge them for 1200 dollars with only a copying clerk at 500 dollars a year.

Foreign Intelligence.  
NEW-YORK, June 2.  
By the arrival yesterday of the Susan, from Dublin, we have received Dublin papers to the 19th ult. inclusive, containing London dates to the 15th, (one day later than our last) from which the following articles are copied.

LONDON—Sunday, April 15.  
By the neutral ship Ann Lucia, arrived at Gravesend from Embden, we yesterday received a letter from thence to the following effect:

"The French in the electorate of Hanover continue to transport immense quantities of ammunition to the duchy of Luenburg, and the army on the northern bank of the Elbe has been considerably re-inforced. They have likewise formed magazines of powder in the neighborhood of Altona and Hamburg. This circumstance is said to have excited strong sensations at Copenhagen, and to have induced some strong resolves on the part of that government. The magazine within the Danish territory near Altona has been seized, and the troops on the frontiers of Lubeck and Luenburg have been ordered to resist any territorial violation or encroachment that may be attempted by the republicans."

"The Danish militia ready to take the field, now amounts to near 100,000 men."

The house of the Russian charge d'affaires is surrounded incessantly by spies and officers of police, it being supposed that one of the French princes was concealed in it.

Pichegru was reported to have died of the wounds which he received at the period of his arrest.

Madame Moreau has at length been allowed to visit her husband in the Temple. The general is stated to have written to Buonaparte, but the purport of this letter is variously represented; some confine it to a complaint at his name being inserted by the grand judge in the list of brigands; others that it was exculpatory, and others again that it was an appeal to the chief consul's mercy. In either case, however, the general must have been ignorant of the nature of the man he addressed, as well as wanting in respect to his own character.

Barthelemy, the banker, continues under arrest; not, however, as we heard, for having paid a bill drawn on him from London, but in consequence of his name being on a bill of exchange which was taken from one of the conspirators. It is supposed that he will be liberated.

The Dutch admiral Verhulst was at Flushing on the 9th, preparing another division of his flotilla for sea.

Yesterday we received a letter from Rotterdam, and a packet of Dutch Journals to the 10th inst. by the Hoffnung-Perry, arrived in the river from the Meuse. The former announces that all the ship-wrights at Rotterdam and Amsterdam have been sent to Flushing, to make some alterations which appeared necessary, on experiments, in the construction of the flotilla there.

All French emigrants have been ordered to leave Frankfurt, in consequence of an intimation from the commandant at Metz, that if they were suffered to remain, a military force should be sent to arrest them. The elector of Baden, at the same moment that the requisition for the allowance of a French corps to enter Ettenheim, was presented to him, received the news of the arrest of the duke d'Enghien. The duke of Briggaw's territory was violated without even the ceremony of the slightest communication on the subject.

It was reported at Rotterdam on the 10th, that the king of Prussia has directed his minister at Paris to remonstrate against the violation of the neutrality of Germany by the French troops from Strasburg.

The captain of the Dutch brig Atalante, lately captured by the Scorpion, fought with a degree of bravery bordering on desperation. When capt. Hardinge boarded the brig, he attacked and wounded the Dutch commander in several places; but in the heat of the contest captain H. struck his hand against the binnacle, and the sword flew from it.

At this moment several of his men rushed forward, when captain H. offered his opponent quarter, but the other declining it, a seaman from the Scorpion shot him through the body.

Paris, Germinal 13.  
An inn-keeper at Rotterdam, has been arrested, charged with not having denounced a person suspected by the police of that city. We are assured that a coffer containing papers relative to the conspiracy has been found in his possession.

The grand chancellor of the legion of honour has been instructed to make a report respecting the citizens who arrested Georges, the intention of the grand council being to admit them into the legion of honour. Raoul Gaillard, called St. Vincent, and his brother Armand Gaillard, both signalized in the official list of brigands, were arrested the 10th of this month, at the moment they were flying from Paris, after the opening of the barriers. They attempted to cross the river in a ferry-boat, at Meriel, near Pontoise. The citizen Dubois, trumpeter of the gendarmes, aged 21 years, was posted at this ferry, in consequence of the excellent dispositions ordained by the first inspector general of the gendarmes, at all points which might offer a passage to the brigands. The two brothers Gaillard, and an individual who is thought to be Amerlon, having presented themselves, to pass the water, the young Dubois opposed them with spirit, and required the exhibition of their passports; and even when he asked that he would suffer them to return, the gendarme charged them to remain till they should be recognized. Then these three brigands took pistols in their hands and escaped. At the cries of the gendarme many inhabitants of Meriel, Villiers and Adam, ran after them armed with stones & cudgels. The brigands fired their pistols five or six times; the citizen Stephens, Cousine, husbandman at Meriel, who was foremost in the chase had his baton broken in two by a ball. An old soldier of the cantons, named Labrosse, advance, armed with a fusce, happened, on St. Vincent, who took aim at him, fell upon his knees to shun the ball, which passed over his head, and in this position fired, wounded St. Vincent, who being very soon struck by three other shots, was seized by the inhabitants now assembled in great numbers; his brother being followed is overtaken in an adjacent wood. The third escaped by the favor of night and has not yet been found. St. Vincent died yesterday of his wounds at the hospital of Pontoise. His brother has been carried to the minister of the grand judge. They sum of 1100 francs has been found upon them, in louis and in guineas. The had poignards of the same model with those seized upon Georges, Pichegru, and in general, on all the arrested brigands. Thus in the course of the last week, seven of these wretches have fallen into the power of the police. The judges of the peace, the magistrates of the neighboring communes, and the sub-prefect of Pontoise, have shown in the circumstance of zeal, an activity worthy of the greatest praise.

Richmond, June 2.  
Thomas Logwood was yesterday brought before the federal court, to receive sentence for counterfeiting bank notes of the United States. Instead of introducing into one indictment, the various charges against him for counterfeiting 20, 50, and 100 dollar notes, and for forging gold money, they were branched out into five different indictments; so that if the form of the first indictments had been contrary to the rules of law, those which should succeed it, might not obtain the objectionable causes. The court waits for the arrival of Mr. Simpson, cashier of the bank of the United States from Philadelphia, to put him on his trial on the fourth indictment. On the four others he has been tried and convicted by a jury. The second indictment was dismissed from some want of formality. The court therefore intended to give sentence on the first, third and fifth only.

Judge Marshall, after having made his remarks on the formality of the indictment, proceeded to pronounce the sentence. He observed, that the punishment was left by law to the discretion of the court; but that it could not exceed 10 years imprisonment, and a fine of 5000 dollars: that the present case seemed as atrocious as any case could possibly be, and that it therefore merited the very highest punishment which the law had permitted the court to inflict: that he was not one of those who thought that a separate punishment could be inflicted for every separate charge; because, according to this principle, the punishment might be multiplied on the head of a criminal, as to exceed the very greatest limit which the letter of the law had assigned; and because from the very nature of the crime he did not believe the legislature had ever intended that this limit should be exceeded, as they would readily have considered that any one who would have undertaken to counterfeit one note, would have extended their ingenuity to notes of a different value: that the court would therefore sentence the criminal to the highest term of imprisonment which the law mentioned, without pretending to multiply those terms for each separate charge: that as to the fine of 5000 dollars, which would fall most heavily, not upon the criminal,

but upon his family, and which might perhaps absorb those resources which ought to reimburse his defrauded creditors, the court was not so anxious to approach the greatest possible limit: they should condemn him to pay a fine of only five hundred dollars. The court therefore decided, that Thomas Logwood should be imprisoned 9 years and eight months, on the first indictment, and fined 400 dollars—On the third indictment he should be imprisoned 2 months and fined 5 dollars; and, on the fifth, two months longer and 5 dollars more. It is presumed that the executive council will grant him a lodging in the state penitentiary.

Extract of a letter, dated Savannah, (Ga.) May 21, 1804.

"The amendment to the constitution has been passed unanimously. Judge Bowen has been dismissed from office, and an infurrection act passed, making it death without the benefit of clergy, to use any actions or expressions, tending to excite infurrection in the state."

The house adjourned without waiting for the instruction of the petition for a state bank, which will be a great mortification to some of our castle builders.

"Since you left us, we have had an uproar, little inferior to the one exhibited whilst you were here, and which has sickened some of our volunteer corps of the service they were in. The deputy marshal went down the river and arrested some of the officers of the French picaroons and brought them to town—but I understand liberated them on parole the day following they could not be found, and the Rangers and guards were ordered at eleven o'clock at night, to go down to Coxspur, and assist the deputy marshal and the troops at the fort, and the Revenue Cutter, to bring the privateer up to town—but after the deputy marshal and some of the officers went on board and demanded a surrender of the vessel, the crew defied the whole power of the state, and of the United States to take them, and threatened to carry the officers out to sea with them. So that after being absent nearly two days and two nights, they returned, I believe, ashamed of the errand they had been sent on."

agreeably to previous notice, a number of the Democratic Republicans of Talbot County, convened on Tuesday the 15th inst. at Easton, for the purpose of electing a committee of four persons from this county to meet the committee from Caroline County and the First District of Dorchester County, at Denton, on Wednesday the 20th of June next, in order to fix on, and recommend to the voters of the Eighth District, a proper person to serve as Elector for President and Vice President of the United States. At a few minutes after 3 o'clock, a large number attended from the different districts of the County, William Meluy, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and Thomas Perrin Smith, Secretary—the business for which they were convened being opened and freely discussed, it was moved and seconded, that the attending gentlemen from each district of the County should nominate such characters as they might think proper; and the attending members proceeded to ballot for a committee—when upon counting the ballots the following gentlemen were found to have the largest number of votes:

James Nabbs,  
Thomas Perrin Smith,  
William Bowers, and  
Samuel Stevens, junr.  
who were declared duly elected.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this committee be published in the Republican Star, for four weeks, in order that the committees of Caroline and the First District of Dorchester County may be notified to meet them at Denton, on Wednesday the 20th of June next, for the purpose above mentioned; and that this committee repair there with full powers to act on the part of Talbot County.

WILLIAM MELUY, Chairman,  
Attest, THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Sec'y.  
Easton, May 15, 1804.

NOTICE.  
THE Subscribers to the STAR, who receive their Paper by the Caroline Mail, are respectfully informed that the EDITOR will attend at Denton, in said County, on TUESDAY the 19th instant, in order to receive the amount of Subscriptions due him—where such as are indebted will please to attend.

Easton, June 5, 1804.

Was Committed  
TO the Goal of Baltimore County, as a Run-away, on the 21st Feb. last, a Negro Woman who calls herself MILLY THOMAS; she is about 38 or 40 years old—5 feet 4 inches high, and of a brown complexion. She says she did belong to Mr. William Briscoe, of Charles County, in the State of Maryland. If her owner does not release her, she will be sold for her goal fees, according to law.

THOMAS BAILLY, Sheriff  
of Baltimore County,  
Baltimore, May 23, 1804.

both the duties of the two offices are incompatible; and no one will venture to say that any man living can perform both. I beg to be understood that I do not consider the salary of either too high, or that Mr. Monroe is not perfectly competent to fill one of them; but I contend that when he draws four thousand three hundred dollars yearly from two offices (either of which is a handsome support) and he can only do the business of one, it is a shameful Anti-Republican SINECURE."

The author of "plain facts," from which the above is extracted in the Washington Federalist of 30th ultimo, charges Mr. Jefferson with a departure from "equal and exact justice to all men," by appointing T. Munroe the postmaster of the city of Washington, to the office of superintendent of that city which he calls "a shameful anti-republican sinecure," because he says one man cannot perform the duties of both those offices. He states the emoluments of the Post-Office per annum at

Dolls. 2,400  
Those of the superintendent's office 1,900  
making together 4,300

From this sum of 4,300 dollars the author has omitted to make the following deductions:

1st. The house rent erroneously asserted to be allowed, there being no such allowance. 500

2nd. The allowance for fuel, stationary and all other contingent expenses of the offices of the superintendent and surveyor of the city not one cent of which is received by the superintendent who is obliged to account at the treasury for all monies intrusted to him. 200

3d. Contingent expenses in the post office, viz. fuel, candles, lamps &c. not allowed by government but paid out of the postmaster's emoluments about 200

4th. Salary of two good assistants at the same rates as are paid in other post offices where the duties are not more laborious and which cannot be performed by less than three persons here, particularly during the sessions of congress (it being stated by the writer that no man living can perform even all the duties of the post office) say one of 1000 and one of 800 1,800

Exclusive of unavoidable losses in the collection of postages 2,700

Balance dolls. 1,600

It is true that the gross commissions of the post office have sometimes been more and sometimes less than 2400 dollars since the removal of the government to Washington, and it is also true that in consequence of T. Munroe being unable to devote the whole of his time to the duties of the post office, he pays more for clerk hire than 1800 dollars which is unavoidable from the immense number of free letters sent away, and from this being the distributing office for Maryland and Virginia, for which services no allowance is made.

When it is considered that the duties of this post office are so peculiarly laborious as to engage 3 or 4 persons every day, Sunday included, particularly from about 3 o'clock P. M. until a very late hour of the night, (in the winter often till after midnight) and when it is known, as is the fact, that T. Munroe labors daily as post master from 3 o'clock, when the press of business commences, until it closes, and that the rest of his time is devoted to the superintendent's duties, can any reasonable, candid man think there is any thing like a sinecure in the case.

It is not pretended that there is as much city business done by the superintendent as was done by the commissioners prior to the removal of the government; but perhaps there has been as much to do since the appointment of the superintendent as was done during the last year or two of the continuance of the board of commissioners; for the improvement of Pennsylvania avenue and the recommencement of work on the public buildings has necessarily given the superintendent business which the commissioners had not to do for some time prior to the abolition of the board.

The annual expense of the commissioners office was 3 commissioners at dollars, 900 each 4,800  
1 clerk 1,250  
1 do. at 800 dollars 2,050  
6,850

The present annual expense is, superintendants sala-

## NEW SERIES OF Federal Misrepresentations.

No. X.

The following misrepresentation of facts appeared in the Washington Federalist of the 30th ult. Our first impression was that it would be best to resign it to the ordinary fate of the numerous calumnies propagated against the government; but, on second thought, supposing it possible that the boldness of the assertions might deceive the uninformed, we offer the annexed antidote; the facts are principally derived from the Post-Master of the city.

"Mr. Monroe has been for a considerable time the Postmaster in Washington; and the emoluments of that office amount to twenty-four hundred dollars a year. When the board of City commissioners was abolished, congress passed a law authorizing the President to appoint an officer to superintend the public business in the city; and allotted to him a yearly salary of twelve hundred dollars. Here I cannot help observing, that it has been the policy and the practice of the present ruling party, constantly to deceive the public with misstatements of economy, and fair equal distribution of benefits in office. This is a case in point; for although the salary is nominally only twelve hundred dollars, yet he receives in addition five hundred for house rent, and two hundred for fuel; making the actual salary of the superintendent the sum of nineteen hundred dollars. Mr. Jefferson appointed Mr. Munroe the postmaster, to this office also; and he has drawn ever since the emoluments of





**E. S. T. A. R.**  
O R,  
**E. n. Shore General Advertiser.**  
**EASTON, Tuesday Morning**  
**June 12, 1864.**

**CAPT. GREENBERRY GRIFFIN'S TRIAL.**

On Friday last (8th inst.) came on the trial of Capt. G. Griffin in Talbot County Court—He was charged with feloniously stealing four Sassafras Posts from John Paca, Esq.

The principal witness against him was Benjamin Townsend, the overseer—From the whole of the circumstances it appeared to be a malicious prosecution—Townsend proved to be a mischief making man and unworthy of credit, indeed his account was so improbable and contradictory in many respects, that the Jury paid little or no regard to it, for after retiring into their chamber for a few minutes, they returned and gave in a verdict of *Acquittal*.

The facts from the evidence appeared to be as follows:—In March 1862, Captain Griffin with two white men and a negro went up Wye River in a small vessel, the next day on their return down the weather being calm, they determined to haul the seine—they spent the greater part of the evening in that way—when night came on, they anchored opposite to a point of Mr. Paca's land, and near the mouth of a creek remarkably fine for seine hauling—his men were sent ashore to get some wood to cook their fish for supper.

As they were getting the wood, Townsend came down accused the men of stealing not only wood but *Posts*—they denied that they were stealing anything—he then called to Capt. Griffin, told him his men were taking what they ought not to take—Capt. G. answered and said, if they were cutting what they ought not to cut, he was very sorry for it; he only sent them to get some old wood to make a fire, he thought there was no harm in that, if however they had cut any thing improperly he would pay Mr. Paca for it.

Capt. G. and his men went out again early next morning in the bateau seine hauling—they continued to haul the seine in the creek till about two o'clock, when they returned to their vessel at the Point, and then proceeded on home.

Townsend appeared at the next County Court as a witness before the Grand Jury, he gave them such an account as was insufficient to find a presentment, however he continued to attend each succeeding Grand Jury, till at length a presentment was found against Captain Griffin.

These repeated attempts proved Townsend to be a most malicious man, ready to sacrifice all the happiness of a man and his family to the gratification of his own passions; the Jury disgusted with his evidence and character of the man, as proved by several respectable men brought in, in a few moments after they had retired, a verdict of *acquittal*, to the great satisfaction of all who were present, excepting Townsend himself.

Capt. G. being extensively concerned in trade, the above account is published, that the world may know, upon what slight grounds the prosecution was founded—It has been much the subject of conversation, and possibly may have lessened the respect of many for Captain Griffin—he was certainly wrong in suffering his men to cut or take any wood from Mr. Paca's land without permission, but it being so common a thing for boatmen to get wood in that way, he thought there was no harm in it, however, it is hoped the above prosecution will be a warning to all the owners of vessels. Let them take care lest a Townsend should come down upon them—They may then, however innocent of any intention to steal, be forced to undergo the painful task of being arraigned for felony in a court of justice.

The Editors of the Baltimore papers, and the Norfolk Herald, are respectfully requested to give the above a place in their papers for a few times.  
Easton, Md. June 12, 1864.

Negroes Dick and Perry, were arraigned at May Term, for being concerned in breaking open Mr. L. W. Spencer's store last Spring, and found guilty—and were sentenced to three years at hard labour on the Public roads near Baltimore—as was also Negro Giles, who it was proved had instigated them to the act, and that he would bear them out from his superior knowledge of *conjurition*—received the sentence of seven years at hard labour at the same place.

The chief Clerk in the post office at Bolton, Richard Q. Holkins, has been detected in lately intercepting a letter containing cash to a considerable amount. It is stated that he has probably heretofore been guilty of the same crime. We hope that recompense will now be obtained by others who have suffered se-

verely by losing large sums of money from the mails passing through the same office.  
[Pol. obs.]

By the ship Vigilant, from Naples, the editors of this Gazette have received an extract of a letter from Commodore Preble, dated on board the Constitution, at Syracuse, March 19, 1864. The following is a copy:

"I have this moment received intelligence from a gentleman just arrived from Tunis, that the bevy of that regency is equipping his whole naval force with the utmost expedition; and it is whispered that his object is the American commerce. From various circumstances, I believe there is much truth in the conjecture. Three of their frigates, from 24 to 32 guns, are now fitting out at Malta; one frigate, of 32 guns, and a number of smaller vessels, are getting ready at Tunis."

Commodore Preble further observes, that he intends to collect all the forces off Tripoli, and proceed off Tunis to learn the cause.  
N. Y. Gazette.

A letter from St. Kitts, dated 21st ult. received per the Liberty, says—"We have received accounts of the SURRENDER OF SURINAM TO THE BRITISH, and of the Cork fleet being lost on the coast of Portugal."

Phil. pap.

Pittsylvania, 23d May, 1864.  
Yesterday our neighborhood was visited by a hail storm of more violence than any heretofore witnessed in this county. The cloud appeared in the north west, and its course was directed south of east. We have heard from twelve to fifteen miles in length, and from a mile to a mile and a half in breadth, in which the growing crops of wheat, rye, oats, corn, flax, cotton, tobacco plants and fruit, experienced one general ruin; birds, fowls, and some stock have been found dead. The hail stones in several places were measured from six to seven inches in circumference, and to day in different plantations it is found in piles from twelve to eighteen inches deep.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New Orleans, to the Editor of the Alexandria Examiner, dated 24th of April, 1864.

"I have not a word of news to write you—Party distinction and disputes are quite unknown here. The people are, however, anxious for their new government, but no murmurings are heard. The governor is becoming very popular. Business of every kind is brisk, and the town remarkably healthy."

At an election held at the Town-Hall in this Wilmington on Monday 4th inst. by the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, the following gentlemen were chosen for President and Directors:

- |                            |             |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| President, Joseph Tatnall, | } Delaware. |
| Directors, William Cooch,  |             |
| Kentley Johns,             | } Pennsylv. |
| James C. Fisher,           |             |
| George Fox,                | } Maryland. |
| Joshua Gilpin,             |             |
| Robt. Wharton,             |             |
| George Gale,               |             |
| John Adlum,                |             |
| Wm. Helmclay,              |             |

On Monday the 22d May, the foundation stone of the Bridge to be erected over the River Delaware, was laid at Trenton, by General Beatty, President of the company.

DR. PRIESTLY—A London paper copies from the American prints the account of that gentleman's death, and adds in a note, that owing to an unforeseen event the Doctor had lately sustained a loss of 200l. sterling per annum, which the zeal and liberality of his friends had amply made up, for a week before the news of his death—a particular friend wrote to him respecting it desiring him to draw on him for 400l. sterling per annum, which he might rely on, for the remainder of his life.

A London paper says, that Lord Hood, by the recent vote of Parliament, on the subject of the Toulon prizes, will receive nearly 50,000 sterling.

A Portfolio belonging to Picklegu containing the whole plan of the conspiracy, is stated to have been found, and given up to the minister of Police; and, in the apartment where Georges resided, 200,000 pieces of gold have been discovered.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

A point of singular and interesting nature was on Wednesday determined by the court of session at Edinburgh. The question, taken generally, was, whether a man, after having signified his intention not to live any longer with his wife, could insist on her leaving his house, and to betake herself to another which he had provided for her? In the particular case before the court, the lady had refused his mandate, upon the ground that the husband had no power to dissolve the marriage society, without previously verifying the cause. Memorials had been ordered in the case, which were taken in-

to consideration, when their Lordships, after severally delivering their opinions, found (by a majority of seven to four) that they could give the lady no relief, thereby confirming the right of a husband to assign the place of residence of his wife without his society.

Monf. Jerome Buonaparte, and his lady, left Baltimore on Thursday last, for New-York, where they will immediately take shipping "for France."

The criminal tribunal at MENTZ has condemned to death a person for having murdered his aunt. This man, before he committed this crime, endeavored to induce several persons by considerable sums of money, to the commission of the act. He will be executed the same day with Antoine, who poisoned his wife; and D'Onsau, who starved his mother to death, by shutting her up in the cellar of his house for ten days, without a morsel to eat, or a drop of water to drink.  
Paris pap.

A gentleman in Hull, (England) in the year 1862 bought 22 acres of land for 250l. He has already sold part of it for upwards of twelve thousand pounds, and though he has laid out upwards of two thousand pounds in making capital roads and drains, his neat profit when the whole is wound up and sold cannot be estimated at less than twenty thousand pounds; a profit of nearly a thousand per cent. What is still more remarkable is, that many of the purchasers have already sold for 30, and 50 per cent. advance; and one who laid out less than 500l. has sold above 1000 guineas advance; another who laid out the same sum, has actually refused the same profit; so that it may be truly said the land about Hull abounds in gold mines!

The long expected trotting-match in a circle, for 500 dollars a side, between a bay horse of Dr. McLean's, and a grey belonging to Richard M. Woodhull, Esq. and in the issue of which the sporting world had taken an extraordinary interest, was decided yesterday at Flatbush in favor of Dr. McLean, who distanced his antagonist about 20 yards, having trotted 12 miles in 39 1-2 minutes. At starting the bay horse was the favorite, and during the greater part of the race bettors were two to one in his favor. Most of the amateurs were present. We are assured that the business was conducted in an elegant style, and afforded a high relish to the lovers of the turf. Bets to the amount of several thousand dollars were depending.  
[N. Y. Paper.]

A London paper observes, that a young man of the name of Smart, has invented an infernal machine, which is capable of destroying a thousand men in a minute; and remarks, that the expense will be trifling when compared with its utility! To kill a thousand men in a minute—let's see—O yes!—a very useful machine—a very grand invention.  
[Advocate.]

In addition to the many deaths and losses sustained by the late hurricane, we have to relate the following in Edgfield district, South Carolina—five persons killed in Mr. Richardson's family, a saw mill destroyed and great injury done to cattle, &c. col. Carter's lady was very much hurt by the fall of his dwelling house; the colonel's plantation has been laid waste and all his houses blown down. The jail in Orangeburg has been destroyed and the town greatly damaged.  
Augusta pap.

The Quaker and Curate—After the ceremony of marriage, the Curate demanded a crown as his due—"How dost thou prove from Scripture, (said the quaker) that thou oughtest to have from me such a share of earthly mammon?"—"Why, (replied the curate) the person you have just been married to, is a woman of a good character, and Solomon, in his proverbs, observes, a virtuous woman is a crown to her husband." The Quaker paid the money.

DIED—On Monday morning the 4th inst. in Chester-town, Mr. Samuel G. Williams, son of Joseph Williams, Esq. of the same place, and on Tuesday following, his remains were interred in the Church Yard. He has contended a long time with a languishing sickness, which he bore with Christian fortitude. He has left behind him two affectionate Parents, to deplore his early loss—and a numerous train of relations and friends to lament.  
He's gone, alas! we ne'er shall see him more.  
Where many a worthy friend has gone before!

DIED—A few days past, at an advanced age, Mr. William Stevens, of this county.  
Also, Mrs. Margaret Hughes, consort of col. John Hughes, of this county.

Gigantic Ox. Our town was visited this week (says the Fredericktown Advocate) by a huge Ox, 19 1-2 hands high, and upwards of 3000 weight!

**NOTICE.**  
THE Citizens of Kent and Queen-Ann's Counties, are respectfully informed that Dr. WILLIAM GLAVES, offers himself as a candidate for an Elector of President and Vice-President of United States, at the ensuing election.  
June 5, 1864. 3

**NOTICE.**  
S. THOMAS's Lodge, No. 37, Easton, will assemble at their Lodge Room on Sunday the 24th instant, for the purpose of Marching in Procession to Church, where a discourse suitable to the occasion will be delivered by the Rev. Brother Francis Barclay, in commemoration of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist; And the succeeding day will be celebrated with Festivity in the Lodge Room, after which, to which Celebration and Procession all Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons in the adjacent Counties, are respectfully invited.  
By order,  
JOHN STEVENS, jun. Sec'y. of St. Thomas's Lodge.

THE Semi-Annual election of Officers will take place at the next stated meeting (Monday the 13th inst.) at which meeting the Brothers are requested to be punctual in their attendance.  
J. S. jr. Sec'y.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Union Bank of Maryland will commence business on Thursday, the 7th instant.  
Bills and notes for discount will be received on Wednesday the 13th inst. and until further notice on every succeeding Wednesday, during bank hours, to be submitted to the president and directors on the day following.  
R. HIGINBOTHOM, Cashier.  
June 12, 1864.

This is to Give Notice, THAT the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Queen-Ann's County, Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Samuel Adkinson late of Queen-Ann's County, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at or before the first day of September next, they otherwise by law shall be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this first day of June, 1864.  
Her  
MARY ANN M. BENTON, Mark.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL Persons having claims against the Estate of Henry Esqate, late of Queen-Ann's County deceased; are requested to have them in readiness for settlement, and to render an account thereof to the subscriber, on or before the fourth day of December next ensuing, otherwise they will be excluded from their dividend of said Estate.  
JOSEPH LATIMER, Adm. of Henry Esqate.  
June 12, 1864. 3

**Notice is Hereby Given**  
To all whom it may concern, that a petition will be preferred by a number of the inhabitants of Dorchester County to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for an act to prohibit all person or persons from setting Wares, or sticking Stakes in the Chickmocomo and Transquaking Rivers, as the navigation thereof is very much obstructed.  
Dorchester County,  
June 12, 1864. 9

**FOR SALE,**  
A TWO Story Brick House, Brick Store, Granary and lot of Ground, situate in Greenborough, Caroline county, Maryland. This property is on the eminence near the landing at the foot of the Bridge, and well calculated for dealers in grain—It is part of the Estate of John Steinmetz, deceased; late of Philadelphia—Application can be made to Capt. William Jackson of Greenborough, or by Post to John H. Brinson, of Philadelphia, No. 281 Market Street, which will be attended to.  
June 12, 1864. 6

**Fifty Dollars Reward.**  
RAN-AWAY on the first day of June, Negro EPHRAIM, the property of Miss Mary Ann T. Goldsborough, in Talbot County near Easton—Ephraim is black, nineteen years of age, rather short and well set, about 5 feet 4 or 6 inches high—he speaks thick, is easily alarmed, and cannot look you long in the face—His clothes were of common kersey and oznaburghs—It is more than probable that he has made off to the State of Delaware, as some of his intimate friends have gone there before him—The above reward will be given for apprehending the said Negro if taken out of this State; Thirty Dollars if taken in any other County than this; and Twenty Dollars if taken up in this County with reasonable charges paid together with the reward upon possession obtained of said negro Ephraim, by ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Near Easton, Talbot-County, E. S. Maryland.  
June 12, 1864. 6

**One Hundred & Fifty Dollars REWARD.**  
RAN-AWAY from the Subscriber about the first of December 1863, a Negro Man named DICK, about 27 years of age, of a full negro black, perhaps six feet high, and somewhat slender, his countenance is mild, plain and pleasing; when not agitated wears a constant smile, his mouth is rather wide for the size of his face, has a tolerable large and hanging under lip, with regular white teeth—and if I am not mistaken they stand a little apart, his voice is low and soft, has a long striding walk, easy manners, and professes the methodist religion—since some time last summer or autumn he has been hiding himself in different parts of the Delaware State, for the purpose of meeting his wife, who ran away in July last with her child, they were lately seen in Dorchester county where his wife has relations. SUCK his wife aged about thirty, has a crippled walk, is at least 5 feet 10 inches high, and is fat and clumsy, she is of a full negro black, has a small round face and ill natured countenance, and can with her husband tell an artful tale. Whoever will secure the said Negroes so that I may get them again, shall receive the above reward from my agent. One Hundred Dollars for the Man, and Fifty for the Woman and Child.  
EDWARD O. CLARK, Denton, Caroline County, E. S. Maryland.  
June 12, 1864. 89

**IN CHANCERY,**  
May 25, 1864.  
ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of WILLIAM PRIEST of Caroline County, praying the benefit of the act for the "relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors," passed at the last session on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said William Priest hath resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said William Priest by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some Eastern newspaper three weeks successively before the last day of June: Give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office, at ten o'clock on the thirteenth day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit on the said William Priest's, then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.  
Test, SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.  
June 12, 1864. 3

**Mediterranean Passports.**  
NOTICE is hereby given, that it has been deemed expedient to change the form of the Mediterranean passport issued to vessels of the United States; that from the eighth day of July next, that those of the new form will be used at the custom-houses to every vessel, for which application may be made, on a compliance with the terms prescribed by law, and surrendering the former passport of which the may be possessed, if any, in which latter case no fees will be required for the exchange; and that by an arrangement agreed upon by the Barbary powers, with whom we are at peace, either the old or the new form of passport will be sufficient to protect the vessels of the United States, from capture until the 1st of July, 1865, after which the old form of passport will be unavailable and the new one alone in use.  
Department of State, 23d of May, 1864. 5  
The printers of the laws of the United States are requested to insert the above in their Gazettes twice a week for the space of six months, and the collectors of the Customs to keep copies of it posted up in their offices.

**NOTICE.**  
The subscriber having established himself in the  
**GROCERY BUSINESS,**  
IN BALTIMORE.  
Informs his Friends and the Public, that he will at all times keep on hand  
A General Assortment of  
Liquors, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Tea, Chocolate, Candles, Powder and Shot, Pepper, Allspice, Copperas, Madder, Cotton, Castings, &c. &c. &c. All of which he will sell on a small profit for Cash, or acceptances in town—He also informs his acquaintances on the Eastern Shore, that he will transact Business on Commission, receive Grain on Storage, &c.  
WM. HASLETT, Corner of Pratt and South Street.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Sale of the late Col. JAMES BRICE's Lands in Cecil county, advertised for the 23d of May next, is postponed till the 8th day of Oct. next.  
NICHOLAS CARROLL, } trustees  
NICHOLAS BRICE, }  
The Sale of the Personal Property is also postponed till the 8th of Oct. next.  
N. Brice, Adm'r of J. B. Baltimore, April 20, 1864. 8



# Apollo's Fount.

From the Republican Advocate.  
TO "DICK FIDGET."

AND is it possible, dear Dick,  
For want of a wife you are to sicken?  
Dear, what a pity!  
and have you tried, and tried again:  
Been still rejected with disdain,  
By Polly or Kitty?  
Poor boy! you shall have one;  
Fate has decreed it to be done,  
Come, marry me!  
I'm sprightly as a cat or mouse,  
And clean and neat about the house,  
Do come and see.

If you reject this kind and friendly offer,  
You'll get no more from pliant  
LUCY PROFFER.

From the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.  
Geographical description of Bachelor's  
Island.

When Hymen's torch glows in marry'd  
breast,  
all warring passions are at rest:  
In constant love, we every pleasure find,  
and every solace in a female mind.

Bachelor's Island is situated on the  
burning sands of the deserts of folly,  
where even the savage inhabitants of the  
forest seldom venture to tread. It is  
bounded on the east, by the regions of  
affliction, vanity, and deceit; on the  
north, by the territories of fear and cow-  
ardice; on the south, by the burning  
zone of remorse, disease, and death;  
and on the west, by the dead lake of ob-  
livion. Hence it is easily to be supposed  
that the air of this island is sultry, en-  
ervating, and pestiferous—exposed to per-  
petual scenes of storm, hurricane and  
tempest; and its climate, like the minds  
of its inhabitants, is never settled for an  
hour. The spring of Bachelor's Island  
totally differs from that of any other I  
have hitherto read of: as there is here  
the season of the most pernicious heat,  
and in which the generality of its inha-  
bitants are possessed of a kind of madness  
the most destructive to themselves, the  
most injurious to every civilized coun-  
try, and the most subversive of ungarded  
innocence. Those who weather out the  
spring, and live to the summer, though  
they lose a great degree of their madness,  
yet in that season they become artful, hy-  
pocritical and treacherous. Their win-  
ter is truly despicable, indeed; since, a-  
mong all nations upon earth, you cannot  
express your contempt of a man more  
pointedly, than by calling him an old  
bachelor—a thing that lives only for  
itself—nothing that cares for nobody, and  
whom nobody regards—a thing that, like  
a mushroom, delights in bogs and mor-  
asses, but hates the generous warmth of  
the noon-day sun. Though the natives  
of this miserable island make those of the  
isle of matrimony, the constant object  
of their ridicule, yet there have been  
numberless instances of their stealing  
from their own island into that of ma-  
trimony, where they have prevailed on  
some good natured easy creatures to be-  
come their nurses and restorers, after  
their constitutions have been nearly ruin-  
ed in their former miserable abodes; for,  
in the isle of Matrimony, though clouds  
now and then gather over it, yet they serve  
only to render the remainder of the day  
more brilliant and cheerful. In Bache-  
lor's Island, love is a thing much talked  
of, but totally unknown to them; and  
they are hated and despised, robbed and  
plundered, by the objects of their misera-  
ble embraces. If cards be the usual diver-  
sions of the people on the island of Matri-  
mony, they are considered only as amuse-  
ments; but, on Bachelor's Island, they  
are productive of the most shocking vi-  
ces, such as the grossest scenes of drunk-  
enness and debauchery, the total ruin of  
their private fortunes—and even murder  
itself sometimes is the consequence.

Now many have quitted this island, and  
fled to that they so much despised, in or-  
der to repair their ruined fortunes, by  
seeking a rich and amiable partner. Ba-  
achelor's Isle is a mere desert, incapable of  
producing any thing but nettles, thorns  
and briars; here are no bleating lambs  
to please the eye of innocence; here doves  
to cherish their young, nor does the useful  
fawn bound over their barren plains; but  
wolves, tigers, and crocodiles, are seen  
here in abundance. Here are neither  
wife nor children to weep over the ashes  
of the deceased; but owls hoot, ravens  
croak, and the reptiles of the earth crawl  
over their graves. In short, of all ani-  
mals that ever nature produced, an old  
bachelor must be the most contempti-  
ble: he lives an useless being on earth,  
dies without having answered the end of  
his creation, in opposition to the man-  
date of his great Maker, and is at last  
consigned forever to oblivion.

A woman, among Savages, is a beast  
of burden; in the East, a piece of fur-  
niture; and in Europe, a spoiled child;  
in America the lovely and beloved com-  
panion of man.

Several gentlemen crossing a river ob-  
served to the ferryman, that his boat  
was as poor as *Charon's*.—"Yes," said  
he, "and so are my passengers."

## NOTICE.

WAS committed to the goal of  
Kent County, on Friday the 1st  
day of June inst. as a Run-away, a Ne-  
gro Man who calls himself STAND-  
LEY, he is about 30 years old, 5 feet  
10 inches high, of a yellow complexion.  
Had on a wool hat half worn, an old  
round blue jacket, a hemp linen shirt and  
trousers, and no shoes—Standley says,  
he run-away from a Mr. Joseph Beard  
of Annapolis, and belongs to the heirs  
of William Hambleton late of Queen-  
Ann's County, which John Hambleton  
of Harford County is guardian to, if he  
is not released, he will be sold for his fees  
according to law.

WM. MOFFETT, Sheriff.  
June 5, 1804. 3

Just received and for sale by the Subscriber,

DR. JOHN MACE'S  
HEALTH-PRESERVING PILLS,  
AND  
ANTI-BILIOUS TINCTURE,

For preserving Health in general, and pre-  
venting the Diseases of warm Climates,  
and warm Seasons: such as the Cholera  
Morbus, Lax, Dysentery &c. Flux, Sick-  
ness of the Stomach and Overflow of Bile,  
Ague and Fever, Bilious or Yellow Fe-  
ver, Inflammation and Obstruction of the  
Liver, Bilious Pleurisy, Bilious Head-  
Ache, and Jaundice or Yellowness of the  
skin, &c. &c.

"Nothing is so useful in preserving  
Health, and producing long Life, as fre-  
quent and moderate Purging."

LORD BACON.

TO preserve health, and to prolong  
life, is the wish and ought to be the  
object of every human being. It is, how-  
ever, to be lamented, that physicians have  
not yet pointed out any successful meth-  
od of answering these purposes. They  
have, it is true, recommended a proper  
attention to diet, exercise, bathing, sleep-  
ing, riding, walking, riding, standing,  
sitting, using tea instead of air! &c.  
with a variety of other prescriptions, the  
employment of which would make a pro-  
fession that would take up the whole  
time of life. Hence these directions,  
setting aside the impertinence of many of  
them, are useless to those engaged in la-  
bor and business, and those oppressed by  
want and poverty; and therefore it be-  
comes necessary to pursue some method  
that can be conveniently employed by every  
individual, in every circumstance. This  
method consists in "frequent and moder-  
ate purging," and is not only founded  
upon the authority of Lord Bacon, the  
greatest of philosophers, but also upon  
the most correct reasoning, as well as  
experience. But it is not every kind of  
purging medicine that will answer the  
purpose; and such other violent  
and harsh remedies, however useful  
they may be for the cure of different dis-  
eases, will be found dangerous in pre-  
serving health, and will generally do  
much more harm than good. The purg-  
ing medicine to be used must be of such  
a kind, that it will empty the bowels ef-  
fectually, and with ease, of the bile and  
filth which collect in them and lay the  
foundation of almost every disease to  
which the human body is subject; & at  
the same time it must be such, that every  
person of every trade, business or oc-  
cupation, may use it without ceasing from  
their employment, and without making  
any alteration in their diet or drink. The  
pills which I have invented and prepared  
are exactly suited to these purposes.

If it were not for extending this piece  
to too great a length, I might here intro-  
duce many testimonials from persons who  
have tried them, to prove their extraor-  
dinary virtues; but the following certi-  
ficate from the Rev. Mr. Chambers, now  
a minister on the Eastern Shore of Mary-  
land, will be sufficient.

"March 29, 1804.

"DEAR SIR,

"At your request, I send you these  
lines to acquaint you with the good ef-  
fects I have experienced from using your  
pills. I was affected with burning of my  
hands and feet, feverishness, and dischar-  
ges of much bile, and a great drowsiness,  
which attended me for eight or nine  
years. When I came into Caroline coun-  
ty last year, I was recommended by cap-  
tain William Frazier to try your pills,  
which he said had prevented him from  
bilious complaints, to which he was sub-  
ject. I accordingly tried them, and  
through God they were made a great  
blessing to me. They discharged the  
bilious matter with great ease, left the  
bowels in a very easy state, abated my  
fevers, gave me a good appetite, and  
though in the decline of life, they restor-  
ed my constitution in a great measure.—  
I recommend them to the public in gen-  
eral, as the best medicine that I ever  
tried for the prevention of bilious com-  
plaints. EPHRAIM CHAMBERS.

"Doct<sup>r</sup> MACE."

He has on hand a great large and  
general supply of Genuine Drugs, Per-  
fumes, Spices, Dyes, and Patent Medi-  
cines of every description. All of which  
he will dispose of at the most reduced  
prices.

JOHN STEVENS, Junr.  
Easton, June 5, 1804. 11

## Coachee and Pair of Horses.

To be sold at Public Vendue, on Tuesday  
the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock in  
the forenoon, at the house of  
Mr. LOWE in Easton,  
A GENTLE  
COACHEE,  
AND  
Pair of Young Bay HORSES.

Well broke to the Harness and warrant-  
ed Sound.

Attendance will be given, and the  
conditions of Sale (in which a reasonable  
credit will be allowed) will be then  
made known.  
June 5, 1804. 3

For Sale.

A SMALL convenient well-finished  
House, and Lot, with all neces-  
sary out-Houses, situate on Harrison-street,  
and fronting 45 feet—at present occu-  
pied by Mr. Edward Markland—Also,  
an unimproved Lot adjoining the same,  
fronting 38 feet on Dover-street. The  
two Lots are subject to a yearly ground  
rent of four dollars. For further par-  
ticulars apply to the Subscriber.

JACOB LOOCKERMAN.  
Easton, June 5, 1804. 11

VALUABLE PROPERTY

For Sale at Public Auction.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Hon.  
the Chancellor of this State, will  
be offered for sale on the premises, on  
Monday the 2d day of August next, if  
fair, (if not the next fair day) part of a  
tract or tracts of land called Dover  
and Dover Marsh or Lower Dover, laying  
on Choptank River in Talbot County; be-  
longing to the estate of John Winn Har-  
rison, deceased.—The land will be divid-  
ed into lots of about fifty acres, more or  
less; a plat of which will be shown at  
the time of sale, or may be seen before,  
by applying to the subscriber. The sale  
will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and  
the land sold on a credit of 12 months,  
the purchasers giving bond with approv-  
ed security for the payment of the pur-  
chase money, with interest from the day  
of sale.

JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee.  
June 5, 1804. 9

IN CHANCERY,

MAY 25, 1804.

ON application to the Chancellor by  
petition of William Boone, of Car-  
oline county, praying the benefit of the  
act "for the relief of sundry Insolvent  
Debtors," passed at the last Session, on  
the terms therein mentioned, and a sche-  
dule of his property, and a list of his cre-  
ditors, on oath so far as he can ascertain  
the same, being annexed to his petition,  
and the Chancellor being satisfied by  
competent testimony, that the said Wil-  
liam Boone hath resided in the State of  
Maryland the two last years preceding  
the passage of the said act,—It is there-  
upon adjudged and ordered, that the said  
William Boone, by causing a copy of this  
order to be inserted in a newspaper of  
Easton three weeks successively, before the  
end of June next, give notice to his cre-  
ditors to appear in the Chancery Office,  
at ten o'clock, on the 15th day of July  
next, for the purpose of recommending  
some person to be trustee for their benefit,  
on the said William Boone then and there  
taking the oath prescribed, for delivering  
up his property.

Test, SAMUEL H. HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.  
June 5, 1804. 3

IN CHANCERY,

MAY 25, 1804.

ON application to the Chancellor by  
petition in writing of William  
Crawford of Caroline county, praying  
the benefit of the Act, "for the relief  
of sundry Insolvent Debtors," passed at  
the last session on the terms therein men-  
tioned, and a schedule of his property,  
and a list of his creditors on oath, so far  
as he can ascertain the same, being an-  
nexed to his petition; and the Chancel-  
lor being satisfied by competent testimo-  
ny, that the said William Crawford hath  
resided in the State of Maryland, the two  
last years preceding the passage of the  
said act. It is thereupon adjudged and  
ordered, that the said William Crawford,  
by causing a copy of this order to be in-  
serted in some Easton newspaper, three  
weeks successively before the last day of  
June. Give notice to his Creditors to  
appear in the Chancery Office, at ten  
o'clock on the thirteenth day of July  
next, for the purpose of recommending  
some person to be trustee for their bene-  
fit on the said William Crawford's, then  
and there taking the oath prescribed, for  
delivering up his property.

Test, SAMUEL H. HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.  
June 5, 1804. 3

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the Commissioners of the  
Tax for Talbot County, will meet  
at the Court-House in Easton, on Mon-  
day the 6th day of June next, and con-  
tinue to sit twenty days thereafter, if ne-  
cessary, for the purpose of hearing ap-  
peals, and making such alterations in the  
assessment of property as may be requir-  
ed according to law.

By Order,  
THOS. BANNING, Clerk.  
May 29, 1804. 3

## CAUTION.

THE public are cautioned against  
taking an assignment of a Note  
of hand given by the Subscriber, some  
time in May last, to a certain Thomas  
Dudley of Talbot County, for One Hun-  
dred Pounds, as I am determined to pay  
no part of said Note.

HENRY KENTON.  
Caroline, June 4, 1804. 39

WANTS TO PURCHASE,  
A FEW LIKELY

YOUNG SLAVES.  
TO avoid unnecessary application,  
none need apply who have Slaves  
to dispose of above the age of twenty-  
eight, or for a term of years—apply to  
the Subscriber's at Mr. Lowe's tavern.  
A few lines directed to them will be at-  
tended to.

F. SURGET,  
CHARLES BOSLEY.  
Easton, May 29, 1804. 39

IN CHANCERY,

MAY 14th, 1804.

ON application to the Chancellor by  
petition in writing of DANIEL  
KNOCK of Kent County, praying the  
benefit of the "Act for the relief of sun-  
dry Insolvent Debtors," passed at the last  
session on the terms therein mentioned,  
and a schedule of his property and a list  
of his creditors on oath, so far as he can  
ascertain the same, being annexed to his  
petition, and the Chancellor being satis-  
fied by competent testimony, that the said  
Daniel Knock, hath resided in the  
State of Maryland the two last years pre-  
ceding the passage of the said Act. It is  
thereupon adjudged, and ordered, that  
the said Daniel Knock, by causing a copy  
of this order to be inserted in an Easton  
newspaper three times before the twenty-  
second day of June next. Give notice  
to his Creditors to appear in the  
Chancery-Office, at ten o'clock on the  
third day of July next, for the purpose  
of recommending some person to be trustee  
for their benefit, on the said Daniel  
Knock's, then and there taking the oath  
prescribed for delivering up his property.

Test,  
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.  
May 29, 1804. 3

IN CHANCERY,

MAY 26th, 1804.

ON application to the Chancellor by  
petition in writing of Charles Gul-  
ley of Talbot County, praying the Bene-  
fit of the Act, "for the relief of sun-  
dry Insolvent Debtors," passed at the last  
session on the terms therein mentioned,  
and a schedule of his property, and a list  
of his creditors on oath, so far as he can  
ascertain the same being annexed to his  
petition, and the Chancellor being satis-  
fied by competent testimony, that the said  
Charles Gulley, hath resided in the  
State of Maryland, the two last years  
preceding the passage of the said act. It  
is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that  
the said Charles Gulley, by causing a copy  
of this order to be inserted in an Easton  
newspaper three times before the 25th  
day of June next. Give notice to his  
creditors to appear in the Chancery Of-  
fice, at ten o'clock on the seventeenth  
day of July next, for the purpose of re-  
commending some person to be trustee  
for their benefit, on the said Charles Gul-  
ley's, then and there taking the oath pre-  
scribed, for delivering up his property.

Test, SAMUEL H. HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.  
May 29, 1804. 3

100 Dollars Reward

FOR apprehending negro ROBBIN,  
who ran away from Dorsey's Forge,  
near the city of Baltimore, on Wednes-  
day the 1st ult. a very black fellow, about  
6 feet high, short curly hair, which he  
very seldom combs; rather of a thin vi-  
lage, has a set of teeth; broad shouldered  
and tapers gradually downwards; his  
right leg formerly has been very sore, and  
retains the scar on the shin bone. In-  
deed they have both been very sore; but  
the right one much worse than the left.  
He is fond of strong drink, and after  
drinking is very apt to stammer or flut-  
ter when he speaks, though he speaks  
low and slow. He has been accustomed  
to working in the Forge, and is not a bad  
fireman, and can handle iron tolerably  
well. His clothing when he went away  
was, a country mixed full cloth jacket,  
a pair of new ditto breeches, a pair blue  
full cloth stockings, of snabrig shirt, coarse  
shoes and hat; but as he is a notorious,  
artful villain, he will probably change his  
dress and obtain a pass.

I will give the above reward, includ-  
ing what the law allows, for apprehend-  
ing and securing said fellow, and rea-  
sonable expenses if brought home.

ALLEN DORSEY, Manager  
At Dorsey's Forge.

N. B. The said fellow took with him  
a light mixed cloth coat, a yellow jacket,  
and a pair of striped pantaloons.

\* All persons are forewarned from  
harboring or carrying off said runaway.

The printers in the different cities  
and towns in the United States are re-  
spectfully requested to give the preceding  
an insertion in their respective papers.

March 12.

## N O T I C E.

A hoghead of Tobacco,

Marked (A. P. No. 51),  
is now in Emmerton's Ware-House,  
which has been there for ten or 12  
years—supposed to contain 6 or 7 hun-  
dred weight. The owner of said hog-  
head of Tobacco, is desirous to come pay  
charges and take it away, or the same  
will be sold at public sale on the third  
Monday in July next. By order of the  
Levy Court of Talbot County, and sold  
by

BENJAMIN BENNY, Inspector  
of Emmerton's Ware-House.  
May 29, 1804. 3

For Sale,

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

JOHN CAMPBELL.  
January 31, 1804. 11

Fifty Dollars Reward.

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

CHARLES GIBSON.  
April 10, 1804. 3

Hackney Stage to Hire.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of  
informing the Citizens of Talbot  
County, and the public in general, that  
he has a Light Stage and Horses, which  
he intends holding in readiness for such  
as may wish to hire, by the day or jour-  
ney. He intends running it to Afters's  
Ferry once a week, every Thursday morn-  
ing—to commence running on Thurs-  
day the 24th inst. and return the same  
evening, so that persons going or coming  
from the lower Counties, may depend  
on a passage by applying either at his  
house in Easton, or at the Ferry.

Horses and Carriages to hire as  
usual.

N. B. Mrs. Holmes has on hand a  
number of Ladies Bonnets, of the new-  
est fashions; and will thankfully receive  
the orders of such Ladies as may think  
proper to employ her.

JAMES HOLMES.  
Easton, May 15, 1804. 11

For Sale.

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

Stock and farming utensils of all kind  
may be had at the option of the purcha-  
ser. Any person desirous to treat for  
the same, may know the terms by apply-  
ing to

HENRY RINGGOLD.  
Kent County, March 10, 1804.





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

PARIS, February 6, 1804.

"DEAR SIR,

"In the course of the present winter, it will be doubtless a subject of discussion, who shall be supported in the next election for Vice-President. The interest of our country, in my opinion, taking it in the two-fold view of peace and happiness at home, and respectability abroad, depends much in shutting out of office, a man of depraved political morals, an enraged democrat, or an over-heated aristocrat. It is much to be wished to find one capable of uniting the public mind, and of destroying that scurrility and abuse which our papers teem with, and which has often descended to such low means, as to dishonor our country, and to make strangers believe that we were in a state of internal warfare, and that battles, assassinations, and every thing tending to disturb society, took place daily.

"To unite both parties in one man seems impossibility. —However, I think I know one, who is so happy in his talents, his morals and virtues, his political services, and private consideration, as scarcely to find a man in the United States, who will be opposed to his holding that office. I mean Robert R. Livingston, our minister at Paris.

"To give you grounds on which I build my belief, I shall cite you several facts—some of which are entirely unknown to our citizens; and which I have had occasion to learn through persons other than he, or his family.

"In Europe, he has rendered the greatest services to the United States; by his negotiations for Louisiana; and which he undertook at his own risk, and without any authority from his government. The fact is, I suppose, it never entered into the head of any other man, that a country large as France, with all the benefits and commerce that the great rivers within its bounds affords, to its proprietors, could be bought for any sum. The idea was as distant from Frenchmen, as it would have been from Americans, until the memorial he wrote—and which was published I see in the American papers—convinced France, that under the exposure he made, it could not be of that advantage to her which was at first contemplated. The instant he found them under that influence, he struck a proposition, and at last concluded the acquisition before Mr. Monroe arrived. Few ministers would have hazarded so important a thing on their own responsibility; And I know very few in the United States, who if they had been ministers here, that France would have given an ear to, without being authorized by our government. Such however, was the respect and confidence he inspired, that on his own personal credit, that very important business was effected.

"I have some information through Spain, concerning a negotiation for the Floridas, by Mr. Livingston; in exchange for something of no use to the United States; but as Mr. Monroe is named to negotiate that affair, I shall keep it secret until I see whether he be able to effect any good through the force of his own means.

"Let us now look to the advantage he obtained for the distressed American creditors. Mr. Monroe's wish was, that they should be paid in stocks; and to abandon the four millions of dollars in cash to France. This was objected to, by Mr. L. for several reasons—the first, that he had obtained a promise from the first consul of a speedy payment;—and funds reimbursable in fifteen years, was not a payment to a merchant, nor was it speedy.—The second, that by such a payment it would put on the market 200 parcels of stocks; each more pressing for realization than the other, consequently, a depreciation and discredit.—The third, that whilst by the act of the creditors, the funds would be depreciated, the twelve millions of dollars France was to receive, would sink in the price also; and thus the value of that payment would be greatly lessened.—Finally, these principles obtained, and the French minister says, that by a cash payment to the creditors, the consul's promise (which is as sacred as any other to

vergein's) would be fulfilled—the credit of the American funds preserved—and he be enabled to command her own price for the sum she had to receive, as being the only one who would have them to sell. Mr. Monroe still insists upon the utility of the stocks being paid to the creditors. But how he makes his account I cannot imagine. He wished to flatter France by putting at her disposition the two millions of dollars voted by congress. This probably would have been consented to on the part of Mr. Livingston—but in case the treaty should not be ratified, he demanded security for the repayment. This was not practicable in the view of the French minister, and the affair was abandoned.

"When the consul gave the promise to Mr. Livingston for a speedy payment to the American creditors, the minister convened at his hotel all that were in Paris, to inform them of it, in order to prevent any speculation being made upon them. When the price for Louisiana was in discussion, it was observed by the French minister, that the consul promised four millions tournois, and not four millions of dollars. Mr. Livingston reminded him of circumstances, which could not admit of such a construction, and observed that in that case the negotiation should end, but that he would take care to send the consul's letter to his government, who would publish it, and would of consequence be copied in all the languages, where gazettes were in use, and the whole world would thus learn that no dependence could be put on his word. This had the desired effect, and the four millions of dollars were placed in the room of four millions tournois. Thus you see in every important occurrence the strength of the minister's mind, and the independence of his conduct.

"Mr. Livingston has carried his cares for the interest of the creditors and for that of his government, to the utmost exertions and watchfulness. The convention as will be seen now in the United States by its publication, was predicated on these principles. 1st. To give the speediest payment possible to the creditors.—2d. To stop the month's interest, which at 6 per cent. does not fail for every month of delay to cause an augmentation of the debt in 20,000 dollars.—3d. To consolidate by arrears of this government, the principal and interest due to the creditors, and which even in case of a non-ratification on the part of the United States never could be recalled;—however the commissioners appointed by him and Mr. Monroe, so far from uniting their efforts, to so desirable ends, have been procrastinated—and in fact done nothing; and which being remonstrated against by Mr. Livingston has brought a difference of sentiment, little useful, but to show that the best things may be risked, or rendered of no benefit, from the pride of party, or the self importance of commissioners. There is, however, one thing that must be felt by our government or by the creditors—namely, the loss of interest for several months. France has taken care to show, that she understands not to pay any from the date of such unwarrantable delay.

"The unfortunate event of the loss of our frigate off Tripoli, has given a new opportunity to Mr. Livingston to show his devoted interest in favor of his country. The consul, great in his mind and strong in his attachments to Mr. Livingston and the United States, consented to his request, and has sent a messenger extraordinary to that country, to engage the bey to relinquish the prisoners. Should it be done without a sum, what credit does not Mr. L. deserve from our government, and how much gratitude from those unfortunate people, their friends and families; much more still did he make a peace for a trifle, which he would do, had he government instructions, and indeed the minister here ought to have all power over Europe, and Africa, Great Britain excepted; for it is certain that Buonaparte rules all the rest.

"Greater still his service in obtaining through the influence he has with the first consul the unqualified Warrantee from the king of Spain of Louisiana to the United States.—This was on the 1st of January last, notwithstanding the Spanish minister's manifesto at Washington, and notwithstanding the king's resolution on the 31st December not to grant it.

"Perhaps Mr. Pinckney, will come in by and by, or Mr. Monroe, who is named to Madrid, and say, that (though neither on the spot at the time) they obtained it. Thus the sovereignty and possession of, that valuably important country is in-

fured—and he who put the first hand, has also put the last seal, and praise be to him for it.

"Thus far for Europe. What has Mr. Livingston done in our revolution and what is he in America?

"As an American primitive patriot he was in the first congress—was one of the four of the five of the committee that framed the declaration of independence—was minister or secretary of foreign affairs for years during the trying, difficult, and dangerous period, when few men of great property had firmness to join us.—Since then, he has been the uniform patriot without rage—the warm defender of his country and rights, without descending into levelling jacobin principles—and the staunch unchangeable judge, without appeal in one of the most populous states in the union, in which station of chancellor, he has for many years given as much satisfaction to the losing, as to the party gaining. Twice has he refused the ministry in France, once under general Washington's administration, and once under Mr. Adams's, because his filial duty, or particular reasons, which hold more to the man than to the public office, forbade his accepting. These motives ceasing, at the third invitation he undertook a mission, which has issued an infinite advantage to the United States, and which will be better realized at fifty years hence, than at the present day; but which will render dear to his country the man who had the boldness to undertake, and the credit to effect it.

"Great proofs of patriotism and of personal sacrifices, cannot be brought, and yet half of his work is undone, by the officious jealousy of Monroe, in losing the acquisition of the two Floridas.—Steady in his principles, founded on a perfect education, which taught him that the love of his country, held to the manly services and disinterested efforts of the citizens and proprietors of the country, he has never varied in this attachment to those sentiments, which have secured our independence, and at this hour is the best work and greatest strength of political wisdom.

"As a man of talents no one amongst us possesses more, and no one never employed them to greater advantage in the service of his country. The facts related are fully in proof of that—and it is needless to repeat them again.

"As a moral man, I have been long acquainted with his friends, and some of his political enemies, but I never heard a sentiment from either, that could in the least bear on that correctness of conduct, which stamps the man perfect as human nature admits.

"His private virtue and merits are so well known, that it is needless to observe how much and how assiduously he has cultivated charity, in fact and not in word.—As the friend of mankind and his country, he has constantly encouraged manufactures, arts and sciences, and after his return to the United States, it will be seen he has not neglected these during his mission in Europe.

"As a private man, he is one of the most considered of his state, and indeed of the United States. As a father he is distinguished for his care and tenderness, in forming the education of his children. As a husband, the dutiful friend and affectionate companion. As a citizen esteemed by all who know and who do not know him.

"I have been thus particular that every one of our citizens may know the man who is proposed for vice-president. General Clinton, it is said has been mentioned as a candidate. I know but little of him as a military man or a citizen;—but on comparing his services and public merits, with Mr. Livingston's, I presume out of modesty he will withdraw himself, or signify his incapacity.

"There seems nothing left by which more good might be expected from his ministry in France—hence he has requested his recall—and indeed it is a duty he owes himself and family—for he will have lessened his fortune nearly 100 thousand dollars, by the expence he has been at over and above his salary. Whilst he saw he could be of essential use to his country, he did not hesitate to make the sacrifices—but now that he should longer stay in France, under such a loss and without important objects to execute cannot be expected, and he will positively return in the next spring or summer. I am with great respect, &c.

NEW YORK, JUNE 4.

The intelligence of the indiscriminate massacre of the white French inhabitants of St. Domingo, which we were the first

to notice, is confirmed by the arrival at this port of the schooner Greyhound from Cape Francois. The letters of our correspondents and the verbal accounts of the passengers who escaped, agree in representing it as one of the most horrid which has occurred in modern times. It began on the 19th of April, and continued without intermission until the 14th of May following. On the 28th of April general Dessalines issued a proclamation explanatory of his motives and his future conduct, of which the following is a copy:—

(Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.)

## LIBERTY OR DEATH! PROCLAMATION.

JEAN JACQUES DESSALINES, governor general, to the inhabitants of Hayti.

Crimes, the most atrocious, such as were until then unheard of, and would cause nature to shudder, have been perpetrated. The measure was over heaped. At length the hour of vengeance has arrived and the implacable enemies of the rights of man have suffered the punishment due to their crimes.

My arm raised over their heads, has too long delayed to strike. At that signal, which the justice of God has urged, your hands righteously armed have brought, the axe upon the tree of slavery and prejudices. In vain had time, and more especially the infernal politics of Europeans, surrounded it with triple brags; you have stripped it of its armour; you have placed it upon your heart that you may become (like your natural enemies) cruel and merciless. Like an overflowing mighty torrent that tears down all opposition, your vengeful fury has carried away every thing in its impetuous course. Thus perish all tyrants, over innocence, all oppressors of mankind!

What then? bent for many ages under an iron yoke; the sport of the passions of men, of their injustice, and of the caprices of fortune; mutilated of the stupidity of white Frenchmen; after having fattened with our toils these insatiable blood suckers, with a patience and resignation unexampled, we should again have seen that sacrilegious hord make an attempt upon our destruction, without any distinction of sex or age? and we men without energy, of no virtue, of no delicate sensibility, should not we have plunged in their breast the dagger of desperation; where is that vile Haytian, so unworthy of the regeneration, who thinks he has not accomplished the decrees of the eternal, by exterminating the blood thirsty tygers; if there is one let him fly; indignant nature discards him from her bosom; let him hide his shame from hence: the air we breathe is not suited to their gross organs; it is the pure air of liberty, auguit and triumphant.

Yes; we have rendered to these true cannibals, war for war, crime for crime, outrage for outrage; Yes, I have saved my country; I have avenged America. The avowal I make of it in the face of the earth and heaven, constitutes my pride and my glory. Of what consequence to me is the opinion which contemporary and future generations will pronounce on my conduct? I have performed my duty; I enjoy my own approbation; for that is sufficient. But what do I say? The preservation of my unfortunate brothers, the testimony of my own conscience, are not my only recompence. I have seen two classes of men, born to cherish, assist, and succour one another—mixed, in a word, blended together—crying for vengeance, and disputing the honor of the first blow.

Blacks and yellows, whom the refined duplicity of Europeans has for a long time endeavored to divide; you, who are now consolidated, and make but one family; without doubt, it was necessary that our present reconciliation should be sealed with the blood of your butchers. Similar calamities have hung over your proscribed heads; a similar ardor to strike your enemies has signalized you; the like fate is reserved for you; and the like interests must therefore render you forever one, indivisible, inseparable. Maintain that precious concord, that happy harmony amongst yourselves; it is the pledge of your happiness, your salvation, and your success; it is the secret of being invincible.

It is necessary, in order to strengthen these ties, to recall to your remembrance the catalogue of atrocities committed against our species: the massacre of the entire population of this island, mediated in the silence and fang-froid of the cabinet; the execution of that abominable project to me unblushingly proposed, and already begun by the French with the

calmness and serenity of a countenance accustomed to similar crimes. Guadalupe, pillaged and destroyed; its ruins still reeking with the blood of the children, women and old men put to the sword; Pelage (himself the victim of their craftiness) after having safely betrayed his country and his brothers: the brave and immortal Delgrede, blown into the air with the fort he defended, rather than accept their offered chains—magnanimous warrior! that noble death, far from enfeebling our courage, serves only to rouse within us the determination of avenging or following thee. Shall I again recall to your memory the plots lately framed at Jeremie? the terrible explosion which was to be the result, notwithstanding the generous pardon granted to these incorrigible beings at the expulsion of the French army? the deplorable fate of our departed brothers in Europe? and (dread harbinger of death) the frightful despotism exercised at Martinique? Unfortunate people of Martinique, could I but fly to your assistance, and break your fetters! Alas! an insurmountable barrier separates us. Perhaps a spark from the same fire which enflames us, will light up your bosoms; perhaps at the sound of this commotion, suddenly awakening from your lethargy, with arms in your hands, you will reclaim your sacred and imprescriptible rights.

After the terrible example which I have just given, that sooner or later divine justice will unchain on earth some mighty minds, above the weakness of the vulgar, for the destruction and terror of the wicked; tremble tyrants, usurpers, fountains of the new world! our daggers are sharpened; our punishment is ready! sixty thousand men, equipped, insured to war, obedient to my orders, burn to offer a new sacrifice to the names of their assassinated brothers. Let that nation come, who may be mad and daring enough to attack me. Already at its approach, the irritated genius of Hayti, rising out of the bottom of the ocean, appears; his menacing aspect throws the waves into commotion, excites tempests, and with his mighty hand disperses ships, or dashes them in pieces; to his formidable voice the laws of nature pay obedience; diseases, plague, famine, conflagration, poison, are his constant attendants. But why calculate on the assistance of the climate and of the elements? Have I forgot that I command a people of no common cast, brought up in adversity, whose audacious daring frowns at obstacles increased by dangers? Let them come, then, these homicidal cohorts! I wait for them with firmness and with a steady eye. I abandon to them freely the sea shore, and the places where cities have existed; but woe to those who may approach too near the mountains! It were better for them that the sea received them into its profound abyss, than to be devoured by the anger of the children of Hayti.

"War to death to tyrants!" this is my motto—"Liberty! Independence!" this is our rallying cry.

Generals, officers, and soldiers, a little unlike him who had preceded me, the ex-gen. Toussaint Louverture, I have been faithful to the promise which I made to you when I took up arms against tyranny, and whilst the last spark of life remains in me I shall keep my oath. Never again shall a colonist or European set foot upon this territory with the title of master or proprietor. This resolution shall henceforward form the fundamental basis of our constitution.

Should other chiefs after me by putting a conduct diametrically opposite to mine, dig their own graves and those of their species, you will have to accuse only the law of destiny which shall have taken me away from the happiness and welfare of my fellow-citizens. May my successors follow the path I shall have traced for them! It is the system best adapted for consolidating their power; it is the highest homage they can render to my memory.

As it is derogatory to my character and my dignity to punish the innocent for the crimes of the guilty, a handful of whites commendable by the religion they have always professed, and who have besides taken the oath to live in the woods, have experienced my clemency. I order that the sword respect them, and that they be unmolested.

I recommend anew, and order to all the generals of department, &c. to grant succors, encouragement, and protection to all neutral and friendly nations who may wish to establish commercial relations in this island.



Head-Quarters at the Cape, April 26, 1864. First year of Independence.  
*The Governor-General,*  
(Signed) **DESSALINES.**  
*A true copy—the Secretary-General,*  
**JUSTE CHANLETTE.**

This proclamation had the effect which was intended; it nerved the arm of the already too enfeebled negro, and extinguished in his bosom the last spark of humanity. The work of death was accelerated; and on the 14th of May, when the Greyhound left the Cape, the infuriated soldiery had sacrificed to their unrelenting policy not less than 2500 human beings. The work of destruction then ceased from necessity, for no more victims remained to be afflicted.

The details we have received of transactions are shocking to the ear. Indeed, no language of which we are capable, can describe with accuracy the horrors of the carnage, which had no respect to the infirmity of age, or the innocence of childhood; but involved in one common ruin, and frequently with the same sword, the infant sucking at the breast, and the unflinching mother from whom it derived its nutriment.

On the 14th of May, Dessalines left the Cape by way of Port-au-Paix and Gonaives, for the purpose of enforcing the terms of the proclamation published yesterday, which he had caused to be issued to that part of the island of St. Domingo, inhabited by the Spaniards. He also had ordered that the occupants of houses should remove with all possible speed to a ditch at the side of the mountain, the dead bodies of the murdered, which remained in the streets, that they might not be either devoured by the dogs or be suffered to produce a pestilence.

The quantity of silver plate, jewellery, gold articles, &c. plundered from the dead and brought in by the negroes, was immense, and was frequently offered for sale at half its value.

On the 22d April, Fort Dauphin was pillaged, a part of the town destroyed, and the whites massacred to the number of from 85 to 90.

A few days afterwards the French inhabitants of St. Jago, and other parts of the interior, were escorted to the Cape under a strong guard, and there butchered.

A Danish schooner, lying at the Cape, with passengers from St. Thomas, was seized, and every sailor and passenger on board massacred.

Of the white persons who escaped from the island almost by miracle, several have arrived at this port in the Greyhound; 9 in the Almy which sailed for New York six days before the Greyhound, viz. Carne and daughter, Helin, wife and son, d'Albre, Affair, Gabreau and wife; and in the Nancy, for Charleston, Messrs. Oliver and Grosjean.

#### NEW SERIES OF Federal Misrepresentations. No. XI.

We are indebted to a friend for the following statement of facts in refutation of certain falsehoods contained in a late number of the Washington Federalist. Our insertion of this statement evinces our entire reliance on its accuracy, on which the public may place implicit reliance. With our correspondent we coincide in opinion that "we owe it to the public to detect such gross misrepresentations," and with him we consider them "wicked, because the persons who make them generally know them to be untrue."

"In the 635th No. of the Washington Federalist published May 30th, 1864, a person under the signature of 'A Correspondent' has stated that 'It is confidently maintained by the best informed of the district that about one million of dollars has been wasted by the present administration in the most shameful manner. In the navy department particularly, the most extravagant waste of money has been committed. Nothing has been heard of to exceed the temptation under which they place the Purfers of the navy, to squander the public money, and the improper use and application of the wood prepared, when Mr. Jefferson came into office to build the frigates—that the Purfers are furnished with about twelve or 15 thousand dollars as an outfit, and left, when they return, to account for the application of that money in the best manner they are able.'"

Having the highest confidence in the gentleman, who has for more than 20 years past conducted the business of the navy department, greatly to his own honor and satisfaction of all parties, I was convinced in my own mind, before I made any enquiry into the subject, that 'Correspondent's' statements were incorrect, and having made the necessary enquiries, I can now state that the circumstances are simply these.

Under the administration of Mr. Adams, it was customary to provide at public expense, certain articles of cloth-

ing for the crew of each ship put into commission—his clothing was issued by the Purfers of the ships to the crews under the direction of the commanders, and charged to the individuals to whom it was issued, and the amount deducted from their wages on an ultimate settlement of their accounts.

In no case, however, was all the clothing thus provided, issued—and on the return of the vessels to the United States it was uniformly found that the clothing which remained on hand was injured and unfit for further use—it was consequently sold, and considerable loss was sustained on every piece sold. As Mr. "Correspondent" is a clerk in the treasury department [if I am correctly informed] he may satisfy himself of the truth of this statement by referring to the original accounts in the possession of that department. With the view then to guard the public from such heavy losses, and to economize in this instance as far as the nature of the service will permit, it has been judged expedient to advance to the Purfer of each ship a sum of money to enable him to purchase clothing for the crew on his account—and to allow him to charge to the persons to whom, under the direction of his commanding officer, he may issue clothing, a reasonable compensation for his trouble and risk. This compensation is fixed by the department. The Purfers on their return to the United States exhibit their accounts, to the proper accounting officer of the government—they produce to him accounts supported by vouchers, of all the articles of clothing issued by them during the cruise—the accounting officer examines their accounts, and finding them correct, and that no injustice has been done to the crews, passes them to their secret. The public cannot lose by this arrangement one cent.

The sums of money advanced to the Purfers are in reality advances to the crews on account of their pay. Under the arrangement made under the former administration, it may be stated with confidence that the public sustained a loss of from 30 to 50,000 dollars from the sales of clothing provided at the public expense, for the use of the crews.

As to "the improper use and application of the wood prepared, when Mr. Jefferson came into office, to build the frigates," Mr. Correspondent has demonstrated by the observation that he did not understand his subject—there was no "wood" prepared to build frigates when Mr. Jefferson came into office.

#### JUDGE BOWEN.

##### GEORGIA.

By his excellency John Milledge, governor and commander in chief of the army and navy of this State and of the militia thereof.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or be made known: GREETING:

WHEREAS, by the first section of the third article of the constitution of this State, it is among other things, declared, that "the judges of the superior court shall be elected for the term of three years, removable by the governor, on the address of two thirds of both houses for that purpose, or by impeachment and conviction thereon."

And whereas both houses of the legislature, that is to say, the house of representatives, on the seventeenth day of May instant, and the senate of this day, did cause to be presented to me an address, in the words following, to wit:

In the House of Representatives,  
May 14th, 1864.

"To his excellency John Milledge, governor and commander in chief, in and over the State of Georgia.

"The address of the house of representatives of the State aforesaid, respectfully sheweth, that several charges of a highly criminal nature, a copy whereof is hereto annexed, having been exhibited against Jabez Bowen, judge of the superior courts of the eastern district, supported by such testimony as fully satisfies the house, and leaves no doubt of the guilt and criminality of the said Jabez Bowen.

"We, therefore, the representatives aforesaid, considering the said Jabez Bowen wholly unworthy of the dignified station he at present occupies, do unanimously request your excellency to exercise the authority vested in you by the constitution, and remove him the said Jabez Bowen, immediately from his office of judge of the said district."

ABRAHAM JACKSON, Speaker.

Attest,  
HINES HOLT, Clerk.

##### CHARGES

Exhibited against Judge Bowen.

First—That the said Jabez Bowen, actuated by motives unworthy of and highly criminal in a judge did in or about the month of January last past, burn or destroy a certain record of the superior court of the county of Chatham, that is to say, a certain plea or answer of Thomas Gibbons, to an action instituted against him in the said court, by Oliver Bowen deceased.

Second—That the said Jabez Bowen, regardless of the sacred duties of his of-

fice, the laws of the land, peace and safety of the State and inhabitants thereof—did on the twenty third day of April last past, in the superior court of the county of Chatham, while presiding as judge, utter, and deliver, under the title or color of a charge, to the grand jury, an extra judicial speech or address, containing principles in the highest degree dangerous to the lives and properties of the good people of the State, tending to excite insurrection, and to involve the country, in all the horrors of domestic warfare.

Third—That the said Jabez Bowen, did at divers times and places, endeavor to promote and excite insurrection, by holding converse with slaves, tending to inflame their minds and otherwise, and threatening to raise and head such insurrection himself, and destroy all the white people in the country.

Fourth—That the said Jabez Bowen, did on the twenty fourth day of April, illegally commit the grand jury of the county of Chatham, to the common jail of the said county, for barely executing their constitutional right and duty, or presenting persons and crimes, and daring to disapprove and censure the said violent and inflammatory charge or address, delivered to them, by him the said Jabez Bowen as aforesaid.

Fifth—That the said Jabez Bowen, forgetful of the dignity of his office, and in derogation of the same, did go to the court house of the said county of Chatham armed, and did there, while on the bench, and during the sitting of the court, draw forth and present a pistol at and against a multitude of citizens there assembled, using at the same time the most violent and indecent language.

Lastly—That the said Jabez Bowen, in violation of his duty, and of the respect and obedience due to the State, the legislature, and the laws, hath insulted the dignity of the State and endeavored to bring its legislature and laws into contempt. By which said several crimes and misdemeanors, the said Jabez Bowen hath rendered himself unworthy of the high and dignified office of a judge of this State.

"In Senate, 17th May, 1864.

"The special committee to whom was referred the papers and documents relative to the conduct of Judge Bowen, report and commend the following address:

"To his excellency John Milledge, Esq. governor and commander in chief of the army and navy of this State, and of the militia thereof:

"The Senate of the State of Georgia having taken into consideration the charges which are brought against Jabez Bowen, jun. judge of the eastern district, and the evidences which support them, do resolve, that the said Jabez Bowen, jun. is unqualified for the appointment which he holds in the judicial department of this State; That it will be derogatory to the dignity of the State, that he should continue any longer therein—and that his continuation in office will endanger the peace and harmony of this people.

"The senate therefore beg leave to address his excellency, and request that he will dismiss the said Jabez Bowen, jun. from his appointment as judge of the eastern district of the State of Georgia, as by the first section of the third article of the constitution is provided."

"The senate took up the report, and the same being read was unanimously agreed to.

DAVID EMANUEL,

President of the Senate.

Test,  
WM. ROBERTSON,

Secretary.

NOW know ye, that having taken the foregoing address of the house of representatives, as well as that of the senate, together with the charges exhibited against the said Jabez Bowen, jun. and the evidence in support of them into consideration, I do, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the constitution aforesaid, remove the said Jabez Bowen, jun. from his office of judge of the superior court for the eastern district of this State; and do, by these presents, declare his appointment of judge as aforesaid to all intents and purposes, from this time, as void as though he had never been appointed and commissioned as such.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed. Done at the State house in Louisville, this eighteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and four, and of the independence of the United States of America the twenty eighth.

JOHN MILLEDGE.

By the Governor,

HOR. MANSBURY,

Secretary of State.

Yesterday being the day appointed by the constitution for the meeting of the General Court for the year ensuing, the gentlemen elected for Senators and Representatives assembled at the State-house in this town.

His Excellency the Governor and the hon. Council attended, when the mem-

bers had the oaths administered to them agreeably to the constitution.

The hon. David Cobb, Esq. was then elected President of the Senate, and Wendell Davis, Clerk.

The attention of the house, as is usual, was first called to the choice of a Clerk—when upon counting and sorting the votes, it appeared the whole number was 230—necessary to a choice, 116. Nicholas Tillinghast, Esq. had 128, and Mr. Charles P. Summer, 102.

They then proceeded to a choice of a Speaker, when, upon sorting and counting the votes, it appeared the whole number was 235, necessary to a choice, 118—H. G. Otis, Esq. had 129, Perez Morton, Esq. 103, scattering 3—federal majority eleven!

The Legislature, joined by the Executive, then proceeded to the Old South Meeting House, escorted by the Independent Company of Cadets, commanded by Colonel Wells, where a discourse was delivered on the occasion, by the Rev. Mr. Kendall, of Weymouth, from Deuteronomy 23d, 46 and 47th verses.

The display of the increase of Republicanism was evinced in the election of yesterday. The decline of Federalism is so rapid, as to make its advocates apprehensive of its total annihilation. The majority of the House, in the choice of Speaker and Clerk, were "rank" indeed; and even the vacancies of the Senate were filled with a greatly diminished majority of votes, in favor of the federal candidate.

Last year the votes for Speaker, were 120 for Otis and 73 for Morton; yesterday, the former obtained the choice by the small majority of eleven! This is an evidence of what has been predicted in the *Centinel* as a proud day for Federalism!

We trust, from the independence of the members, that the present Legislature will retrieve the character of Massachusetts, and that the machinations of a body of disorganizers, will be frustrated. [Boston Chron. May 31.

"Although," says Governor Trumbull, in his late speech to the Legislature of Connecticut, "some untoward circumstances exist among us, (by which, without doubt, he means the increase of republican principles, in opposition to the combined tyranny of church and state in Connecticut) yet, says he, the God of our fathers, who is also our God, hath hitherto sustained us, and in him, while doing our duty, and walking in the ways of our fathers, we may still trust for future support."

That people may know what were the ways of those whom Governor Trumbull calls "our fathers," walked in, we here subjoin some extracts from the laws made in the dominion of New Haven, in the colony of Connecticut, at its first establishment.

"No quaker, or dissenter from the established worship of this dominion, shall be allowed to give a vote for the election of magistrates or any officer."

"No food or lodging shall be offered to a quaker, Adamite, or other heretic.—If any person turn quaker he shall be banished, and not suffered to return on pain of death.

"No one shall run on the sabbath day, or walk in his garden, except reverently to and from meeting.

"No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep houses, cut hair, or shave on the sabbath day.

"No woman shall kiss her children on the sabbath or fasting day.

"No one shall read common prayers, keep Christmas or set days, make mince pies, or play on any instrument of music except the drum, trumpet, and Jew's harp.

"No man shall court a maid in person or by letter, without first obtaining her parents consent—five pounds penalty for the first offence, ten pounds for the second, and for the third imprisonment during the pleasure of the court.

"Every male shall have his hair cut round according to a cap."

There is not one moral principle in any of those laws. They are a compound of tyranny, persecution, ignorance and fanaticism. Yet these are the ways which those whom Governor Trumbull calls "our fathers," walked in, and whose example he recommends.

Am. Cit.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.

On Sunday the 8th inst. his excellency governor Claiborne, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Welch, and several other clergymen of the Catholic Church; the municipality, and several members of the tribunal of justice, visited the convent in this city.

On entering the apartment of the young ladies, who are boarders in the convent assembled for instruction, his excellency was presented by one of the young ladies with the following address:

"Hail generous chief! we hail you to these walls,

Where meek religion bears a placid sway;

No wilsons rade the humble mind ap-

pals,  
Nor discontent the worldly with betray.

May health and peace attend each coming hour,

Each future unfading laurels bring,  
Nor o'er your Autumn, dark misfortune low'r,

To blight the harvest promised by the Spring.

May time roll on, uninterrupted roll,  
Your days despatched to length of years;  
Before you part to reach the final goal,  
That bounds of man, the future hopes and fears."

His excellency then rose from his seat and addressing himself particularly to the nuns, made the following reply.

"Venerable Ladies,

"I receive with peculiar satisfaction, the elegant poetic compliment with which you have honored me. Your benevolent wishes flow from a source so pure, that I cannot deny myself the pleasure of acknowledging how sensible I am of their sincerity and kindness. Permit me in return, to assure you of the high estimation in which I hold your address as well as respect for the religion to which you are devoted, as for the patriotic object of your institution,—the education of youth.

Under the free and mild government of the United States of America, you may with certainty calculate on the uninterrupted enjoyment of your present tranquil and hallowed retreat, and the exercise of the honorable avocation to which your temporal cares are directed.

Permit me ladies to renew to you assurances of my friendly respect; and may Almighty God bestow on this institution, his choice blessings, and preserve with health and happiness all who dwell within these sacred walls."

The company was then conducted into the orphan's apartment, where an elegant and interesting address was delivered by one of the orphan children, to which Mr. Pitot, in the name of the municipality, returned extempore an appropriate answer.

I here are 36 boarders in the convent, and 36 orphan girls who are supported by the city. The nuns have also the care of more than one hundred scholars, to whose education and morals they pay great care.

The convent is of the order of St. Ursula; it was established in the year 1727; and has uniformly merited and received the confidence of the public.—One of the vows of the nuns is, to devote their temporal care to the education of female youth.

The greater part of the ladies of New Orleans, and many from other parts of Louisiana, have been educated in this convent, where piety, neatness and economy universally prevail.

It is therefore, greatly to be desired, and of which there can be no doubt, that under the government of the United States, this valuable institution will continue to prosper, and become more extensively useful.

#### For Sale,

**MERCHANT MILL and Farm,** situated in the Head of Queen Anne's county, Eastern Shore, Maryland, within one and a quarter miles of the Head of Chelter; and within thirteen miles of Duck creek, on the main road leading from the Head of Chelter, to Centerville, on Unicorn branch; which branch empties into Chelter river, & within one and a half miles of a good landing on said river. The mill-house is large and convenient, built of brick about five years since; has two water wheels, two pair of burr stones, and one pair of country ditto; the machinery being new and adapted in the most complete manner for Merchant Work. Convenient to the Mill on a fine high situation stands the Dwelling House, which is large and convenient, with two rooms and a passage of ten feet wide on the first floor, and three chambers on the second floor. Likewise a good House for a Miller or Cooper, and a Cooper's Shop, calculated for four hands to work in. There is also on the premises a good Stable for eight Horses, all of which buildings have been built since the Spring of 1862. There is a good seat for a Saw Mill, and an excellent white-oak frame on the premises ready for erecting the same. The tumbling dam was lately put in new, and is found and secure. The Unicorn branch is a never failing Stream of Water; and is allowed by competent judges to be the fastest and best on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The Farm contains nearly one hundred acres of Land (exclusive of the Mill Pond); the soil is adapted to Wheat, Rye, Corn or Clover. There is on said premises a young Orchard of two hundred thriving Apple Trees, well enclosed. There is convenient to the Dwelling House a never failing Spring of good Water. This property is in the heart of a good Wheat Country, and is also a most excellent stand for country work. For terms apply to the subscriber in Bridge-Town, Kent county.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

January 31, 1864.

WANTED,  
**AN APPRENTICE**  
To the Printing-Business  
At the Star-Office.





**E. n. Shore General Advertiser.**  
**EASTON, Tuesday Morning**  
**June 19, 1804.**

Thomas Rutter, esq. has been appointed marshal for the district of Maryland—vice, Reuben Basing, esq. resigned.

The collector of New-London has advertised that proposals will be received at his office for building a Light House at Five Mile Point, near the entrance of the harbor of New-Haven, (Connect.)

Mr. Livingston having resigned the place of Minister Plenipotentiary to the French Republic, General Armstrong, of N. York, we understand, is appointed his successor. [Nat. Intel.]

Mr. Thornton, Secretary of the British Legation, has left this City on his return to England.

Gen. Wilkinson arrived in this City a few days since.

Extract of a letter from an officer to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Tripoli, Jan. 5, 1804.

"Since my last, we have been closely confined, which makes our time very disagreeable. A few days, past at the instigation of our carpenter, three of the crew were put in the stocks, and received 150 bastinadoes each.—He has not yet turned Turk, but I expect he will in a few days, as he has left the prison, and lives with our guard. Four of our crew have turned already.

"For this week past, the Bashaw's child by a favorite wife, has been very ill with the croup, (as the Doctor calls it).—He called on our Doctor four days after the child's illness, when he pronounced it dangerously ill. The Bashaw immediately ordered him his liberty provided he would cure the child. It recovered and is at present well: but not a word more said about the Doctor's liberty.

"During the last two days, we have lost 19 of our crew."

**Boston, June 9.**  
**POSTSCRIPT.**

A report was current in town last evening, that the hon. John Langdon, had been chosen Governor of New Hampshire, by the legislature of that State.

The important business of prescribing the manner of choosing the electors of President and Vice-President of the U. S. will be acted on in the General Court this day.

A gentleman at St. Louis, on the Mississippi, writes to his friend in Pittsburgh under date of May 5, 1804, that Capt Lewis, who had been sent by the President of the United States to explore the newly acquired territory of Louisiana, was at that place, and intended leaving it in a few days on his return to the city of Washington, accompanied by 20 Indian Chiefs.

The letter does not mention the distance Capt Lewis had been from that place, but we presume he was prevented from proceeding by the nations of Indians to whom the Chiefs belong that are accompanying him to visit the President. (Pitts. Gaz.)

Among the detestable slanders which continue to be fabricated against our illustrious President, one has been lately urged of a peculiarly mean and detestable nature, which turns out to be as cruel in the end as it was base in its origin. For a purpose which is easy to be conceived, it has been trumpeted through New-England, with the usual portion of hypocrisy and acrimony, by men, who are themselves in "the habit" of taking their amusement on the Sabbath—that the President of the United States left the city of Washington on a Sunday (1st of April) to visit his family at Monticello. Allowing it to be a fact, the cause of his sudden departure for Monticello is now explained by an event, which ought to reach the hearts of the unreasonable hypocrites, if a particle of nature yet remains in them, and to cover their faces with shame: the cause of his journey was, that a tender child, a much loved daughter, of one only two, lay upon the point of death, who had no mother on earth to be with her and comfort her in her last moments, and whom it is probable, the fond father did not arrive soon enough to embrace in the land of the living, for the expired on the 3d of April, as may be seen in our obituary notices of that week.

Hypocrites! which of you would deem himself culpable, if he should set out on a Sunday to see a dying child! And what would be your feelings, if arriving too late to embrace the dear object, or but just in time to witness the last agonies of expiring nature, you should find yourself reproached and scandalized for setting out on that day? Let confusion

cover you—and let the compunctions of remorse operate in your souls, till repentance make you honest men and Christians. [Observ.]

New-York, June 11.  
Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.  
BURLINGTON, 5th June, 1804.  
Francis Dat, to M. Fedon, the younger, at New-York.

"I understand, sir, there are persons base enough to direct against me the most atrocious calumny. At present you only can do me justice, and destroy the foul suspicion which has been propagated. It relates to the death of your unfortunate brother; and there are men, or rather monsters, who maintain that I have contributed to his tragical end. I am acquainted with those beings whom crime has vomited forth; but if my suspicions can be realized, I shall one day prove to you that they themselves have directed the iron into the bosom of the victims. In the mean time, sir, please to forward to me an authentic declaration of what you know and what you think of me in relation to that business. I have the honor to salute you.

(Signed) DAT."

ANSWER.  
New-York, 7th June, 1804.  
Bartolomeu Fedon to Mr. F. Dat, at Burlington.

"I received, sir, your letter of the 5th. Its contents could not but surprise me to find you calumniated with a crime of which the author is but too well known to me. I can assure you, sir, I never had the faintest suspicion that you contributed, either directly or indirectly to the assassination of my unfortunate brother. I recollect with pleasure, and shall ever preserve the grateful remembrance, of the readiness with which you voluntarily offered yourself as security for the 6000 dollars levied upon us. You signed this offer in my presence, at the foot of the letter written to the council of notables in which I proposed the relinquishment of all our property. This evidence alone is of itself sufficient to convince your enemies and defeat their calumny.

"I shall render equal justice to truth by declaring that in every transaction between our houses you have been uniformly governed by the circumstances of the case.

"In short, the documents and the information I am continually receiving will one day give me the opportunity of making public the authors of this assassination and then you will see how far I am from believing you culpable. I have the honor to salute you."

(Signed) "B. M. FEDON"

Surinam.—Our correspondent at Boston, informs us that by the schooner Jane, in 23 days from Surinam, arrived on the 7th inst. an OFFICIAL ACCOUNT has been brought of the surrender of that place to the British.

We are informed, that the two British vessels of war, cruising off this harbour, the Leander of 50 guns, and the Bolton frigate, come inside of the Hook every evening, as has been daily observed from New Utrecht on Long Island. It is presumed that they are on the watch for the Cybele and Diogenes, French frigates, now at the watering place. The latter were expected to sail on Tuesday last, but are still lingering in port, waiting it is thought an opportunity to elude these vigilant sentinels.

Captain Porter, of the Lydia, from St. Mary's, informs, that on June 1st off Charleston Bar, he spoke the British brig St. Andrew, of 16 guns, who had in possession, the French ship La Paris, of 24 guns and 300 men, which he had captured three days previous, after a very severe engagement. He was steering with his prize directly for New Providence.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States of America, to all whom it may concern.

The Citizen ANTOINE VERNANCE GABRIEL REY, having presented to me his Commissary of Commercial Relations of the French Republic, at New York, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise such functions, power and privileges as are allowed to the similar agents of the most favored nations.

In testimony whereof, I have caused (L. s.) these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and of the United States of America the twenty eighth.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

JAMES MADISON, Sec'y. of State.

It is with much satisfaction we advise the public, that the Post master General, has made contracts for the ESTABLISHMENT of a LINE of STAGES for the more safe conveyance of the mail, from Washington city to Chamberburg, and from Baltimore and Philadelphia to the same place, and from thence to Pittsburgh. This arrangement commences on the 1st of July.

Contracts have likewise been made for the establishment of a line of Stages from Richmond to Stanton, and from that place to Air Mount in Virginia, making a distance of 238 miles.

FOR THE STAR.

How very astonishing is it, that men will come forward, purchase goods, and at the same time pawn their word and honor, at such a period the money shall be paid; but when the time expires, and the money becomes due, to hear the excuse, promises, &c. that are made, is truly astonishing, and ridiculous; tell the merchant says the creditor, I have not forgot him, I have been frequently thinking about my owing him, and as soon as I can get the money he shall have it: and this is the case from time to time; another says I have not yet fold my wheat, the price is too low, by keeping it two or three months I shall in all probability save six pence or nine pence in the bushel, and as for my corn, I cannot think of parting with it upon the terms you speak of; (and at the same time six pence or a shilling more than he could possibly get only in such a case) now these very men do not think all this while they are sacrificing their word and honor; but if this were all, with some men it would be trifling; but the merchant, (poor man) is receiving every two or three a week letters from his creditors, containing threats if his notes are not taken up, (and if the merchant only sends twice or thrice to his creditor, they are enraged on the account) The merchant makes his purchase, gives his note, payable in 60 or 90 days, lets the goods out for the same length of time, and if these goods are not paid for, how is it possible the merchant can send forward for fresh supplies? Not only so, he loses his credit, and is not able to purchase again from those men to whom he gave his note, his name would be made a handle of and others would not trust him with their goods, therefore he is infinitely sufferer. Would men consider this, they would not make such ridiculous excuses; they would not stand for six pence or eight pence in the bushel for grain; they would not be offended when called on for payment; but on the contrary they would use every effect, and sacrifice a shilling in every bushel of grain sooner than the man should suffer whose situation is so different; and in my opinion, every man of honor, every man of sense and feeling, sooner than the merchant, who was so good as to let him have the goods (perhaps when he was in real want) who placed such confidence in his word as to let them go, would sell a horse, a cow, a dozen of hen if necessary, to make the man whole who risks his credit on his account. Take the advice of an old man, (although I am no merchant yet I see how the business goes) never purchase one six pence worth of goods, without having an assurance, yea a certain knowledge, that at the time proposed, you will be able to settle for them. It gives no more uneasiness to you who are called on, than to the person who does it, but necessity compels them to act in that way. This is not written indiscriminately, for there are men who act like gentlemen, and it is an honor to a merchant to have the names of such upon their books, but whoever this picture is like, I hope they will take it and view it well, and see what a deformed one it is.

(Signed) DAT."

ANSWER.  
New-York, 7th June, 1804.  
Bartolomeu Fedon to Mr. F. Dat, at Burlington.

"I received, sir, your letter of the 5th. Its contents could not but surprise me to find you calumniated with a crime of which the author is but too well known to me. I can assure you, sir, I never had the faintest suspicion that you contributed, either directly or indirectly to the assassination of my unfortunate brother. I recollect with pleasure, and shall ever preserve the grateful remembrance, of the readiness with which you voluntarily offered yourself as security for the 6000 dollars levied upon us. You signed this offer in my presence, at the foot of the letter written to the council of notables in which I proposed the relinquishment of all our property. This evidence alone is of itself sufficient to convince your enemies and defeat their calumny.

"I shall render equal justice to truth by declaring that in every transaction between our houses you have been uniformly governed by the circumstances of the case.

"In short, the documents and the information I am continually receiving will one day give me the opportunity of making public the authors of this assassination and then you will see how far I am from believing you culpable. I have the honor to salute you."

(Signed) "B. M. FEDON"

Surinam.—Our correspondent at Boston, informs us that by the schooner Jane, in 23 days from Surinam, arrived on the 7th inst. an OFFICIAL ACCOUNT has been brought of the surrender of that place to the British.

We are informed, that the two British vessels of war, cruising off this harbour, the Leander of 50 guns, and the Bolton frigate, come inside of the Hook every evening, as has been daily observed from New Utrecht on Long Island. It is presumed that they are on the watch for the Cybele and Diogenes, French frigates, now at the watering place. The latter were expected to sail on Tuesday last, but are still lingering in port, waiting it is thought an opportunity to elude these vigilant sentinels.

Captain Porter, of the Lydia, from St. Mary's, informs, that on June 1st off Charleston Bar, he spoke the British brig St. Andrew, of 16 guns, who had in possession, the French ship La Paris, of 24 guns and 300 men, which he had captured three days previous, after a very severe engagement. He was steering with his prize directly for New Providence.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States of America, to all whom it may concern.

The Citizen ANTOINE VERNANCE GABRIEL REY, having presented to me his Commissary of Commercial Relations of the French Republic, at New York, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise such functions, power and privileges as are allowed to the similar agents of the most favored nations.

In testimony whereof, I have caused (L. s.) these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and of the United States of America the twenty eighth.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

JAMES MADISON, Sec'y. of State.

It is with much satisfaction we advise the public, that the Post master General, has made contracts for the ESTABLISHMENT of a LINE of STAGES for the more safe conveyance of the mail, from Washington city to Chamberburg, and from Baltimore and Philadelphia to the same place, and from thence to Pittsburgh. This arrangement commences on the 1st of July.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Wicchebausen, Consul of the United States, at Bremen, dated 17 March, 1804.

"The Duke of Oldenburg, whose dominions mostly surround the mouth of the river Tade, has consented to have buoys laid at its entrance, which in consequence have been sent down to day by the chamber of commerce of this city.—Pilots are directed to cruise near Waderode, a small island in the North sea, in order to catch every vessel bound to the Tade."

Extract of a letter from Halifax, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated May 26.

"I have nothing more worth informing you of, except the following letter from Mr. Morris to his excellency Sir John Wentworth, dated

"Sable Isle, 2d May, 1804.

Sir,  
I am sorry to inform you of the loss of two ships and one American brig; also the brig Sally, owned by Messrs. Scate and Wallace.—She left Halifax but three days since, and was on shore here in the amazing short run of 62 hours, with the loss of two of her crew. The principal part of her cargo I expect to save, as she came ashore nearly opposite my signal staff.—I have but just received the account of the three Americans, from Mr. Moore, at East End.—As I send and keep but little provisions there, I expect they will be up at this end in two or three days, when I will inform you of the particulars, as the dispatch boat is just now going, and I cannot detain her. She should have sailed yesterday agreeably to your instructions; but the gale blowing immediately into our harbor, she could not carry sail enough to work out.—Notwithstanding the severity of the gale but one boy was lost of the whole three American crews.

"I have provisions yet sufficient for four months for forty men, exclusive of the settlers. The horned cattle, horses and goats, thrive well; as for the sheep, I fear they are all dead; as none of them have been seen by any of us for three weeks.

"I am yours, &c.

"J. MORRIS."

"N. B. Since writing the above, Sir John Wentworth has chartered the schooner Nancy, captain Huxford, to go to the island, and convey to Halifax, the crews of the above vessels and the property saved. Captain Huxford was just taking in a cargo for Philadelphia; but this being a most advantageous voyage, and so humane, the shippers, who had engaged captain Huxford, gave him up very willingly."

A remarkable Occurrence.

At a country feast in the vicinity of this city, a cow last Friday evening brought forth three living calves! They were all well formed and in due proportion; but one of them was, unluckily for the curious, laid upon and pressed to death by its mother. The others are now living and very promising. Bal. Fed. Gaz.

MARRIED.—On the 17th ult. by the rev. Mr. Walker, Mr. William Bowers, to Miss Sarah L. Lamb, both of Kent-County.

On Saturday the 2d instant, by the rev. Mr. Ralston, Mr. Samuel Stevens, junr. of this County, to the agreeable Miss Eliza May, daughter of col. Robert May, of Chester County, Pennsylvania.

On Monday the 4th inst. by the Rev. S. Keene, junr. Mr. James Hammond, of Queen Ann's county, E. S. Maryland, aged 64, to the agreeable and much admired Miss McClement, of Delaware, aged 20.

On Sunday last, Mr. Thomas Robinson, to Miss Elizabeth Grey, both of this town.

We have received a part of an Oration delivered by ABRAHAM BISHOP, at the National Festival in Hartford, on the 12th of May last, in honor of the election of Thomas Jefferson, and the peaceable acquisition of Louisiana—which we shall commence with on Tuesday—its length, will by no means exceed the elegance and importance of the subject.

A CARD.—The first number of "The Museum of Delaware," a political, literary, and miscellaneous weekly paper, price two dollars per annum, payable in advance, will be published on Saturday the 30th inst.—Gentlemen holding subscription papers are requested to forward them to the Editor, on or before the 23d instant; and those disposed to become subscribers, and desirous of having the numbers complete, (as they will be furnished with a correct index, annually, gratis) are respectfully solicited to transmit their names without delay.

JOSEPH JONES.

Wilmington, Del. June 2, 1804.

FOR SALE,

(But not to be removed from the State of Maryland) a valuable Young Negro Woman, With one or two female Children as may suit the purchaser.—For terms enquire of the Printer heretof.

Talbot-County, June 19, 1804. 3

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

In addition to the act, entitled "An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any person, not being an owner, who shall on the high seas, wilfully and corruptly cast away, burn, or otherwise destroy any ship or other vessel unto which he belongeth, being the property of any citizen or citizens of the United States, or procure the same to be done, and being thereof lawfully convicted, shall suffer death.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That if any person shall, on the high seas, wilfully and corruptly cast away, burn, or otherwise destroy any ship or vessel of which he is owner, in part or in whole, or in any wise direct or procure the same to be done, with intent or design to prejudice any person or persons that hath underwritten, or shall underwrite any policy or policies of insurance thereon, or if any merchant or merchants that shall load goods thereon, or of any other owner or owners of such ship or vessel, the person or persons offending therein, being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and shall suffer death.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any person or persons guilty of any crime arising under the revenue laws of the United States, or incurring any fine or forfeiture by breaches of the said laws, may be presented, tried and punished, provided the indictment or information be found at any time within five years after committing the offence or incurring the fine or forfeiture, any law or provision to the contrary notwithstanding.

NATHL. MACON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives  
JESSE FRANKLIN,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore  
March 26th, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

In relation to the Navy Pension Fund.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all the money accruing or which has already accrued to the United States, from the capture of prizes authorized by law, and which has not already been paid to the secretary of the navy, the secretary of the treasury, and the secretary of war, as commissioners of the navy pension fund; shall be paid to the treasurer of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the treasurer of the United States, to receive all the money so accruing, and to disburse the same pursuant to warrants from the secretary of the navy, countersigned by the accountant of the navy; and a distinct quarterly account of the monies thus received and disbursed, shall be rendered by the said treasurer to the accounting officers of the treasury, in the same manner as is provided for other public monies received by him.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the accountant of the navy to receive and settle all accounts whatever, in relation to the navy pension fund, and report from time to time, all such settlements as shall have been made by him, for the inspection and revision of the accounting officers of the treasury, in the same manner as in other cases of public accounts.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the comptroller of the treasury shall be fully authorized and empowered to direct suits for the recovery of any sums now due, or which may hereafter be due to the United States, for prizes as aforesaid, and to prosecute the same in the name of the United States, in the same manner as in other cases for the recovery of monies due to the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners of the navy pension fund be, and they are hereby authorized to appoint a secretary, who shall perform all such duties in relation to the fund, as they shall require of him; and shall receive for his service, a salary not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly yearly at the treasury of the United States, and charged to the same fund.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners of the navy pension fund be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to make such regulations, as may to them appear expedient, for the admission of persons on the roll of navy pensioners, and for the payment of the pensions.

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

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.



## Apollo's Fount.

TO MARY.

Al! MARY, why where beauty reigns  
Through nature's realms, on hills or plains,  
Is all so weak, so frail?  
Soon fades each flower of happier hue,  
Though fed with morning's purest dew,  
And kiss'd by ev'ry gale.  
I mark'd a rose (twas early morn)  
Full blooming, by an aged thorn,  
At noon its charms had fled;  
Thus, MARY, in thy cheek must fade  
That tint inimitable, made  
Of mingling white and red.  
I heard 'twas on the ides of June,  
The lark; he thrill'd his merriest tune;  
But ah! too soon 'twas o'er;  
And mult' thy lips, whose music soft,  
Hath charm'd to ecstasy so oft,  
One day delight no more?  
I pluck'd a lily, fair as light,  
The flower was nature's purest white;  
It scarce surviv'd an hour!  
Alas! dear girl, that neck of snow,  
Down which those graceful ringlets flow,  
Is mortal like the flower!  
I mark'd the varied lustre, seen  
In dew drops on the summer green  
At morn; but short its date.  
Yes, and that heavenly eye of thine,  
Though sparkling, mild; though bright  
benign,  
Must share the dew drop's fate!  
Yet are not all thy charms like flowers;  
The nervous mind's ethereal powers,  
Shall brave the frosts of time;  
So wisely cultur'd, here below,  
Those noble powers shall live to glow  
In some far happier clime.

From the True American.

Messrs. PRINTERS,  
From the number of marriages which  
I weekly see published, it appears as if  
the ladies were availing themselves of  
the privilege which *Leap Year* gives them of  
rejecting the gentlemen: and that their soft,  
mild, fluent, and persuasive tongues, and  
elegant and captivating manners and ad-  
dresses, have obtained for them a success  
which the awkward behaviour and clumsy  
conversation of the gentlemen never  
could achieve. As a friend to matrimo-  
ny, however, and from a wish to save the  
ladies from the necessity of pleading too  
loudly their own merits, and pressing too  
closely their own suits, I send you an ex-  
tract from a celebrated pamphlet called  
"*The Bachelor's Tatler*," which I hope  
will stimulate those gentlemen, both old  
and young, who to the disgrace of them-  
selves, to the injury of their country,  
and in contempt of the powerful host of  
attraction which embellish our American  
Fair, continue to live single, useless, and  
miserable lives, to take unto themselves  
helpmates, companions, and comforters.  
NO FRIEND TO CELIBACY.  
"If you are for pleasure—Marry!  
If you prize *ro* health—Marry!  
And even if money be your object—  
Marry!

"A GOOD WIFE is 'Heaven's last  
best gift to man'; his angel and minister  
of graces innumerable; his *Sal Polachrestum*  
or gem of many virtues: his Pandora,  
or casket of celestial jewels; her  
presence forms his best company; her  
voice, his sweetest music; her smile, his  
brightest day; her kiss, the guardian of  
his innocence; her arms, the pale of his  
safety, the balm of his health, the bal-  
sam of his life; her industry his surest  
wealth; her economy, his safest steward;  
her lips, his faithfullest counsellors; her  
bosom, the softest pillow of his cares; and  
her prayers the ablest advocates of Hea-  
ven's blessings on his head!"  
"If you love the Creator you ought  
to marry, to raise him up worshippers; if  
you love the ladies, you ought to marry  
to make them happy; if you love man-  
kind you ought to marry to perpetuate  
the glorious race; if you love your Coun-  
try, you ought to marry, to raise up fol-  
diers to defend it; in fine, if you wish  
well to earth or heaven you ought to  
marry, to give good citizens to the one  
and glorious angels to the other!"

**Fifty Dollars Reward.**  
RAN AWAY from the first day of  
June, Negro EPHRAIM, the prop-  
erty of Miss Mary Ann T. Goldsboro-  
rough, in Talbot County near Easton—  
Ephraim is black, nineteen years of age,  
rather short and well set, about 5 feet  
4 or 6 inches high—he speaks thick, is  
easily alarmed, and cannot look you long  
in the face—His clothes were of com-  
mon kersey and ozenburgs—It is more  
than probable that he has made off to  
the State of Delaware, as some of his  
intimate friends have gone there before  
him—The above reward will be given  
for apprehending the said Negro if taken  
up out of this State; Thirty Dollars if  
taken in any other County than this;  
and Twenty Dollars if taken up in this  
County with reasonable charges paid to-  
gether with the reward upon possession  
obtained of said negro Ephraim, by  
ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH  
Near Easton, Talbot County,  
E. S. Maryland.  
June 12, 1804

## NOTICE.

ST. THOMAS'S Lodge, No. 37, Easton, will assemble at their Lodge Room on Sunday the 24th instant, for the purpose of Marching in Procession to Church, where a discourse suitable to the occasion will be delivered by the Rev. Brother Francis Barclay, in commemoration of the Nativity of St. JOHN the Baptist; And the succeeding day will be celebrated with Festivity in the Lodge Room aforesaid, to which Celebration and Procession all Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons in the adjacent Counties, are respectfully invited.

By order,

JOHN STEVENS, jun. Sec'y.  
of St. Thomas's Lodge.

THE Semi Annual election of Officers will take place at the next stated meeting (Monday the 18th inst.) at which meeting the Brothers are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

J. S. jr. Sec'y.

## NOTICE.

THE Citizens of Kent and Queen-Ann's Counties, are respectfully informed that Dr. WILLIAM GLAVES, offers himself as a candidate for an Elector of President and Vice-President of United States, at the ensuing election.

June 3, 1804.

## This is to Give Notice,

THAT the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Queen-Ann's County, Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Samuel Adkinson late of Queen-Ann's County, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at or before the first day of September next, they otherwise by law shall be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this first day of June, 1804.

Her

MARY ANN BENTON,  
Mark.

June 12, 1804

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims against the Estate of Henry Elgate, late of Queen-Ann's County deceased, are requested to have them in readiness for settlement, and to render an account thereof to the subscriber, on or before the fourth day of December next ensuing, otherwise they will be excluded from their dividend of said Estate.

JOSEPH LATIMER, adm. of  
Henry Elgate.

June 12, 1804

## Notice is Hereby Given

TO all whom it may concern, that a petition will be preferred by a number of the inhabitants of Dorchester County to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for an act to prohibit all person or persons from setting Wares, or Ricking Stakes in the Chickincomico and Tranquaking Rivers, as the navigation thereof is very much obstructed.

Dorchester County,

June 12, 1804

## FOR SALE,

TWO Story Brick Houle, Brick Store, Granary and lot of Ground, situate in Greensborough, Caroline county, Maryland. This property is on the eminence near the landing at the foot of the Bridge, and well calculated for dealers in grain—It is part of the Estate of John Steinmetz, deceased; late of Philadelphia—Application can be made to Capt. William Jackson of Greensborough, or by Post to John H. Brinton, of Philadelphia, No. 281 Market Street, which will be attended to.

June 12, 1804.

## One Hundred & Fifty Dollars REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber about the first of December 1803, a Negro Man named DICK, about 27 years of age, of a full negro black, perhaps six feet high, and somewhat slender, his countenance is mild, plain and pleasing; when not agitated wears a constant smile, his mouth is rather wide for the size of his face, has a tolerable large and hanging under lip, with regular white teeth—and if I am not mistaken they stand a little apart, his voice is low and soft, has a long striding walk, easy manners, and professes the methodist religion—since some time last summer or autumn he has been hiding himself in different parts of the Delaware State, for the purpose of meeting his wife, who ran away in July last with her child, they were lately seen in Dorchester county where his wife has relations. SUCK his wife aged about thirty, has a crippled walk, is at least 5 feet 10 inches high, and is fat and clumsy, she is of a full negro black, has a small round face and ill natured countenance, and can with her husband tell an artful tale. Whoever will secure the said Negroes so that I may get them again, shall receive the above reward from my agent. One Hundred Dollars for the Man, and Fifty for the Woman and Child.

EDWARD O. CLARK.

Denton, Caroline County,

E. S. Maryland.

June 12, 1804.

## Mediterranean Passports.

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

Department of State,  
23d of May, 1804.

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

June 5.

## Hackney Stage to Hire.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Citizens of Talbot County, and the public in general, that he has a Light Stage and Horses, which he intends holding in readiness for such as may wish to hire, by the day or journey. He intends running it to Aikens's Ferry once a week, every Thursday morning—to commence running on Thursday the 24th inst. and return the same evening, so that persons going or coming from the lower Counties, may depend on a passage by applying either at his house in Easton, or at the Ferry.

Horses and Carriages to Hire as usual.

N. B. Mrs. Holmes has on hand a number of Ladies Bonnets, of the newest fashions; and will thankfully receive the orders of such Ladies as may think proper to employ her.

JAMES HOLMES.

Easton, May 15, 1804.

## Fifty Dollars Reward.

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

CHARLES GIBSON.

April 10, 1804.

## Coach and Pair of Horses.

To be sold at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 19th instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Mr. LOWE in Easton,

A GENTLE

COACHEE,

AND

Pair of Young Bay HORSES,  
Well broke to the harness and warrant-  
ed sound.

Attendance will be given, and the conditions of Sale (in which a reasonable credit will be allowed) will be then made known.

June 3, 1804.

## VALUABLE PROPERTY

For Sale at Public Auction.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Hon. the Chancellor of this State, will be offered for sale on the premises, on Monday the 2d day of August next, if fair, (if not the next fair day) part of a tract or tracts of land called Dover and Dover Marsh or Lower Dover, laying on Choptank River in Talbot County; being part of the estate of John Winn Harrison, deceased.—The land will be divided into lots of about fifty acres, more or less; a plat of which will be shown at the time of sale, or may be seen before, by applying to the subscriber. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and the land sold on a credit of 12 months, the purchasers giving bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee.

June 5, 1804.

## Was Committed

TO the Goal of Baltimore County, as a Run-away, on the 21st Feb. last, a Negro Woman who calls herself MILLY THOMAS; she is about 38 or 40 years old—5 feet 4 inches high, and of a brown complexion. She says she did belong to Mr. William Briscoe, of Charles County, in the State of Maryland. If her owner does not release her, she will be sold for her goal fees, according to law.

THOMAS BAILEY, Sheriff  
of Baltimore County.

Baltimore, May 29, 1804.

## NOTICE.

The Subscriber having established himself in the  
GROCERY BUSINESS,  
IN BALTIMORE.

Inform his Friends and the Public, that

He will at all times keep on hand,

A General Assortment of

Liquors, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Tea, Chocolate, Candles, Powder and Shot, Pepper, Allspice, Copperas, Madder, Cotton, Callicings, &c. &c. &c. All of which he will sell on a small profit for Cash, or acceptances in town—He also informs his acquaintances on the Eastern Shore, that he will transact Business on Commission, receive Grain on Storage, &c.

WM. HASLETT,

Corner of Pratt and South Street.  
Baltimore, May 20, 1804.

Just received and for sale by the Subscriber,

Dr. JOHN MACE'S  
HEALTH-PRESERVING PILLS,

AND

ANTI-BILIOUS TINCTURE,

For preserving Health in general, and preventing the Diseases of warm Climates, and warm Seasons: such as the Cholera Morbus, Lax, Dysentery or Flux, Sickness of the Stomach and Overflow of Bile, Ague and Fever, Bilious or Yellow Fever, Inflammation and Obstruction of the Liver, Bilious Pleurisy, Bilious Head-Ache, and Jaundice or Yellowness of the skin, &c. &c.

"Nothing is so useful in preserving Health, and producing long Life, as frequent and moderate Purgings."

LORD BACON.

TO preserve health, and to prolong life, is the wish and ought to be the object of every human being. It is, however, to be lamented, that physicians have not yet pointed out any successful method of answering these purposes. They have, it is true, recommended a proper attention to diet, exercise, bathing, sleeping, rising, walking, riding, standing, sitting, using tea instead of air! &c. with a variety of other prescriptions, the employment of which would make a profession that would take up the whole time of life. Hence these directions, setting aside the impertinence of many of them, are useless to those engaged in labor and business, and those oppressed by want and poverty; and therefore it becomes necessary to pursue some method that can be conveniently employed by every individual, in every circumstance. This method consists in "frequent and moderate purging," and is not only founded upon the authority of lord Bacon, the greatest of philosophers, but also upon the most correct reasoning, as well as experience. But it is not every kind of purging medicine that will answer the purpose; mercury, and such other violent and harsh remedies, however useful they may be for the cure of different diseases, will be found dangerous in preserving health, and will generally do much more harm than good. The purging medicine to be used must be of such a kind, that it will empty the bowels effectually, and with ease, of the bile and filth which collect in them and lay the foundation of almost every disease to which the human body is subject; & at the same time it must be such, that every person of every trade, business or occupation, may use it without ceasing from their employment, and without making any alteration in their diet or drink. The pills which I have invented and prepared are exactly suited to these purposes. If it were not for extending this piece to too great a length, I might here introduce many testimonials from persons who have tried them, to prove their extraordinary virtues; but the following certificate from the Rev. Mr. Chambers, now a minister on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, will be sufficient.

"March 29, 1804.

"DEAR SIR,  
"At your request, I send you these lines to acquaint you with the good effects I have experienced from using your pills. I was affected with burning of my hands and feet, feverishness, and discharges of much bile, and a great drowsiness, which attended me for eight or nine years. When I came into Caroline county last year, I was recommended by captain William Frazier to try your pills, which he said had prevented him from bilious complaints, to which he was subject. I accordingly tried them, and through God they were made a great blessing to me. They discharged the bilious matter with great ease, left the bowels in a very easy state, abated my fevers, gave me a good appetite, and though in the decline of life, they restored my constitution in a great measure. I recommend them to the public in general, as the best medicine that I ever tried for the prevention of bilious complaints. EPHRAIM CHAMBERS.

"Do! Mr. MACE."  
He has on hand as usual a large and general supply of Genuine Drug, Perfumes, Spices, Dyes, and Patent Medicines of every description. All of which he will dispose of at the most reduced prices.

JOHN STEVENS, Junr.  
Easton, June 5, 1804.

## NOTICE.

THE Union Bank of Maryland will commence business on Thursday, the 7th instant.

Bills and notes for discount will be received on Wednesday the 13th inst. and until further notice on every succeeding Wednesday, during bank hours, to be submitted to the president and directors on the day following.

R. HIGINBOTHOM, Cashier.

June 12, 1804.

## IN CHANCERY,

May 25, 1804.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of WILLIAM PRIEST of Caroline County, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors, passed at the last session on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said William Priest hath resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said William Priest by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some Eastern newspaper three weeks successively before the last day of June. Give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery-Office, at ten o'clock on the thirteenth day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit on the said William Priest's, then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

Test, SAMUEL H. HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

June 12, 1804

## IN CHANCERY,

May 25, 1804.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition of WILLIAM BOONE, of Caroline county, praying the benefit of the act "for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors," passed at the last Session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said William Boone hath resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act.—It is thereupon by the Chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said William Boone, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in a newspaper of Easton three weeks successively, before the end of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office, at ten o'clock, on the 13th day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said William Boone then and there taking the oath prescribed, for delivering up his property.

Test, SAMUEL H. HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

June 5, 1804.

## IN CHANCERY,

May 25, 1804.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of WILLIAM CRAWFORD of Caroline county, praying the Benefit of the Act, "for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors," passed at the last session on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition; and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said William Crawford hath resided in the State of Maryland, the two last years preceding the passage of the said act. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said William Crawford, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some Eastern newspaper, three weeks successively before the last day of June. Give notice to his Creditors to appear in the Chancery Office, at ten o'clock on the thirteenth day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit on the said William Crawford's, then and there taking the oath prescribed, for delivering up his property.

Test, SAMUEL H. HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

June 5, 1804.

## For Sale.

A SMALL convenient well finished House, and Lot, with all necessary out-Houses, situate on Harrison Street, and fronting 45 feet—at present occupied by Mr. Edward Markland—Also, an unimproved Lot adjoining the same, fronting 38 feet on Dover Street. The two Lots are subject to a yearly ground rent of four dollars. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber.

JACOB LOCKERMAN.  
Easton, June 5, 1804.

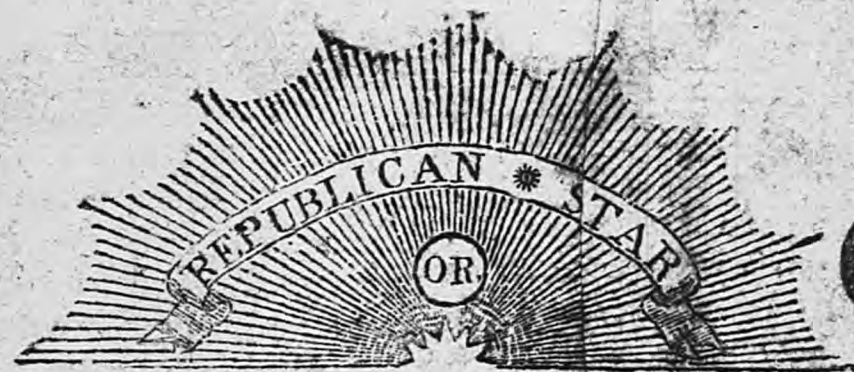
## CAUTION.

THE public are cautioned against taking an assignment of a Note of hand given by the Subscriber, some time in May last, to a certain James Dudley, of Talbot County, for One Hundred Pounds; as I am determined to pay no part of said Note.

HENRY KENTON.

Caroline, June 4, 1804.





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

[VOL. 2....5.]

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1804.

[NO. 43....251.]

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

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

## ORATION,

In honor of the election of President JEFFERSON, and the peaceable acquisition of LOUISIANA, delivered at the National Festival, in Hartford, on the 12th of May, 1804. By ABRAHAM BISHOP

We are not convened to do homage to a tyrant, nor to parade the virtues of a President and Senate for life, nor to bow before a First Consul, nor to bend the knee before a host of privileged orders; but we have assembled to pay our annual respects to a President, whom the voice of his country has called to the head of the freest and happiest nation on earth.

While providence is giving to Britain a solemn commentary on the burning of our towns and the murder of our brethren, we are enjoying the fruits of our glorious defence against the passive obedience, which her insatiable court attempted to impose on us, as a punishment for the high crimes and misdemeanors of having descended from themselves, of having fought liberty of mind and conscience in this new world, and of having resolved to be free.

While France is learning, under awful impressions, the danger of delegating power without limit, and of trusting to ambition and the sword what ought to remain in the sacred deposit of peace and legislative counsel, the people of most of our states enjoy the full benefit of free elections, and derive from them all the blessings, which the best state of society admits.

While symptoms of death have seized on the governments of the eastern continent, and are hurrying them to that grave, which has buried all the ancient empires, we are in youth advancing to maturity rapidly, as a sound constitution well guarded, and the best nourishment well administered can advance us.

The history of the world teaches that nations, like men, must decay. Ours will not forever escape the fate of others. Wealth, luxury, vice, aristocracies will attack us in our decline; there are evils of society, never to be courted, but to be put to as distant a day as possible. The season of national youth, of vigor, of pure principles and fair prospects is peculiarly a season of joy. We have lived at a period, more eventful than any which can recur. Having passed the dark season of our revolution, having witnessed the birth of our empire, having combated the tendency of an administration, which sought to rank us with nations, whose systems of eternal war and debt were abhorred, which publicly approved the doctrines of the old school, and in every measure founded our retreat to the ruins of the old world, we have lived to see a real republic, combining all the blessings for which our fathers professed to embrace this country, and distressing none but the enemies of civil and religious liberty.

The armies of kings have combatted bravely and madly for victory, the glory of which could be shared only by their masters, and for small portions of territory, which, when acquired, could only serve as graves for their slain, and as monuments of the thoughtless inhumanity of war. The natives and first occupants of nearly half our globe have been wantonly driven from their houses by men, who afterwards claimed an imprescriptible right to the soil on no better ground than that they had committed robbery and murder to acquire it.

From nations, who recognize in supreme power the sum of political right, we turn to our own country, where, through the wise counsels of our president, an immense territory has been peaceably ceded to us by the most powerful nation on earth.

Uniform respect for the sovereign people and for peace has characterized our President; his ears have been open to the voice of the people, who called him to his high office, and he has waited till that voice was distinctly expressed. In the present case the southern people called loudly for the acquisition, republicans were united in sentiment, and federalists declared that Louisiana was worth the price of blood. To Kings and the lovers

of a President and Senate for life be it left to shed blood for territory; our President saw in amicable negotiation a prospect of gaining the desired possession. He might have marshalled armies and bid defiance to the mighty power of France—the blood of your sons and brothers might have flown like the waters of the Ohio and rendered the Mississippi, and this would have been the only export ever acquired—the banks of that majestic river would have furnished another scene of whitened bones, and this would have been the only right of deposit ever secured! Louisiana would have remained the proud possession of France, a land of citadels, from which all the southern world would have been successfully annoyed. The wilderness, now blooming as the rose, and filled with the shouts of republican husbandmen, would have been reforested to beasts of prey. The price of blood would indeed have been paid, but the object forever defeated!

By our revolution, which cost more than an hundred million, besides much shedding of blood and anxious years of suspense, the Atlantic States of this continent were redeemed from the domination of an island. By the skillful negotiation of Livingston and Monroe was purchased, at an expence of fifteen millions, a territory equal in extent to these States. Had the rivers Connecticut, Hudson and Delaware been owned by France and gained by government at any price, we should have felt the immediate profit and have acknowledged it a cheap purchase; but to us as a nation the acquisition of Louisiana is as important as would have been the surrender of those rivers. To the rapidly increasing and fruitfulness of the south it is equal to the possession of the Atlantic by these northern States.

One fourth of these fifteen millions constitute a fund to indemnify our own citizens for spoliation and claims. The interest of the whole, not at 8 but 6 per cent, is provided for without the revival of an excise or the imposition of any additional tax, and the whole will be repaid by sales of land in the territory.

The government of the United States has been displayed at New Orleans in the midst of acclamations by a people, who for the first time, since the settlement of that country, could be embraced as the free citizens of a republic.

To federalists this territory, for which they would have shed blood, now seems a barren waste, where no virtue quickens; but to us it appears fruitful, abounding in broad rivers and streams, producing whatever is necessary to our commerce with foreign nations. We see in Louisiana an assurance of long life to our cause. The Atlantic States, as they advance to that condition of society, where wealth and luxury tend to vice and aristocracies, will yield to that country accessions of enterprising men. The spirit of faction, which tends to concentrate, will be destroyed by this diffusion. We see in this acquisition the enterprise, which it excites, the fraternity which it promises, an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, without fear of an alien act, destroying the germs of war and opening the spring of that century of seasons, which exhibits the whole western continent detached from the wars of the eastern, from its Kings, its First Consuls, and nooses, from vain plans of dominion by conquest, a country producing the best and making it the interest of all nations to trade with us, promising a rich addition of revenue to expedite a legal oblivion to a detested funding system.

Such a President, such a distinguished acquisition, and such an immense host of Connecticut republicans convened to rejoice! This coincidence must present to our minds this moment, as combining events important to ourselves, our children, our country and the world, never to be forgotten. A President advancing to be forgotten. A President advancing with the olive branch, while other potentates exchange no civilities but at the point of the sword—peaceable acquisition perched on the ruins of conquest, and our rejoicing like a phoenix from the ashes of federalism.

We have before rejoiced that the aristocratic faction of our country were humbled—that the energetic measures of the reign of terror were at an end, and that in the person of the first magistrate was expressed the public sentiment in favor of our revolution. While greater lamentation and woe have been heard among federalists than was founded in Reason, because they had lost not only their first born, but nearly the whole of their family, we have rejoiced in the constant increase of confidence in our

administration, produced by a conviction of the integrity and utility of its measures. The people of other nations are born to see some hereditary potentate over them, scattering death and desolation, waiting their substance, dragging their children to the slaughter, and conducting as if they had been sent on earth merely to curse every part of it, to which their power extended—but we see at our head a man, whom the people have literally delighted to honor, whose life has been republican, and whose services have been devoted to an experimental illustration of that political system, which the philosophers of the east always considered as visionary. He is demonstrating that a republican government is the strongest on earth, and that the will of the people, faithfully expressed, forms the most perfect system of laws and policy: A talk far more elevated than that of making marble pincushions.\*

In the acquisition which we celebrate, we have exhibited the characteristic difference of system between the parties. Federalists would have shed blood for Louisiana, he preferred to purchase it from the right owners. They love the expensive and energetic measures of the old school, he prefers the pure, peaceful principles, the truth and value of which were ceaseless labours and dangers of an army of freemen.

This acquisition did not rise as would a palace from the midst of ruins, but it arose naturally from a course of measures, having for their basis peace, economy, equal rights, and honest friendship for all nations. Union in these sentiments has produced a festival from Orleans to New Hampshire, and it must add not a little to the occasion that this last State is substantially added to the republican force. Massachusetts and Connecticut are the solitary mourners over the remains of federalism.

We shall not do injustice to the occasion which has convened us, if we improve the remainder of it in examining the peculiar attitude of this State in respect to this important acquisition and the course of the general government.

This State has furnished no part of the votes by which President Jefferson was elected, no part of the wife counsels by which Louisiana was obtained, and the honorable and reverend federal republicans who convened yesterday, do not rejoice in the event which we celebrate.

Formerly decency was outraged, if the character of the President and the measures of government were not treated with respect; now decency is outraged, if both be not treated with marked contempt. Formerly the friends of the general government held all the offices in this State, and asserted loudly the political infallibility of the majority of the Union: Now those offices are held by the enemies of the government, and republicans have been treated with as much severity as if they had destroyed the first born of every family, for the mere crime of having applied principles which federalists lately held sacred and inviolable. The exterior of this State has been democratic, and every thing promised attachment to such a system of measures as is now pursued: Yet religion has always been in danger, measures which the people would from their natural habits have abhorred, have been approved, and measures which they would have approved have been reprobated; yet in all these alarms not one federal priest, deacon, judge, or lawyer considered his own religion in danger. All were alarmed about the religion of their neighbours, yet not one man could be found in the State, who had any apprehension for his own.

Every seeming enigma of this kind may be solved by a correct explanation of facts.

The charter of Charles 2d. gave to Connecticut power to raise armies, levy war and do many things, wholly inconsistent with our relation to the federal government, but provided well enough, for the day of it, the means by which the people of this, then thinly settled colony, might govern themselves.

At the declaration of independence this charter became of no effect, and it was proper that the people of this free State should, like the people of other free

\* See Mr. Daggett's oration, where the republican system of Mr. Jefferson is represented to be as idle and visionary as would be an attempt to make pincushions from marble.

† Not long since the very term Republican was reprobated by the federalists here, who now call themselves Federal Republicans.

States, have been convened to form a constitution: But the legislature, which was not empowered for that purpose, and which may repeal at pleasure its own laws, usurped the power of enacting, that the form of government, contained in the charter of king Charles, should be the civil constitution of this State. Thus by the pleasure of his majesty all the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial powers of government tumbled into one common mass, together with the power of raising armies, whenever the stockholders of power should think best.

The precise condition of society, absurd and unsafe as it is in theory, has proved far more so in practice. At the present moment all these powers, together with a complete control of elections is in the hands of seven lawyers, who have gained a seat at the council board.—These seven virtually make and repeal laws as they please, appoint all the judges, plead before those judges, and constitute themselves a supreme court of errors to decide in the last resort on the laws of their own making. To crown this absurdity, they have repealed a law which prohibited them to plead before the very court of which they are judges.

The profit and power, attached to these multifarious beigns, may be seen by the following view. The remaining five of the council are frequently judges of county and probate courts, of course dependant on the will of the seven. In the lower house, the speaker, the two clerks, and many of the debating members are in the nominations for congress or council, by advice and consent of the seven, and could never gain an election in opposition to them. In that house more than one half of the members are annually dependant on the seven for a re-appointment as judges or justices, or for military promotion.

This shews under what influence the legislative and executive powers of our government are dispensed.

By the breath of these seven men are annually brought into new life six judges of the superior court, twenty-eight of probate, forty of county courts and five hundred and ten justices of the peace, with power of increasing these little potentates, equal to that of George in the increase of his poor knights of Windsor, an honor conferred on every man, who congratulates him on his occasional transitions from common to political delirium.—To each of these judges the silent language of the seven men is constantly sounding like the catechism in the years of a child, "Remember now thy Creator, lest the evil days come and the years draw nigh, wherein he shall say, I have no pleasure in thee."

The judges of the superior court are generally dependant on their salaries for the support of their families, hence is their direct subordination to the seven men, who are often suitors and generally advocates before them. The judges are in fact bound to the whole amount of their salaries to obey the seven men in all cases whatsoever, and if they were to forfeit their recognizance they would lose their seats.

Will any one pretend that a judge even of the superior court can act unbiassed, when he is to decide between his creator and a man who calls that creator an usurper, and him a dependant creature, into whom is annually breathed the breath of official life, and who owes the preservation of his being to one of the parties. Surely no one will pretend it, and yet these creators and their immediate associates are generally parties or the advocates of parties, and in the last case feel for their employers, the same kind of zeal which the Swiss soldier has for the king in whose service he happens to have enlisted.

† In the Congressional debate on the repeal of the new Judiciary Law our Federalists insisted strongly on the great excellence of the Federal Constitution, because it kept distinct and independent the three great branches of Government, but the same federalists are now invincibly opposed to a similar distinction and independence in our own Government.

‡ These seven lawyers are, Messrs. Daggett, Smith, C. Goodrich, Brace, Allen, Ramonds, and E. Goodrich, holding the same undefined powers, which their predecessors have held, and which their successors will hold, till we shall have a Constitution. The term, seven men, will be used (as was the term, directory, under the French Government) signifying the depositary of supreme power. Every ambitious act in force will be justly considered their act, till they shall repeal it.

If the influence of these seven men naturally operates thus on judges of the Superior Court, how much more will it operate on those humble beings of the county and probate courts, and to what boundless extent on the dependant duff and allies, which in the form of justices are exercising a seven dollar jurisdiction throughout the State.

We do not contend that infinite power could not have created beings above party influence, but if such were ever created, they have not been placed on the benches of our courts; for the judges of our superior courts were so eminently partisans that they were appointed by the legislature *electors* in order to insure an opposition to the present order of things. Are these impartial judges between federalists and republicans? We deceive ourselves, when we expect mere men to be guided by supernatural motives? Could major Wetmore have had any confidence of a fair trial, when his judges were appointed by his prosecutor, is it fair after a newspaper controversy, where a counsellor, a Senator of Congress, a Clergyman and a Judge of Superior court have been marshalled against and closely pressed by a single republican, to attach the meadow of the printer and to bring the question whether that meadow shall be the property of the right owner or of the Clergyman, under the auspices of the Judge, the testimony of the Senator and the argument of the Counsellor, before a federal jury? Are federalists willing that their rights shall be thus submitted to us? Where is the golden rule of morality?

The masters of state may vilify the president and all his officers and all his friends in the grossest terms, and we have no resort but by an appeal to the slaves. If we offer to reply, our all is at their mercy. This without any compliment, is a most detestable state of things, and whatever grievance we may suffer, the sedition law of this State pronounces, that whoever shall defame any court or justice or the proceeding of any court shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, disfranchisement or banishment, according to the discretion of the court before which the trial is had.

The vast power of these seven men recommends them to extensive employ in their professions. If a client can secure in his interest the man who makes the laws and the judges, and who decides supremely on the laws, he justly considers himself to have gained the best points of his case. Questions respecting lawyers' fees often come before the courts; it is the interest of the seven men that fees should be high: one hundred and fifty federal lawyers are to be supported—the decisions have been so uniformly against the employer, that unconditional submission to their terms is becoming the order of the day.

Without referring you to many gross wrongs arising from the premises, or to the evidence of extreme bitterness in many of the judges against us and our cause, we trust that the corruption of our judiciary system will be pronounced as ample as that of the legislative and executive; but the multitudes are ready to say, you may correct these evils by electing other men to office.

At this important point these seven men have fortified themselves with great adroitness. Having no constitutional check, the possession of unlimited power made in an immense object for them to secure their own re-elections. We have already presented the basis of their operation; but every military officer must, if he votes against them, do it secretly or hazard his rank. Every republican, having a petition pending before the legislature, must expect leave to withdraw it. Turnpike, insurance and bank companies must remember their creator on the day of election. To all pliable classes of men has been offered something from the public stock to insure their influence: To you, sir, be a packer-general of beef with hundreds of tatty federal deputies under you. To you, gentlemen, be ye sheriffs of our counties, with power from us over every poor man in the State and with faithful

¶ Reference is here had to a prosecution in favor of Parson Huntington against the printer of the Mercury for an expression in one of the numbers of DATED. Of the merits of the case we say nothing, but we say that the printer has not a fair chance of trial, because his political adversaries are to be his triers.

¶ The undue influence complained of has been doubtless exerted at times in favor of republicans, but the instances are not numerous, nor do they argue in favor of courts thus organized and influenced.



men under you to be appointed by our judges of the county courts. To others, be ye notaries public or inspectors of rampike roads. To academics a lottery; to college thousands from the treasury—to the missionary society an incorporation with liberty to hold an immense fund.—It would be endless to pursue all the arts, by which privileged orders have been made subservient to the powers which are.—Eminent above the rest is the visible junction of Moses and Aaron in the corporation of Yale College, in the Academy of Arts and Sciences, in the Missionary Society, at commencements and elections, on fast-days and thanksgivings, those precious forerunners of our proxies, when the people are to know candidates for council and congress, on whom the seven men propose to pass the ceremony of an election.

It is astonishing that against such a system of impediments, and against such a host of excellencies and honorables, as are continually paraded before the people, our cause and our untitled candidates should have made any progress, but this astonishment must increase, when the next course of this election shall be served up.

The legislature, finding our numbers to increase, renovated on the old election law, which had wisely provided for a secret, unbiased vote, and they enacted that nominations should be made by the freemen standing up. Thus every man, who had not fortitude to meet them and all their arts, was insured to the federal side, and he who thus opposed them, was sure of abuse and persecution. By this innovation these legislators and their immediate dependants were to preside in the meetings and to count votes, given for and against themselves, and they were to have an original concurrent voice with select men in the approbation of candidates for the freemen vote. They did not extend the innovation so far as to admit to the oath, men of full age and capacity and of fair character, who labored on highways, do military duty and pay taxes, but who are deficient of estate, worth seven dollars per annum, nor did they exclude Clergymen who render none of these services; but under such auspices and with the force of all the beings dependant on them and all the subordinate beings by law sub-dependant: under the auspices of twelve newspapers, breathing out threatenings and slaughter against republicans, great praisers of the men in place, great devotion to Washington and good government, to religion and steady habits—the people are called on to vote.

Thus the head waters of corruption, which flow in three separate streams thro' the legislative, executive and judicial departments, re-united, from a powerful confidence at our elections.

(To be continued.)

The frigate Constellation the last vessel defined for the Mediterranean service, left the Eastern Branch on the 11th instant.

As it is fit that public agents should receive censure, when their conduct merits it, so it is proper that they should receive a due share of commendation, when their actions entitle them to it. In noticing the departure of the last vessel of the squadron, we do not hesitate to say that the Navy Department has done its duty. Under the circumstances attending the expedition the nation had a right to expect promptness and energy. Facts will show that they have not been disappointed.

On the 11th of April 1804, the frigate President of 44 guns, the frigates Congress and Constellation of 36 guns each, the Essex of 32 guns, and the John Adams armed frigate, lying in ordinary in the Eastern Branch, were put into commission. In consequence of the captures and the superintendent of the yard being engaged on a court of Enquiry, some as members of the court, and others as witnesses, they were unable to attend to their respective ships until the 16th of April. From that day an unabating exertion was made to put the ships to sea, and the last of them left the Eastern Branch on the 11th instant, within a period of less than two months.

Let us compare the time consumed on this occasion, with that taken up with other equipments made in other parts of the United States.

On the 15th Feb. 1802, the Adams, lying in the harbour of New-York, was put in commission, and we well recollect that it was an object with the government to send her to sea as early as she could be fitted out. Notwithstanding all the exertions that were used on this occasion to equip the Adams for sea, she was not prepared to sail till the 10th of June, 1802—the Adams is a small 32 gun frigate.

On the 14th May, 1803, the Constitution, lying in the harbour of Boston, was put in commission—and every exertion was made to equip her for sea. She was not ready for sea, however, till the 14th Aug. 1803. The Constitution is a 44 gun frigate.

On the 21st May, 1803, the frigate Philadelphia, lying in the harbour of Philadelphia, was put in commission—and every effort was used to equip her for

sea. She was not ready, however, till the 28th July, 1803. The Philadelphia is a 40 gun ship.

From these facts it appears, that in New-York it took near four months to fit out a small 32 gun frigate; that in Boston it took three months to fit out one 44 gun ship; and that in Philadelphia it took more than two months to fit out one 40 gun ship; while in the Eastern Branch, one 44 gun frigate, two 36 gun frigates, one 32 gun frigate and a frigate armed en flute, have been fitted out in less than two months from the time that their repairs commenced.

While on this subject, it may not be improper briefly to notice some other objections which have been urged against laying up our national ships in the Eastern Branch, which will show that they have arisen either from intentional misrepresentation, from ignorance, or from local prejudice.

The Eastern Branch is objected to on account of its great distance from the Sea. It is true that the Eastern Branch is a considerable distance from the Sea; but this very circumstance renders it less liable to the assaults of an enemy. If a place could have been selected, nearer the Sea, possessed of all the advantages of the Eastern Branch, it ought to have been preferred for a national Dock Yard; but such a place cannot be named. The Eastern Branch furnishes a spacious and safe harbor, free from the worm, and directly under the eye and control of the government.

The navigation is alleged to be difficult. But this is not true. There are some difficulties; but they are comparatively trifling, and may be easily overcome.

The greatest difficulty in the navigation from the mouth of the Potomac to the anchoring ground in the Eastern Branch, and gentlemen well acquainted with this difficulty say that it might be removed at a very small expense.—On Mattawoman, the shoalest part of the channel of the Potomac from the mouth of the Eastern Branch, there is 22 feet water at half flood, and on Maryland point which is the next shoal in magnitude, 23 feet, the bottom is perfectly soft.—This is water sufficient for the largest ship in our service with all her guns and water on board, and the bottoms of these shoals being soft many feet down, it is obvious that the depth of water upon them might be increased so as to be deep enough for a ship of the line, with guns, provision, water and all her stores on board.

These facts may be confidently presented to the public as a decisive vindication of the general government in making the Eastern Branch the principal deposit of the Navy, and as conclusive evidence, derived from experience, of the propriety, and expediency of this yard to all others in the United States. This statement might not have been made but for the numerous falsehoods lately circulated through the Union, and seized upon with avidity by local or party prejudice. It has been said that the Eastern Branch was miserably adapted for a naval site, and that the navy department have been shamefully remiss in the discharge of their duty. Trusting to the unprejudiced discernment of our fellow-citizens, on this occasion, as on many others, we offer them facts. Possessed of these we confide in the correctness of their decision. Slander, disappointment and envy will, as long as the world endures, delight in detracting from merit; but the man who discharges his duty promptly and ably, may safely trust his character to the award of an enlightened people.

Nat. Intel.

### SLAVE TRADE.

It will be recollected that during the last session of congress, Mr. BARD, a member from Pennsylvania, introduced a motion for imposing a tax of ten dollars upon every slave imported into the United States—the object no doubt, was to impede as much as possible, the progress of the disgraceful traffic in which the citizens of South Carolina are at present engaged—a traffic, the bare mention of which makes every friend to freedom and humanity weep for the want of foresight, and the entire abandonment of every noble feeling, by one of our sister states; for certainly the legislature of South Carolina must have been destitute of both, when they passed the law authorizing the importation of the unfortunate and distressed Africans.—At a time too when every other state in the Union seemed convinced of the injustice and impolicy of dealing in the commerce of the human species, and were doing all in their power to prevent it. The constitution of the United States, unfortunately, denies to congress the privilege of prohibiting the importation of slaves until after the year 1808—all, therefore, that could be done was to impose a heavy tax.—Some progress had been made in Mr. Bard's resolution, and it would probably have received the sanction of the house, but from the suggestion of some of the South Carolina members, who alleged the probability that the law admitting the introduction of negroes, would be repealed at the extra meeting of the legislature, which was called by proclamation of the governor—that session has,

however, just terminated, and the law still remains in force—still exists to blacken their code of laws, and perhaps to entail endless misery on their posterity.—What anguish will not the future historian feel when relating to the world this unpardonable and cruel departure from reason, justice, and the common dictates of humanity!—How black will be that page which preclaims the melancholy truth, that at the commencement of the nineteenth century, and in one of the freest and most enlightened nations on earth, the state of South Carolina gave her approbation to an act, that would make even the tyrants of the old world blush with shame.

In the late Charleston papers we observed advertised several large cargoes of "prime negroes"—indeed, not more than a month or two after the passage of the law, several vessels were brought in, which renders it probable that they were lying at no great distance, only waiting the signal for admission. Several of the members, no doubt, must have been deeply interested in the business, or this abominable law never would have been enacted.

Petersburg Int.

The legislature of South Carolina, in disappointment of the best hopes and wishes of the nation, have risen without any measures having been taken in relation to the law allowing the importation of slaves. Those hopes had fondly, though events have proved falsely, cherished the idea, that the unfortunate law was the offspring of a mistaken sense of interest, and that it would have been abrogated on a more mature reflection.—The general indignation it excited was diffused by this flattering expectation, and the national displeasure which the house of representatives exhibited by a large majority, was appeased by a hope, which unfortunately for the honor and happiness of our country, has proved visionary.—One reform alone remains—arise with us the spirit of America, will unhesitating embrace—a bold manifestation of public opinion. We wish not to feel uncharitably, or to express ourselves harshly of the conduct of our brethren, of men, who, in the common path of private, as well as public duty, exhibit models of virtue and honor; but in an affair, so infinitely momentous, forbearance would be treason. Never has a deadlier blow been levelled at the liberties, the peace, and the happiness of the whole community. It has already fallen with fatal vengeance, and it has sowed the seeds of misery wherever it has touched.—The evil is so far accomplished.—It is remediable. Philosophy therefore instructs us to submit to it. But the arm of fresh ruin is again raised. New importations threaten more overwhelming evils.—To arrest, if possible, the progress of this evil, as a common duty, of the little interest that has done all this mischief, not ready to raise his voice in defence of the present, and future interests of his country? If there is not, let every man declare himself, and let the sense of America be made manifest to South Carolina, and to the world.

In this way, it is possible, that our sister state may be reclaimed, and the American character relieved from the dark cloud that envelopes it. Nat. Intel.

### From the New Haven Visitor.

#### AMERICAN PARTIES.

Were a foreigner, once thoroughly versed in the present state of parties in this country, to sketch the prominent traits in their respective characters, he would do it nearly to the following effect:

The two great parties whose dissections at this moment shake the United States to their basis, are properly the Virginian, or, as its adherents term it, the democratic; and the constitution locally denominated federal. The latter, though now the minority in point of numbers, is yet respectable, and in talents and wealth, and patriotism, holds a most decided preponderance over its adversary. This party maintain that the federal compact is inviolable; that nothing short of the clearest necessity can authorize its infringement, whether in the shape of avowed hostility or the more dangerous guise of amendment; and that the national administration should be squared strictly by its principles, as expounded in the practical commentary of the illustrious Washington.

The Virginia party affect equal deference for the constitution, in the general, though say its adherents, some of its features are too aristocratic or monarchic, or imperfect; and thus, by raising objections of the several parts, as suits the purposes of this dominant faction, they are rapidly frittering away the most essential and salutary provisions of that instrument, and insidiously weakening the whole fabric, so effectually that the time is not remote when it will present no manner of obstacle to their stupendous project—THE SUPREME DOMINION OF VIRGINIA!

The great mass of those on whom the Oligarchy of the south rely, to secure their career to the universal empire, have been hitherto unopposed how fatally they were laboring to erect on the ruins

of a federal league, where all the members are equally sovereign and independent, the TYRANNY OF A STATE. Recently, however, symptoms of a reformation from this lethargy have transpired; a third party is gradually rising into confidence—those who compose it are exclusively democrats, seceders from the aspiring Virginian faction. The scene of action is as yet confined principally to the States of New York and Pennsylvania, either of which in territorial extent is scarcely inferior to Virginia, and in efficient population and opulence greatly antecedent over her. These states are at length aroused by the haughty pretensions of the latter, and many of their discerning citizens (of democratic politics) think it full time to chasten the lawful strides of her usurpations. At the head of this party in New York, is the second chief magistrate of the Union: and in Pennsylvania the governor of the state. These gentlemen and their friends have therefore already become the marked victims of Virginian abuse.

Some imagine there will succeed a coalition between this party and the federalists: That mutual danger and reciprocal interests strongly enforce a concert of measures is sufficiently manifest, and on this point they will doubtless co-operate; but that the materials which constitute the two parties will admit of a cordial union, is extremely problematical.

After all, whether any union, and its resulting operations will restrain the lowering arrogance of Virginian aristocracy time only can discover. If not, the banks of the Potomac must define its northern latitude, and the great American confederacy is no more.

### From the TRUE AMERICAN.

#### Serious Questions, and true Answers.

Why do the Federal papers attack the private characters of men in office?

Because their public conduct is so wise and just as to be invulnerable; and a slander on private reputation is less likely to be refuted than one on public conduct; the latter being within the reach of every man, while the former can be known to comparatively but few.

Why do the federal papers, in treating of public measures, resort to misrepresentation and falsehood?

Because if those measures were fairly and truly represented by them, every honest reader they have would become a supporter of the Administration.

Why do the Federal papers substitute assertions and abuse, for facts and arguments?

Because facts and arguments all make against them, and would if used effect their own destruction.

Why have the Federalists possessed as they say they do all the talents of the country, and employing as we know they do every means in their power to carry their purposes, been defeated in almost every quarter of the Union by the illiterate and half-witted Democrats (as they contemptuously file the Republicans)?

Because the Cause of Federalism IS A BAD ONE, and all the talents in the Universe could not sustain it for any length of time among an Enlightened People;—While the Cause of Republicanism IS A GOOD ONE, and truth, even without talents or learning, or in opposition to both, can support and prosper it.

### PLAIN TRUTH.

#### From the BOSTON GAZETTE.

To the printers of the several newspapers.

Gentlemen,

Perhaps it may be of use, if you would insert the following in your several papers.

As we are coming to the season for hot weather, in which nature calls for drink, and there has been a difficulty to keep small-beer from souring in hot weather in two or three days, by which, necessity obliges us to make more use of spirituous liquors than persons would otherwise choose, it may be useful to communicate to the public a method of brewing good wholesome small-beer, which will not sour, namely,

Take two ounces of hops, and boil them three or four hours in three or four pails full of water; then scald two quarts of molasses in the liquor, and turn it up into a clean half-barrel, boiling hot; then fill it up with cold water; before it is quite full put in your emptyings to work it, (the emptying it will produce will work beer from time to time) the next day you will have agreeable wholesome small-beer, that will not fill with wind as that which is brewed from malt and bran: and it will keep good till it is all drank out.—I have practised this method for about a year in my own family, and find it very useful.

Gentlemen, Your's,

\*\*\*\*\*

### ELECTORS.

Why should the legislature of Massachusetts refuse to appoint the electors? Is a question hard to solve. Ever since the constitution was adopted, the practice of a great number of the states has furnished precedents. At the last election, the electors were thus appointed:—

In New-Hampshire, by the legislature.

In Massachusetts, by the legislature.  
In Rhode-Island, by a general ticket.  
In Connecticut, by the legislature.  
In Vermont, by the legislature.  
In New-York, by the legislature.  
In New-Jersey, by the legislature.  
In Pennsylvania, by the legislature.  
In Delaware, by the legislature.  
In Maryland, by the people in districts.

In Virginia, by a general ticket agreed upon by the members of the legislature.

In North-Carolina, by the people in districts.

In South-Carolina, by the legislature.

In Georgia, by the legislature.

In Tennessee, by the people's representatives—that is the people in each of the three districts chose three persons; and the nine persons thus chosen, appointed the elector. [Bost. Cent.]

The federal story that the U. States frigate has been rendered unfit for sea, and the Essex greatly damaged, by having "lain so long in the Virginia mud," is declared by the "National Intelligencer" to be "destitute of truth."

The story of the democrats having "sacrilegiously demolished a meeting-house in Connecticut, is false—though it is true that agreeably to a vote of the Congress, an old decayed meeting-house was taken down, in order to build a new one.

We cannot help applying to the federal story-tellers, an epigram we have somewhere seen:

"Our pious fathers were so wondrous civil,  
They fought, by telling truth, to shame the devil.

A different mode the federalists are trying,  
They seek to shame the devil by out-lying."

### AMHERST, (N. H.) June 5. ROGUES GONE!

On the night of Wednesday last the prisoners confined in the goal of this town, for making counterfeit money, made their escape. The doors were unlocked by some person without and left open, and were found in this situation the next morning. The names of those escaped are Timothy Call, Daniel Call, William Gilman, John Silver, John Stewart, William F. Ayres, and Ephraim Bailey; and it is requested that the editors in the northern states, particularly, would take such notice of it in their respective papers, as will assist in having the villains arrested.

Their escape had undoubtedly for some time been premeditated, as several of them left manuscripts behind them, of a taunting threatening nature. Among other threats of their file leader, the noted Timothy Call, was one that they would "soon be in a situation to furnish the public with thousands and perhaps millions of this genuine paper money."

Yesterday a pewter key, which was used in unlocking the outer door, was found a few rods from the goal, between that and the bridge below the prison.

The following sketch of the character of Mr. Jefferson, is copied from the Columbian Magazine, printed at Philadelphia in the year 1787.

### MR. JEFFERSON.

Let us describe to you a man, not yet forty, tall, and with a mild and pleasing countenance, but whose mind and understanding are ample substitutes for every exterior grace. An American, who, without ever having quitted his own country, is at once a musician, skilled in drawing, a geometer, an astronomer, a natural philosopher, legislator and statesman.—A Senator of America, who sat for two years in the famous Congress, which brought about the Revolution, and which is never mentioned without respect, though unhappily not without regret: A Governor of Virginia, who filled that very difficult station during the invasions of Arnold, of Phillips, and of Cornwallis; a Philosopher in voluntary retirement from the world and public business, because he loves the world, inasmuch only he can flatter himself with being useful to mankind. A mild and amiable wife, charming children, of whose education he himself took charge, a house to embellish, great plantations to improve, and the arts and sciences to cultivate; these are what remained to Mr. Jefferson at the time this character was drawn, after having played a principal part on the theatre of the new world, and which he then preferred to the honorable commission of Minister Plenipotentiary in Europe. His knowledge indeed was universal. Sometimes natural philosophy, at others politics or the arts were the topics of his conversation; and it seemed as if from his youth he had placed his mind, as he has done his house, upon an elevated situation, from which he might contemplate the Universe.

A violent and terrific hail storm fell on Monday last, in the town and vicinity of Dover. The editor of the Federal Ark, who witnessed its violence, picked up stones that measured 7 inches in circumference. This storm appears to have been generally felt throughout New-England and Kent counties. [Del. pap.]



A bundle of counterfeit Bank Notes of the Branch Bank of the United States at Charleston, to the amount of Eight Hundred Dollars, was found near Richmond on the 9th instant.

Ex-General Pickens put a period to his existence on the night of the 6th of April last, by the help of a black silk cravat twisted with a stick round his neck, in prison.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION  
OF  
ELECTOR.

Agreeable to previous notice in the STAR; the Committee from Talbot repaired to Denton on Wednesday the 20th instant, and in conjunction with the Committee from Caroline, (the Committee from the Upper District of Dorchester not being able to attend on account of the severity of the weather) making a quorum of those elected, proceeded to the nomination of a Chairman, when the votes were found unanimous for Mr. Thomas Perrin Smith, and he being required to take chair, the three following Gentlemen were put in nomination: Col. PERRY SPENCER, Col. WILLIAM WHITELEY, & EDWARD LLOYD, Esqrs.

After a free and candid discussion of the trust which had been reposed in them, and the respectability of the gentlemen nominated, it was moved and seconded that they should proceed to ballot, and that the person having a majority of the whole attending members should be final—on counting the ballots, no one appearing to have a majority of the whole, they then balloted five times, when on the fifth ballot, Col. PERRY SPENCER, having a majority of the whole attending members, was declared to be duly elected. The question was then taken and carried unanimously that this committee will support Col. SPENCER as Elector for President and Vice-President, for the District composed of Talbot, Caroline, and the Upper District of Dorchester Counties; and that they recommend him to the Republicans of said District, as a man to be confided in, in a trust of so much importance to the community at large; and that the proceedings of this Committee be published in the *Republican Star*, for the information of the People.

TH: PERRIN SMITH, Chairman.  
June 20, 1804.

Heaven's! what a gloomy prospect now spreads itself around; we a few weeks ago beheld the field richly fraught, waving their full heads, and promising the husbandman full pay for all his toil and labor; he rose in the morning with towering hopes, and sanguine expectations, that in a few weeks his barns would be laden with the mellow grain; the peeping corn rising stately, above the fructiferous earth, promised in its turn also a rich harvest.—But what a change! the very clouds commissioned by the Almighty, pour down floods, make the staff of life droop, and the scab with other curses have taken hold of the forming grain. What can cause these ferocious times? are not the clouds in the hands of the Almighty? does he delight in punishing dutiful and obedient children? no: but while all things are prepared by the munificent hand of the Almighty, ungrateful man plunges himself with an unthankful heart into the full bowl of plenty; yea he so abounds, that he runs into luxury and excess with an unquenchable appetite without ever considering from whom those blessings proceed. The all-wise Governor, seems to have thought fit in his wisdom to remind forgetful, unthankful, mutable man, that he ought to think upon his God; and as in blessings, and prosperity he feels independent, God makes choice of other means to remind him of what he really is; "naked and dependant upon his bounty."

When I turn my eyes around, and behold the wickedness of man, how they run on in sin, and "drink iniquity as the ox drinketh water;" I should not wonder if harvests were blasted, the sword to come, and vengeance like a torrent, sweep millions to eternity. Remember oh man, vengeance belongeth unto God; he will for thy forgetfulness of him, rain down curses; and as blessings and undisturbed tranquillity lulled you fast asleep, drew a care over your before hardened hearts, and made them worse, he will (and from the present gloomy aspect is about to undertake that which will bring his sacred honor to your remembrance) turn the scale; and he loves you, he will use every effort, for your present and future happiness. Then do not misconstrue this wife intention of the deity, it is for your good, and you

may turn it to your advantage; then in wisdom adore that hand (although it now comes with sorrow and distress) that has for many years dealt out unmerited and inestimable blessings.

Extract of a letter from Natchez, dated May 13.

"A very heavy rain has lately swept away all the bridges in the country, great damage has been done to the crops.—Property, including mills, cotton gins, slaves, cattle, horses, &c. has been destroyed to the amount of 100,000 dollars. Our country is rather gloomy at present; no cash in circulation and but little business."

Jerome Buonaparte and lady, went on board the Didon yesterday morning with their baggage, but returned again to the city in the afternoon. The Didon, and Cybele, both remain at anchor at the watering place.

The British frigate Cambrian of 40 guns and sloop of war Driver of 16 guns, came to anchor on Saturday, aboard the French frigates. [N. Y. paper.]

Mr. J. Artaix (in the N. Y. Morning Chronicle) informs those friends whom this account may reach, that he escaped from his store at Cape Francois in the night of the massacre of the 19th and 20th of April, with only the shirt he had upon his body—abandoning above fifteen thousand dollars worth of property in his store. It was by the favor of Mr. Poddyc, an American citizen, that he preserved his existence, and to the kindness of captain Fairbanks, of the brig Almy, that he was indebted for the assistance of which he was in need.

Mr. M'Corkle, the editor of the "*Philadelphia Evening Post*," announces the alteration of the title of his paper, to that of "*THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL and Philadelphia Advertiser*."

It was formerly deemed a sufficient eulogium on a deceased person, to say that "he died in a firm belief of Christianity, and hope of redemption through a blessed Saviour."—Some of our pious federalists, however, have endeavored to find a higher compliment for such occasions. In one of their papers, published at New Haven, in announcing the death of Shubael Abbe, esq. it was said of the deceased, that he was a firm advocate for the policy of Adam's administration, or words to that effect; but not a word of his religious faith. How much true religion can be ascribed to that party, whose political zeal perverts every moral virtue, every noble sentiment; and who cannot relate the death of a fellow mortal without dragging in their political prejudices? How depraved, how warped from all true religion must those men be, who esteem a belief in John Adams, or any other political partizan, a better criterion of righteousness than a belief in the Saviour of the world!!!

Rfp. Farm.

Mr. Denny, Editor of the Port Folio, an American by birth, but a perfect Englishman in every other respect, is a professed federalist, and much admired by that party; he does not hesitate to avow the bitterest enmity against every thing that is republican, and his warm approbation of monarchy. So far from mincing about the matter, he is rather blunt in his avowal than otherwise. In this respect he deserves credit. No man should be blamed for being a monarchist, if he acknowledges it, like a man, and does not attempt to pass himself upon the people for a republican.—We cannot help quoting a sentence of Mr. Denny, in this place, from his note to a correspondent: "The Editor of this paper (Port Folio) will never hesitate, no not for a moment, to publish whatever can bring democracy into hatred and contempt."

Here is an honest confession. Let us see what it amounts to. He will "publish whatever he can to bring democracy into hatred and contempt." The American government is a democracy; therefore, he will publish whatever he can to bring the government of the U. States into hatred and contempt! This gentleman is liberally supported by many of the leading federalists in all parts of the Union, and he has a considerable number of subscribers in England. Does it not then inevitably follow, from his own confession, that the leading federalists in America, in conjunction with the subjects of Great Britain, literally hire a man to bring the government of the United States into HATRED AND CONTEMPT? [Rep. Farm.]

SUMMARY OF N. HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

On Wednesday the 6th instant, the constitutional day for the organization of the various branches of the government.—The members elected for legislation the ensuing year, assembled at Concord. In the afternoon the house proceeded to the choice of a speaker—when, on counting the ballots it appeared, that Mr. Langdon, the republican candidate, had 85 votes, and Mr. Prentice, the former speaker and federal candidate, had 71 votes.—Mr. Langdon, of course was declared speaker. It appearing, that on

ly 11 senators had been elected by the people, viz. 6 republican and 5 federal.—The legislature, in convention, proceeded to fill the vacancy in the district in which there had been no choice, when it appeared that Mr. Waldron, the republican candidate, had 94 votes, and Mr. Wingate, the federal candidate, 75 votes—the republican candidate was therefore declared duly elected. Several members having since taken their seats, it appears that the house of representatives now consists of 158, of whom 82 are republicans, and 76 federalists.—The senate is composed of 7 republicans and 5 federalists; of course the legislature has a republican majority in both branches. On Thursday the votes for governor were canvassed, when it appeared there were returned in season for Mr. GILMAN, 12,216—

By Piermont set aside being given on the wrong day,	38
By Stratford not duly returned,	10
Whole numbers given by the people for Gilman, For Mr. Langdon, returned in season,	12,264
By Society-land, returned but not seasonably,	12,039
By Piermont, set aside as above mentioned,	20
By Stratford not returned,	71
31	

Whole number of votes given by the people for Langdon,	12,161
Scattering votes,	27

Making in all given by the people	24,452
Of which 12227 were a majority leaving Mr. Gilman, eleven less than a majority of the whole number of votes given by the people—But as from the aforementioned delinquencies of several towns there were but	12,216
Votes for Mr. Gilman, counted by the legislature—and	12,039
Counted for Mr. Langdon, and scattering votes,	27

Making in the whole that counted but 24,282  
Of which the majority was 12142; Mr. G. of course had a majority of 74 votes of those that were counted by the legislature.—Mr. G. was therefore declared governor, duly elected by a majority of 74 votes—the had all the votes given, been returned and counted, there would have been no choice by the people; who then would have been declared governor would not be difficult to predict.

The votes for counsellor were then canvassed, when it appeared that two republicans were elected by large majorities, and three federalists—two of them by very lean numbers. The convention afterwards proceeded to the choice of a secretary of the state, when the federalists, suspecting that the venerable and upright secretary Pearson, who had served the public in that department for more than twenty years, was not sufficiently devoted to their views, opposed the whole federal phalanx to his election in favor of another candidate—but the republicans, grateful for past services, re-elected the man, who had grown grey, tho' not like his coadjutors, rich, in the public service. Mr. Peabody, the late federal treasurer dismissed and Mr. Nathaniel Gilman, brother to the governor, but a republican elected in his stead. Thus ends the history of the first week of the first session of the first republican legislature of N. Hampshire, since the late attempt to erect a monarchy on the ruins of our republican government.

INTERESTING FACT.

On Tuesday, the 24th of April, Henry Grymes, of Bath county, State of Virginia, under the influence of delirium, broke his skull with a stone. After having shattered it, he took out a piece about 3 inches long and 2 broad. Concluding that this would not put a period to his existence, he thrust his fingers into his head, and tore out a considerable quantity of his brains. Instead of immediate death, he instantly returned to the full exercise of reason! and walked home: He lived until the Thursday evening following. He appeared very penitent and rational until he expired, and in the mean time, gave to his friends the above statement of the transaction. The cause of his derangement is believed to have been a disappointment in marriage. Through the whole of his life he supported an unfulfilled character.

Extract from an address, delivered on the 12th of May, at Worcester, Mass. by MR. BRAZER.

"A true republican does not confine his regard to the narrow circle in which he may be placed. Enlited in the holy cause of freedom, he traces her progress with equal delight, whether the wantons in the luxuriant fields of Italy, or climbs the rugged heights of Switzerland; whether her footsteps press the vine clad hills of France or the bleak mountains of Norway; whether, to "redress the rigors of the inclement climate," he scatters her dew on the arid plains of the

equator, or melts, with her fires, the frozen fetters of the pole! To him, every advocate of the same glorious cause is a friend a brother. He groups, with an eye of impartial admiration, the worthies of ancient and modern days who fought under her banners. He views, with equal affection and respect, an Emmett on the scaffold, and a Hancock in the chair of state; a Camillus in banishment, and a Fayette in prison; a Cato on his sword, and a Brissot under the guillotine; a Curran defending the rights and lives of the victims of oppression, and a Jefferson protecting the peace and prosperity of the sons of liberty; a Rowan bending his exiled steps from the land of his nativity, and a Washington retiring to the scenes of his youth, laden with laurels and escorted by the acclamations of his countrymen."

The following was handed us by a gentleman who formerly resided in New Jersey: It was originally intended for, and was directed to, the Editor of a paper printed in Trenton; but, the gentleman leaving Jersey before he had an opportunity of sending it where he first proposed, it has been furnished us. It contains a statement of a remarkable fact. It is known that the breast of a live Pigion, applied to that of a child afflicted with convulsions, has removed the disorder, by transferring it from the child to the bird; and this case appears exactly of a similar nature. It is probable that the cure, mentioned below, may be also effectual in the case of other snakes than the rattle-snake. Any person who may have an opportunity of varying the experiment, would aid the cause of humanity by publishing the result.

[Western Star.]

Cure for the bite of a Rattle-Snake.

Mr. Printer,  
Be pleased, for the benefit of mankind, to insert the following fact.  
Some time in the month of August, 1799, a gentleman of Monmouth county, as employed in scraping, with a penknife, some remains of flesh from the bones of a dead rattle-snake, which he wanted for a particular purpose, scratched a sore he had on his upper lip, with the knife, until it bled. Shortly after, he experienced disagreeable sensations in the lip and surrounding parts; his lips swelled exceedingly, and the venom appeared rapidly spreading through his head: But, upon the application of a live toad's belly to the sore, the toad manifested great uneasiness, and soon expired; covered with livid spots, the effects of the poison. He himself was perfectly relieved from the dangerous symptoms, and has since retained his health.

HUMANITUS.

Extraordinary antidote to the bite of a Rattle-Snake.

Benjamin Alder, who lives near Shark river, Monmouth county, New Jersey, was bitten the second of this month by a rattle-snake with three rattles, as he was stooping to pick up some chips. The snake fastened its fangs in his finger until he lifted it near three feet from the ground. The wound bled, and in a few minutes began to swell and pain him up to his elbow. He went to a place where bricks had been made, and mixed some of the clay with his urine, and applied it to the wound. In half an hour the pain ceased, and he has not suffered any other inconvenience from it.

May 3, 1804. [Trenton T. Amer.]

AGRICULTURAL.

To preserve Clover-Hay, and improve the Quality of straw.

In a day or two after your Hay is cut, when only about half dried, let it be taken in and packed with alternate layers of Straw; giving to each layer of Clover 4 or 5 half pints of Salt, or more in proportion to the quantity of Hay; 3 pints to the hundred weight will prevent the fermentation or excessive heat, which injures and moulds it. By not drying the Hay as much as is common, and putting it up as above mentioned, it imparts to the Straw the flavor and much of the quality of Clover, and Cattle eat one as greedily as the other.

To preserve Clover in its green state.

Take in your grails from the swath, cut it down as you would straw, on Smyler's or Kirk's cutting machine; pack it well down in a close apartment or hog's heads, giving a pound of salt to every hundred weight. By preserving it in this way you will have a beautiful green Hay, exceedingly fragrant and nourishing, and superior to any other fodders, especially for milk cows. It is no more expensive than the usual mode of making and drying Hay, as the number of hands will cut and pack it, without the risk of having it damaged by rain, which too frequently happens from unavoidable delays. The process is certainly worth attention, and more so from our eastern farmers, who are in the habit of exporting to the West-India Markets.

To improve impoverished Land.

Put in two successive crops of Buck-Wheat; and when in bloom, plow them down. This may be done in one season;

and in the Fall, sow your Wheat or Rye, and you cannot fail of having a promising crop of grain the next year.

[York Recorder.]

Happy are those poor people that dwell in America at the present time. Under the British monarchy the people are not only subjects but slaves; where they have not money to buy their liberty from government.—The following paragraph shews what freedom it is England:—

"The lords of admiralty have granted to the East-India Company 250 boys, for navigating their trade to the East-Indies, on the condition that they are to be given up to the commander in chief on that station on their arrival there."

The paragraph is copied from an English newspaper; and manifests that the "lords of the admiralty" of G. Britain deem all the poor "boys" in the country as nothing more than to many head of black cattle.

No mail was received from Washington City yesterday—the cause we presume was from the great falls of rain which had rendered the roads on the Western Shore impassible.

Died—In the City of Philadelphia of a dropsical complaint, on Tuesday morning the 19th instant, William Sawery, an esteemed, revered, and distinguished minister of the Society of Friends.

Notice to Subscribers.

FIVE YEAR'S since the commencement of the STAR, having nearly expired; and it having become indispensable necessary that a final settlement of all arrearages due to the Editor should take place previous to the commencement of the Sixth Year. Notice is hereby given, to those indebted for Subscriptions, Advertisements, Hand-Bills, Blanks, &c. that their accounts are now making out; and that such as neglect attending to this request, previous to the 26th day of August next, and shall be indebted for more than six months, that the same will be put in the hands of proper authority, for collection, without respect to persons.

Easton, June 26, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Union Bank of Maryland will please take notice, that agreeable to the first article of association, the second installment on the capital stock will be due on the 8th of July next, and that the same must be paid in bank on or before Monday the 9th, under pain of forfeiting the first payment on said stock.

R. HIGINBOTHAM, Cashier.

The editors throughout this state who printed the articles of association, are requested to give publicity to the above in their respective papers.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed as a Runaway to the goal of Frederick County, a Negro Man who calls himself Caesar Langston, and says he belongs to Mr. Isaac Langston of Harford County, North-Carolina, he is about 37 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, stout and well made fellow—his clothing are a grey woolen coat with a blue cape, cotton striped waistcoat and trowsers, and a tow linen shirt; he also has four scars upon the back of his neck—if his master does not release him he will be sold for his goal fees agreeable to law.

GEORGE CREAGER,  
Sheriff of Frederick County.  
June 26, 1804. 3

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Goal of Frederick county, a Negro Boy who calls himself GEORGE, and says he belongs to capt. Newman, of George Town. He is about 14 years old, four feet seven inches high—his clothing are a tow linen shirt and a pair of coarse blue cloth trowsers. If his master does not release him from Goal, he will be sold for his Goal fees, according to law.

GEORGE GREAGER,  
Sheriff of Frederick County.  
June 26, 1804. 3

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Goal of Frederick County, as runaways, a Negro Man, who calls himself JIM, and a Mulatto Woman, who calls herself MIMA, and say they belong to Mr. Peter Saurkins of Farquahac county Virginia. Said Jim is about thirty four or five years of age, five feet five or six inches high, stout well made fellow.—His clothing are a blue coat and vest coat, tow linen shirt and trowsers—he also has a scar on his breast. Mima is about twenty-five years of age, five feet one or two inches high, stout well made.—her clothing are a blue short gown, white lincey petticoat and a tow linen shift. If their owner does not release them from Goal, they will be sold for their Goal fees, agreeable to law.

GEORGE GREAGER,  
Sheriff of Frederick County.  
June 26, 1804. 3



# Apollo's Fount.

AN ODE  
For the 28th Anniversary of American Independence.

In imitation of *Victor's celebrated Ode.*

RECIT.  
FOR joy and mirth, ye sons prepare,  
And from your bosoms drive dull care;  
We'll nobly die, or dare be free,  
With Jefferson and Liberty.

Alas,  
Hail Jefferson, be virtue still thy aim,  
Unbounded as the world thy virtuous fame.

RECIT.  
Still will we hail the day that made us free,  
Still celebrate our glorious jubilee,  
That men unborn may learn our rights to prize,  
And undistinguished notes ascend the skies.

Alas,  
Hail Liberty, thou goddess born,  
Propitious be this sacred morn,  
That gave to Freedom birth;  
May horrid faction hide her head,  
Her influence number'd with the dead,  
And peace illumine the earth.  
See on Britannia's hapless shore,  
Her herges bleed, her sons deplore  
The ravages of war;  
The Indies boast no scene but blood,  
On Aetna's mount Belona stood,  
And spread diff'nd afar.

RECIT.  
But HE, who guides the helm of state,  
Our Jefferson the good and great;  
Drove discord and her hellish band,  
From this our once devoted land.

Alas,  
Still, still, Minerva, heavenly maid,  
Grant him thy kind propitious aid;  
Still o'er his brow thy honors shed,  
And in his path the laurels spread.

RECIT.  
Though he, who gain'd the prize we boast,  
Our once great Washington we lost;  
His fame shall live, whilst virtue's dear,  
And claim the tribute of a tear.

Alas,  
Come strew the flowers, and tune the lyre,  
To emulate his virtuous fire  
The youth; Columbia's boast;  
For though he moulders in the dust,  
The man who guides the helm, we trust,  
Is great as him we've lost.

RECIT.  
Then cease Columbia, cease to mourn,  
Though your lov'd hero ne'er'll return;  
From heaven's high tower he sees you raise,  
Recording marbles to his praise.

DUET AND CHORUS.  
For joy and mirth, ye sons prepare,  
And from your bosoms drive dull care;  
We'll nobly die, or dare be free,  
With Jefferson and Liberty.

## LIBERTY TREE.

IN a chariot of light, from the regions of day,

The goddess fair Liberty came;  
Ten thousand celestial directed the way,  
And hither conducted the dame.

A fair budding branch from the garden above,

Where millions with millions agree,  
She bro't in her hand, as a pledge of her love,

And the plant she nam'd Liberty Tree.

The celestial exotic struck deep in the ground

Like a native it flourish'd and bore;  
The fame of its fruit drew the nations around,

To seek out this peaceable shore;  
Unmindful of names or distinctions they came,

For freemen, like brothers, agree,  
With one spirit endu'd, they friendship pursue,

And the plant she nam'd Liberty Tree.

Beneath this fair tree, like the patriots of old,

Their bread in contentment they eat,  
Unweld with the trouble of silver or gold

Or the cares of the grand or the great.  
With timber and tar we old England supply'd,

Supported her pow'r on the sea;  
Her battles we fought, without getting a groat,

For the honor of Liberty Tree.

But hear, O ye wains, 'tis a tale most profane,

How all these tyrannical pow'rs,  
King, Commons and Lords, all unite to a man,

To cut down this garden of ours!

From the east to the west blow the trumpet to arms;

Through the land let the sound of it flee,

That the far and the near may unite with a cheer,

In defence of our Liberty Tree.

You American Ladies, excuse us a while

From boasting upon your loved charms;  
The fatigues of the war, and the brave soldiers' toil

Would soon be forgot in your arms,  
But we must now arise, our proud foes to chastise,

Who repine at our being thus free!

The laurels we reap, we will lay at your feet,  
And the spoils will grace Liberty Tree.

## A prudent Hint to young Ladies.

Philip Thicknesse, in one of his publications, tells the following anecdote with much pleasantry, and very politely conveys a modest hint to young Ladies. When I was a young man, says he, I often visited a distant relation whom I much loved, and to whom I and my family had been much obliged. This gentleman had nine agreeable, nay, beautiful daughters, who had often entertained me with the flip-flop conversation of a rich, but low bred woman, their neighbor, whose husband being appointed high-heriff, occasioned her to talk much to these ladies, about the *grand* *stiff* dinner she was to give. "I am determined (said she) to have no cuttards; for, if I have cuttards, I must have cheese-cakes; and if I have cheese-cakes, I must have jellies; if jellies, fruit, &c."

As I usually spent my Christmas at the country-seat of this friend, with his lovely family, there sometimes arose a kind of merriment called Christmas gambols, questions and commands, &c. &c. Now, these innocent sports led the gentlemen sometimes to salute the young ladies all round; a pleasure which I alone, who perhaps loved them best, always declined partaking of. This shyness in me seemed to unaccountable to them, that they one and all seized an occasion to rally me for possessing a *mauvaise honte*, so contrary to the *etiquette* at that time of the year. I confessed the force of the charge, and fully acknowledged my guilt; adding, that the only excuse I could offer was, that, if I had cuttards, I must have cheese-cakes; if cheese-cakes, jellies; if jellies, fruit; and if—in short, before I had half done with my *ifs*, they all ran away, leaving me in the field of battle; and never rallied to make an attack on me again.

This is to Give Notice,  
THAT the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Queen-Ann's County, Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of *Samuel Adkins* late of Queen-Ann's County, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at or before the first day of September next, they otherwise by law shall be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this first day of June, 1804.

Her  
MARY ANN BENTON,  
Mark.

June 12, 1804. 3

## One Hundred & Fifty Dollars

REWARD.

RAN-AWAY from the Subscriber about the first of December 1803, a Negro Man named DICK, about 27 years of age, of a full negro black, perhaps six feet high, and somewhat slender, his countenance is mild, plain and pleasing; when not agitated wears a constant smile, his mouth is rather wide for the size of his face, has a tolerable large and hanging under lip, with regular white teeth—and if I am not mistaken they stand a little apart, his voice is low and soft, has a long striding walk, easy manners, and professes the methodist religion—since some time last summer or autumn he has been hiding himself in different parts of the Delaware State, for the purpose of meeting his wife, who ran away in July last with her child, they were lately seen in Dorchester county where his wife has relations. SUCK his wife aged about thirty, has a crippled walk, is at least 5 feet 10 inches high, and is fat and clumsy, she is of a full negro black, has a small round face and ill natured countenance, and can with her husband tell an artful tale. Whoever will secure the said Negroes to that I may get them again, shall receive the above reward from my agent. One Hundred Dollars for the Man, and Fifty for the Woman and Child.

EDWARD O. CLARK.

Denton, Caroline County, E. S. Maryland.

June 12, 1804. 89

NOTICE.  
ALL Persons having claims against the Estate of *Henry Elgate*, late of Queen-Ann's County deceased; are requested to have them in readiness for settlement, and to render an account thereof to the subscriber, on or before the fourth day of December next ensuing, otherwise they will be excluded from their dividend of said Estate.

JOSEPH LATIMER, adm. of

Henry Elgate.

June 12, 1804. 3

## Notice is Hereby Given

TO all whom it may concern, that a petition will be preferred by a number of the inhabitants of Dorchester County to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for an act to prohibit all person or persons from setting Wares, or tacking Stakes in the Chickinomico and Franking Rivers, as the navigation thereof is very much obstructed.

Dorchester County,

June 12, 1804. 9

## FOR SALE,

A TWO story Brick House, Brick Stairway and lot of Ground, situate in the neighborhood of Caroline county, Maryland. This property is on the eminence near the landing at the foot of the Bridge, and well calculated for dealers in grain—it is part of the Estate of John Steinmetz, deceased; late of Philadelphia—Application can be made to Capt. William Jackson of Greenboro, or by Post to John H. Brinton, of Philadelphia, No. 281 Market Street, which will be attended to.

June 12, 1804. 6

## Mediterranean Passports.

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

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

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

June 5.

## Hackney Stage to Hire.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Citizens of Talbot County, and the public in general, that he has a Light Stage and Horses, which he intends holding in readiness for such as may wish to hire, by the day or journey. He intends running it to Aikens's Ferry once a week, every Thursday morning—to commence running on Thursday the 23th inst. and return the same evening, so that persons going or coming from the lower Counties, may depend on a passage by applying either at his house in Easton, or at the Ferry.

Horses and Carriages to hire as usual.

N. B. Mrs. Holmes has on hand a number of Ladies Bonnets, of the newest fashions; and will thankfully receive the orders of such Ladies as may think proper to employ her.

JAMES HOLMES.

Easton, May 15, 1804. 11

## Fifty Dollars Reward.

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

CHARLES GIBSON.

April 10, 1804. 3

## VALUABLE PROPERTY

For Sale at Public Auction.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Hon. the Chancellor of this State, will be offered for sale on the premises, on Monday the 23 day of August next, if fair, (if not the next fair day) part of a tract or tracts of land called Dover and Dover Marsh or Lower Dover, laying on Choptank River in Talbot County; being part of the estate of John Winn Harrison, deceased.—The land will be divided into lots of about fifty acres, more or less; a plat of which will be shown at the time of sale, or may be seen before, by applying to the subscriber. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A.M. and the land sold on a credit of 12 months, the purchasers giving bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee.

June 5, 1804. 2

## Was Committed

TO the Goal of Baltimore County, as a Run-away, on the 21st Feb. last, a Negro Woman who calls herself MILLY THOMAS; she is about 38 or 40 years old—5 feet 4 inches high, and of a brown complexion. She says she did belong to Mr. William Briscoe, of Charles County, in the State of Maryland. If her owner does not release her, she will be sold for her goal fees, according to law.

THOMAS BAILEY, Sheriff

of Baltimore County.

Baltimore, May 29, 1804. 8

## NOTICE.

The subscriber having established himself

in the

GROCERY BUSINESS,

IN BALTIMORE.

informs his Friends and the Public, that

he will at all times keep on hand,

A General Assortment of

Liquors, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Tea, Chocolate, Candles, Powder and Shot, Pepper, Allspice, Copperas, Madder, Cotton, Castings, &c. &c. &c. All of which he will sell on a small profit for Cash, or acceptances in town—He also informs his acquaintances on the Eastern Shore, that he will transact Business on Commission, receive Grain on Storage, &c.

WM. HASLETT,

Corner of Pratt and South Street.

Baltimore, May 20, 1804. 3m

Just received and for sale by the Subscriber,

DR. JOHN MACE'S

HEALTH-PRESERVING PILLS,

AND

ANTI-BILIOUS TINCTURE,

For preserving Health in general, and preventing the Diseases of warm Climates, and warm Seasons: such as the Cholera Morbus, Lax, Dysentery or Flux, Sickness of the Stomach and Overflow of Bile, Ague and Fever, Bilious or Yellow Fever, Inflammation and Obstruction of the Liver, Bilious Pleurisy, Bilious Head-ache, and Jaundice or Yellowness of the skin, &c. &c.

"Nothing is so useful in preserving Health, and producing long Life, as frequent and moderate Purging."

LORD BACON.

TO preserve health, and to prolong life, is the wish and ought to be the object of every human being. It is, however, to be lamented, that physicians have not yet pointed out any successful method of answering these purposes. They have, it is true, recommended a proper attention to diet, exercise, bathing, sleeping, rising, walking, riding, standing, sitting, using tea instead of air! &c. with a variety of other prescriptions, the employment of which would make a profession that would take up the whole time of life. Hence these directions, setting aside the impertinence of many of them, are useless to those engaged in labor and business, and those oppressed by want and poverty; and therefore it becomes necessary to pursue some method that can be conveniently employed by every individual, in every circumstance. This method consists in "frequent and moderate purging," and is not only founded upon the authority of lord Bacon, the greatest of philosophers, but also upon the most correct reasoning, as well as experience. But it is not every kind of purging medicine that will answer the purpose; mercury, and such other violent and harsh remedies, however useful they may be for the cure of different diseases, will be found dangerous in preserving health, and will generally do much more harm than good. The purging medicine to be used must be of such a kind, that it will empty the bowels effectually, and with ease, of the bile and slith which collect in them and lay the foundation of almost every disease to which the human body is subject; & at the same time it must be such, that every person of every trade, business or occupation, may use it without ceasing from their employment, and without making any alteration in their diet or drink. The pills which I have invented and prepared are exactly suited to these purposes. If it were not for extending this piece to too great a length, I might here introduce many testimonies from persons who have tried them, to prove their extraordinary virtues; but the following certificate from the Rev. Mr. Chambers, now a minister on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, will be sufficient.

"March 29, 1804.

"DEAR SIR,

"At your request, I send you these lines to acquaint you with the good effects I have experienced from using your pills. I was affected with burning of my hands and feet, feverishness, and discharges of much bile, and a great drowsiness, which attended me for eight or nine years. When I came into Caroline county last year, I was recommended by captain William Frazier to try your pills, which he said had prevented him from bilious complaints, to which he was subject. I accordingly tried them, and through God they were made a great blessing to me. They discharged the bilious matter with great ease, left the bowels in a very easy state, abated my fevers, gave me a good appetite, and though in the decline of life, they restored my constitution in a great measure. I recommend them to the public in general, as the best medicine that I ever tried for the prevention of bilious complaints. EPHRAIM CHAMBERS.

"Doctor MACE."

He has on hand as usual a large and general supply of Genuine Drug Perfumes, Spices, Dyes, and Patent Medicines of every description. All of which he will dispose of at the most reduced prices.

JOHN STEVENS, Junr.

Easton, June 5, 1804. 11

## FOR SALE,

(But not to be removed from the State of

Maryland) a valuable

Young Negro Woman,

With one or two female Children as

may suit the purchaser—For terms en-

quire of the Printer heretof.

Talbot-County, June 19, 1804. 3

## For Sale.

A SMALL convenient well-finished House, and Lot, with all necessary out-Houses, situate on Harrison-street, and fronting 45 feet—at present occupied by Mr. Edward Markland—Also, an unimproved Lot adjoining the same, fronting 38 feet on Dover-street. The two Lots are subject to a yearly ground rent of four dollars. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber.

JACOB LOOCKERMAN.

Easton, June 5, 1804. 11

## Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on the first day of June, Negro EPHRAIM, the property of Miss Mary Ann T. Goldsborough, in Talbot County near Easton—Ephraim is black, nineteen years of age, rather short and well set, about 5 feet 4 or 6 inches high—he speaks thick, is easily alarmed, and cannot look you long in the face—His cloaths were of common kersey and oznaburghs—It is more than probable that he has made off to the State of Delaware, as some of his intimate friends have gone there before him—The above reward will be given for apprehending the said Negro if taken up out of this State; Thirty Dollars if taken in any other County than this; and Twenty Dollars if taken up in this County with reasonable charges paid together with the reward upon possession obtained of said negro Ephraim, by

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Near Easton, Talbot-County,

E. S. Maryland.

June 12, 1804. 6

## IN CHANCERY,

May 25, 1804.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of WILLIAM PARSONS of Caroline County, praying the benefit of the act for the "relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors," passed at the last session on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said William Priest hath resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said William Priest by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some Eastern newspaper three weeks successively before the last day of June. Give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office, at ten o'clock on the thirteenth day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit on the said William Priest's, then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

Test, SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

June 12, 1804. 3

## For Sale.

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

JOHN CAMPBELL.

January 31, 1804. 11