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THE TERMS OF THE STAR

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Defamation of the United States of America.

The defamation of the United States is a *business*, which has steadily been pursued for more than seven years by writers in various news-papers. Their great examplar and leader is the English lord Sheffield, who defamed America in six editions, of a work, which first appeared as a pamphlet and was afterwards extended to a very large octavo. That writer completely *duped* the foreign world on the subject of America. He predicted that England would supply us with India goods: yet it has come to pass, that we have not imported from G. Britain or Ireland a chest of tea, a case of china, a bale of piece goods for years together.—He foretold that our population would not encrease from about two millions, yet we have now almost six millions. He had stated that we should not build or keep many ships, yet our merchant shipping exceeds that of any other country on the four continents of Europe, Asia, Africa and America. He endeavoured to deceive the Irish into a belief that they would be mal-treated and not succeed here, yet there are more *freeholders* in the United States, who are Irishmen or descendants of Irishmen, than there are in Ireland itself. He pretended that we should not manufacture, yet our manufactured goods exceed our exports in value. He asserted that we should not increase in produce, and yet we have shipt in various single years twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy and even ninety millions of dollars. He pretended that we should have neither money nor credit, yet our three per cent. stocks or public funds are worth more than those of any nation in Europe. He alledged that our government would be unstable and feeble, yet it has continued and been regularly, steadily and indisputably improved from the year 1775 to the present time, without the drawing of a sword, or the firing of a gun. He asserted that we could not carry on trade with the French colonies. This foreign lord hazarded many other defamations:—The writers who closely follow lord Sheffield, in our own newspapers, must be deemed far more culpable than he was. Lord Sheffield may have been misled, and it is generally understood that he was misled by a great body of misinformation from Mr. Silas Dean, of Connecticut. But persons, now here, who constantly and grossly defame this country against their own perfect knowledge; have no such apology. It is the deepest stain upon federalism, that these persons are federalists; supported by federalists; countenanced by federalists; and assisted by federalists. If they were to be credited, this happy and well ordered country (compared with any of the principal countries of Europe) would be deemed a scene of folly, crime, distraction and misery. There is not a holder of any description of personal or real estate, in America, who does not lose foreign applications from purchasers, on account of the criminal and frantic representations, against every thing in this country, with which those papers incessantly teem. It is pretended, that our country and government do not merit the confidence of the sober part of Europe? yet an English and Dutch association have bought from France the whole eleven millions of dollars payable in fifteen years, of certificates, which we issue for Louisiana. It is pretended that we have no religion, yet we are the most distinguished example, of an *early* and *unvaried* maintenance of the rights of conscience, upon earth. It is pretended, that we are convulsed by elections yet there are more real breaches of order in a single county or city election in Europe, than we experience in a whole state. It is pretended, that we are extravagant in this country, yet there are not three families in Pennsylvania, which spend six thousand dollars per annum. It is alledged that we are ignorant and neglectful of elegant and useful knowledge, yet we import and print fifty times as many books as we used as *colonies*, though our numbers are only trebled. More seminaries of learning have been established during the twenty eight years *of the commonwealths*, than in all the preceding years back to 1606. Female education is advanced beyond its degree in 1775 twenty fold. The German language which before our revolution, was little used but in religious books for children, and the French language, which was still less used at the period referred to, are the channels through which we are introducing into the cities and towns and seminaries that immense body of variegated knowledge which the French tongue contains, and that great mass of sound and elegant knowledge which is found in the innumerable publications of the German empire. Some of the federal presses eagerly embrace the contemptible error of the count de *Buffon*—believing, or rather asserting, that all that is European degenerates in America. Hating as they do all that partakes of France, they will however embrace the opinions of a Frenchman, *if he defames America*. They affect to despise the venerable names of *Franklin* and *Rittenhouse*, and shew their devotion to each of a list of three score and ten *foreign* persons, whose united talents are inferior to the mental endowments of those illustrious Americans.

Men of property and public spirit, of every degree and description in this country, are deeply interested in checking this criminal and pernicious defamation of its character and qualities. We suffer from it in our mercantile and public credit, in the estimation of our climate, in the valuation of our houses, and in the reputation of our manufactures and produce. The object of these remarks is the address of an evil, which falls both upon the republicans and the federalists in proportion to their property. It is not meant as an attack upon the federalists nor is it wished to be used as a mean of under-rating them for want of patriotism. It is believed that they are not aware of the vast deductions from its prosperity, which America sustains by these licencious and incessant defamations of all that it contains. The subject is earnestly recommended to their serious and particular attention.

[*Aurora.*

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

NEW SERIES OF

Federal Misrepresentations.

No. II.

There are occasions, whatever may be the virulence of party, when we have a right to expect an universal union of sentiment. When national misfortues occur, which no prudence could foresee and no human means avert, we have a right to expect from a high spirited and virtuous people no pusillanimous indulgence of vain regrets, no despicable efforts to impose censure where none is meritted; but a hearty and unanimous resolution to use the means in their power to redress wrongs which could not be prevented. Such are the casualties to which all human plans are exposed, that prudence, however perfect, cannot always prevent the occurrence of great evils. It can always, however, aided by strength, rise superior to them, and often does elevate the nation they befall to a higher station than she might otherwise have occupied. One of these occasions is to be found in the loss of the frigate Philadelphia. The misfortune *has* happened. There is not a virtuous citizen that does not deplore it, and the consequences it has drawn on the unfortunate crew. There is not a humane citizen that is not alive to their situation, and is not ready to strain every nerve to relieve them. We speak on this point with confidence. Lightening is not more rapid or decisive in its effects than was the creation of a sentiment of ardent vengeance in the breast of every patriotic citizen on being informed of the misfortune. But at the same time, mingled with this sentiment, sprang up a sentiment of confidence in the government. The prompt and spirited measures of the legislature and the president shewed that this confidence was not misplaced.—— Whatever variance of opinion there may be respecting the extent to which our naval armaments should be permanently carried, the government did not hesitate a moment to feel the necessity of energetic measures, and the propriety of increasing our naval force in the Mediterranean For this purpose a million of dollars have been appropriated, and four national vessels are equipping with the greatest speed. These are *measures* of the government. Can they flow from bad motives? If they do, should not federalists be the last to condemn them? Should not they rejoice; should not they hail with the joy the occasion that bolstered up, when its necessity began to grow equivocal, their favorite establishment? Should not they, on an occasion so propitious to their hopes, and on the occurrence of measures so congenial with their wishes, for a moment, relax the severity of censure, and by candidly approving these measures, shew that there are some instances in which the perverse spirit of party is lost in the glow of patriotism. How far this is the case, let the following extracts from a long piece in the *Charleston Courier* shew:

"We remembered to have heard of a shrewd œconomist in Virginia, who could not be prevailed upon by the most warm remonstrances and earnest request of his friends, to go to the expence of a conductor to save his house from lightning. "Let it alone, he would say, let it alone; my faith in GOD is great!!" But on one unlucky day, a misadventrous flash of lightning came, burned his house to the ground, and at once put him to an expence equal to five hundred conductors—not to mention that of the one which he wisely put up when he rebuilt the house. Thus it fares at this moment with our state œconomists. There unprosperous prudence has blasted the expected harvest of their penury, and what is infinitely worse, consigned to misery against which no pecuniary consideration can be put in balance, a number of our gallant fellow citizens.

"It will be readily understood, that in these observations we have an eye to the loss of "*The Philadelphia Frigate.*" A loss which may or may not be considered, just as moral feeling may happen to be a match for political filth, a dreadful, a horrible calamity. The œconomists will estimate the extent of the evil by the balance of dollars lost or gained by crippling our navy—the moralist and man of feeling, will estimate it by the groans, the tears and the miseries of his captive countrymen. But we hope that there are few, even of those who have been cajoled into wasteful *œconomies*, by the crawling beggary of the cabinet, who will hesitate to say that they would rather pay a dollar more of taxes in three hundred and sixty five days, than have even one of their fellow citizens undergoing the horrors of *Tripolitan* slavery. Americans shed their blood to be relieved from speculative slavery, but they walk deliberately into practical slavery—into actual iron chains to save a dollar. Such is the policy of the man of the people—and such is the policy by which he became the man of the people—GOD forgive us if we wrong them, but we fear that there are some whose love of a dollar is greater than our hatred of slavery, or our pity for fellow-citizens enslaved. It shall be known, however—this is the test—this is the touchstone now to be applied to the American heart, and we shall soon see whether it be gold or dross.

"We have often taken occasion to lead the public mind to a just consideration of the misconduct of those who merely to fix the imputation of prodigality on the federal administration, and emblazon their own pretensions to economy, though to the injury of the state, to injure their opponents, not to serve the public, divested the country of its best and safest defence, a navy. Who to make a sixpenny saving, committed the honor and security of the union to the care of chance and subjected its people and their commerce to insult, plunder, and imprisonment. Hitherto the evil has been light, compared with what it is at present—the captures and confiscations of French, Spanish and English, though enough to have deterred administration from dismantling the country of its defence, were nothing when compared with the evil which that misconduct has now occasioned. Our commerce was squeezed, and our people mal-treated, but our brave fellow-citizens were not reduced to the state of galley slaves to barbarians, or presented as Algerines present all their captives with chains about their necks, in the public bazars or market places, for sale. This is probably the case at this moment with our unhappy countrymen, captain Bainbridge, his officers and sailors, who are now in chains doomed to hard labor, with little more than half food, and that of the most unwholesome kind—namely, very bad bread, moistened with rancid oil.

"It may however be worth the while of Mr. Jefferson to send an humble ambassador to the barbarians, to remind them of his good nature in returning their captives ransom free; to bid them do likewise, like good christians, as he and they are; and if they should refuse to do so, to tell them that "they are not the persons he took them for."

"In one respect the thing may be considered by our cabinet as fortunate. As a ruinous church was said to be good enough for one born in a stable, a Mahomedian Seraglio will be good enough for paltry christians. There they will have ample room for reflection on sacred subjects, and if ever they return to their native country, they may bring over with them some happy improvements in our religion and morals, to furnish an embellishment to the next presidential message to congress."

Comment on the above is, we trust, unnecessary. There are, we hope, few citizens—there are none we are certain, who feel the noble spirit of freemen—that will not resent language so full of indignity and insult to the conduct of their government and the character of their nation.

It may not, however, be altogether useless to expose the falsehood of a statement contained in a part of the piece not extracted, wherein it is represented that the ransom of the captives will amount to one or two millions of dollars. It is not possible to make a precise estimate, but the probable demand will be about 60,000 dollars for the officers, and 180,000 dollars for the men, making altogether 340,000 dollars.

No. III.

The following extract from a speech lately delivered by GENERAL MORRIS, in the general assembly of Vermont, on the proposed amendment to the constitution, deserves a most conspicuous place in our catalogue of federal misrepresentations. We presume general Morris is Lewis R. Morris, (though in this we may err) a representative in the congress, and who from the opportunies he possessed, cannot plead ignorance of the measures of either the last or present administration of the general government. He was likewise a member of the house of representatives during the presidency of Mr. Adams:

"During the administration of Mr. Adams, says gen. Morris, Virginia was in a state little short of *open revolt* against the national authority, because a 'Yankee' instead of a Virginian "was president." The proof of this important fact may be drawn from a review of recent events, in which not one of the objections urged against what was called the federal administration, has served as a principle of guidance to what is in *popular language* denominated the republican administration. We look in vain for that increase to the mass of human happiness, which was "*proudly promised*," but the *negative catalogue*, is as large as the enemies of the ruling party could wish or the proud moralist desire in confirmation of the vanity of human hopes. No reduction of taxes, except such as bore exclusively on the rich. No abridgment of executive patronage. No restraint of presidential power. No "specific appropriations." On the contrary, the discretionary power of the administration over the national treasure has been enormously encreased. Although the *national revenue* has (owing to the accumulation of wealth by national industry) rapidly advanced; the *national debt* have advanced still more rapidly by the improvident purchase of a new world. In fine maxims are assumed from the British constitution, and laws passed in conformity thereto, which gave a Virginia president more than royal power. From all which it may be clearly inferred that the leaders of what is (arrogantly enough) called the republican party, were not dissatisfied, because the *power of government was too great*, but because it was *not in their hands*—that their attachment to the constitution was *merely pretended* the better to conceal their design; and that the false and *practically defective* principles which they dignified with the name of republican—(principles hostile to all regular and efficient governments, and particularly fatal to all republican governments,) were only assumed in order to lead honest men to abjure the fundamental principles of our constitution, and become ignorant accomplices of their own subjugation to the aristocracies of Virginia and New York."

The assertion respecting Virginia is without a shadow of truth, either so far as it relates to the fact alledged, or the cause assigned for it. Virginia has never been disgraced by an "open revolt;" unless it was a disgrace to have taken the most efficient part in our glorious revolt from British tyranny. It is true that the felt indignant at the encroachments made upon liberty by a sedition and an alien act, and the serious invasion of the general happiness by an enormous system of patronage and extravagance, leading to a standing military force no less threatening to the peace than to the prosperity of the country; but, notwithstanding her abhorrence of these measures and the principles in which they originated, she stood cool and collected; ready to meet without increasing the storm; and it is eminently to her patriotic and philosophic temper, that we are indebted for the bloodless revolution afterwards so honorably atchieved.

The motive assigned for the alledged spirit of revolt—"because, a Yankee, instead of a Virginian, was president"—is *pitiful, wonderous pitiful.*

We pass over the equivocal idea couched in the droll expression that the "negative catalogue" of human happiness is as large as the enemies of the ruling party could wish; and proceed to the assertion that under the present administration there has been "no reduction of taxes, except such as bore exclusively on the rich."

How true this is will appear from a very short notice of the internal taxes abolished; the objects of this species of taxation were distilled spirits, stamps, refined sugar, and carriages. From the two first articles by far the greater part of the million raised was derived. Now, it is a fact well understood by every man that so far as spirits and stamps were taxed, the burthen fell upon the poorer class of citizens, *directly* as to the tax on spirits, and *indirectly*, but not less effectually, as to the tax on stamps—The same observation, though not in an equal degree, may be extended to the tax on carriages, most of which are two wheel carriages.

Such are the facts of the honorable speaker, we have his principles to the refutation of every republican of common sense.

"*No diminution of salories*"

This is not a fact. Many thousands of dollars have been saved by a reduction of the compensations of collectors, and of various agents of the war and navy departments.

"*No abridgment of Executive patronage.*"

By a repeal of the judiciary act, sixteen judicial officers have been abolished with a long train of marshals, clerks, &c.

By the repeal of the bankrupt law, a large body of commissioners, appointed by the president, has ceased.

And by the abolition of the internal taxes near five hundred officers have been dismissed, who drew from the nation the annual sum of above one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

A multitude of other reforms beneficial to the nation, and derogating from the mass of executive patronage, though, perhaps, not in an equal degree with the above, have been made.

The national debt is declared to have advanced more rapidly than the national resources though in the short period of two years and a half the debt has been reduced 9,900,000 dollars, and the cash in the treasury increased above 4,000,000.

Cure for Ringworms and Tetters.

The rhus radicans of Linnæus, or the toxicodendron of Tournefort, the juice of which is acrid and corosive, and which by simple contract produces erisipelatous eruptions, and has hitherto been known only by its destructive qualities, and by some properties useful in dying, M. Dufresnoy of Montpellier, has accidentally discovered in this plant certain valuable qualities.

Having observed that a young man who had been for six months troubled with a tatter on his wrist, was suddenly cured by handling the rhus radicans (or poison vine,) he determined to try its effect in other cases, and after several experiments, has ascertained its efficacy in destroying ringworms, and in healing paralysis.

HAVING received information from several of my friends on the Eastern Shore, of a report circulating there, that it was my intention to decline the *Commission Business*—I beg leave to assure my friends and the public generally, that no intimation of the kind has at any time fallen from me; and that all those who may be pleased to intrust their property to my care, may rely on every exertion being made for their interest, by their most obedient servant,

RICHARD NICOLS.

Baltimore, August 2, 1803. tf

A STATISTICAL TABLE

For the United States of America, for a succession of Years,

Compiled chiefly from official documents—to be continued annually.

Length of the United States, 1,250 miles—Breadth 1,040 miles—Containing more than one million of square miles, or 640 millions of acres.

Year.	*Population.*	*Improved lands, part of 640 millions acres.*	*Militia.*	*Navy United States.* Vessels.	Guns.	*Seamen.*	EXPORTS. *Domestic Produce.* Dollars.	*Total Exports.* Dollars.	*Tonnage, merchant vessels on which duties were collected.*	*Receipts, Revenue, &c.* Dollars.	*Expenditure.*	*Averaged labor per day.* Cents.	*Averaged wheat per bushel.* Cents.	MONEY *not including Bank Paper.* *Metalic Medium.* Dollars.	*Nominal Public Debt.* Highest War Debt.	Deduct from the Debt. *Active Sinking Fund including reimbursements.* Dollars.	*Custom House bonds and cash in the Treasury.* Note, Bonds are under valued per valuation.	*National funds appropriate by law to discharge of present and future Public debts.*
1774	2 486 000	20 860 000	121 300	—	—	15 000	6 100 000	6 100 000	198 000	— —	— —	30	60	4 Millions.	200 000 000	— —	—	
1784	3 250 000	21 500 000	541 666	—	—	18 000	9 000 000	10 150 000	250 000	— —	— —	50	65	10 do	Funded.	— —	—	
1790	3 930 000	30 000 000	654 000	—	—	25 000	14 200 900	16 000 000	486 890	— —	— —	50	75	9 do	72 237 301	— —	—	
1791	4 047 900	31 000 000	677 650	—	—	28 000	14 600 000	18 399 202	502 698	4 771 209	3 797 436	60	75	16 do	76 718 953	— —	—	
1792	4 169 337	32 000 000	694 889	—	—	30 000	15 500 000	21 005 563	567 693	8 771 600	8 367 776	65	80	18 do	77 124 300	— —	—	
1793	4 294 417	33 500 000	715 736	—	—	33 000	15 429 000	26 011 788	627 570	6 450 195	6 479 977	70	95	20 do	78 402 246	2 019 194	6 Millions.	
1794	4 423 249	34 000 000	737 208	—	—	39 900	16 200 100	33 043 725	628 617	9 439 855	9 041 593	100	100	21 1-2 do	79 424 668	2 265 022	8 do	
1795	4 555 946	34 550 000	759 324	—	—	45 000	18 064 055	47 855 556	747 964	9 515 758	10 151 240	100	120	19 do	84 989 438	3 254 235	10 do	
1796	4 692 624	35 100 000	782 104	—	—	51 500	20 024 021	67 064 097	831 900	8 740 329	8 367 776	100	100	16 1-2 do	83 404 139	3 900 344	11 do	
1797	4 833 402	35 600 000	805 567	3	124	60 200	24 052 671	51 294 710	876 912	8 758 789	8 625 877	90	90	16 do	81 324 139	4 549 627	13 do	
1798	4 978 404	36 100 000	829 733	13	350	62 300	27 991 413	61 327 411	893 329	8 179 170	8 583 618	85	100	14 do	81 244 139	5 233 174	12 do	
1799	5 127 736	36 300 000	854 626	42	950	63 500	33 142 187	78 655 522	920 000	12 549 381	11 004 965	100	200	17 do	88 456 038	9 052 232	13 do	
1800	5 281 588	36 800 000	878 000	42	970	64 000	31 840 903	70 971 780	972 492	12 413 978	11 952 534	90	200	17 1-2 do	89 443 437	9 2[illegible] 607	13 do	
1801	5 440 100	37 400 000	914 001	20	120	65 000	46 377 792	93 029 5[illegible]	947 576	12 945 455	12 273 376	80	175	17 do	88 745 704	10 876 686	13 1-2 do	
1802	5 603 313	38 000 000	940 000	20	600	63 000	36 182 173	71 957 144	1 003 002	14 995 793	13 270 457	75	130	16 1-2 do	87 451 321	12 013 777	13 1-2 do	
1803	5 771 412	38 560 000	972 000	18	556	63 500	42 205 961	55 809 033	*	*	*	75	125	16 do	*	*	13 do	

* N. B. It is ascertained by sales at auction that the public lands will bring more than the fixed price *at present*, in many parts on the borders of the settlements who are daily extending and increasing in value.

To account *in part* for the fluctuation of the *metalic medium*, it must be observed, that funding the war debt, and establishing the National Bank, occasioned the great influx, from the year 1790, to 1795, after which the spoilations on our commerce occasioned the decline, till the loan of 5 millions, in 1799, when specie again returned for the purchase of stock; but since the last general peace in Europe, the fall of American produce, and being shut out from the carrying trade, and from the principal ports from whence most of our specie was obtained. These causes combined with sums voted for an annual discharge of the National Debt, may continue to diminish our specie *for a time*, until new commercial or other causes arise in favor of further and greater importations of the precious metals.—Since the last publication of this table, an increase of banks has drawn foreign specie into the country, perhaps equal to the extra shipments proceeding from the sales of Louisiana stocks in the American markets.—For the want of accurate documents, an estimate of the value of the public lands in Louisiana is necessarily deferred till the next *yearly revision* of this Table, respectfully presented to his fellow-citizens, by

S. BLODGET.

** The regular return for the last quarter in the spaces marked thus* are not usually made up till the close of the following year.*

National Festival.—The republicans of Connecticut have adopted the necessary measures for celebrating the acquisition of Louisiana. At a numerous and respectable meeting held at Hartford, the following address was read, and agreed to unanimously: the preamble states that —It is the duty of men to rejoice and be glad when Providence is blessing them with distinguished testimonies of his goodness—every year is yielding new proofs of the wisdom which placed Mr. Jefferson in his high office. his *peacable acquisition of Louisiana* stands at the head of these proofs. Wishing to harmonise with our republican brethern throughout the continent, we have united our annual festival in honor of the election and administration of our president, with the national festival, &c."

On that day we will rejoice,

That while other nations are involved in the horrors of war, and while the slaves of Kings and tyrants are shedding each other's blood in the cause of *energetic* government, we are at peace enjoying the fruits of our labor—increasing our means of prosperity—extending our territory—respecting our own suffrages and laws, and exercising the highest portion of popular sovereignty. All the principles of our revolution are now fully recognized, the will of the people is the supreme law of the land, and the number of those, who have mourned over these things, while we have rejoiced, is constantly diminished.

We will rejoice,

That from the western borders of this state to the setting sun, our cause has gloriously triumphed, except in the small state of Delaware, where an unequal representation prevents an expression of the public will—that two states in New England are highly republican—that New Hampshire is on the eve of restoration—that republican light progresses in Massachusetts, and that Connecticut will not remain much longer a monument of the error of opinion. Our numbers in this state are more than equal to our opponents; the terrors, which prevent a demonstration of this fact, are abating.

We will rejoice,

That the federalism of this state has never sought to conquer us by kindness, or to sooth us with promises—that it has in no instance respected the voice of the majority of our country or the character of the president—that it has vilified the name and the advocates of democracy, and has yielded an inexorable opposition to the general government, till the people have been convinced that federalism is not a congregation of sound principles, operating uniformly for the good of society, but an association of men for their own personal aggrandisement.

We will rejoice,

That alarms about reilgion were continued to be founded, till the best friends of religion discovered and abhorred the impiety of using it as a political engine—and that no real christian now suffers apprehension that we seek its injury, or that it can be weakened by any human power. We rejoice that the clergy continued to attend proxies and to interest themselves publicly against a part of the people who supported them, till the tolerance of those people was made manifest, and till the clergy discovered that their adherence to political parties would ruin their professional influence. Few of that profession remain, who will require any longer to be disposing of their religious influence for the benefit of any set of candidates.

We will rejoice,

In the real strength of our cause, which has been advancing us, without any artificial aids, against all opposition.

We venerate, as sincerely as the federalists, the character of president Washington, but we ask nothing in his name, nor do we invoke his ashes. We respect, as much as the federalists do, religion, steady habits, and good government, but we ask nothing for our professions. Our ancestors were as pious and as venerable as those of the federalists, but we claim nothing on their account.

We have not in our management the whole power of the state government without any constitutional check.

We have no systematic alliances with the families of clergymen and magistrates.

We have no offices in our gift.

Our lawyers cannot appoint all the judges and justices, before whom they appear as advocates, nor can they be judges in the supreme court of errors, nor can they plead before the courts, of which they are judges.

None of the military offices are at our disposal.

We can neither make a new election law, nor can we break up the *steady habits* of an old election law, in order to intimidate the weak and to place our creatures in the chair to preside and to count votes given for and against themselves as candidates.

We have no senators and members of congress, dependent for their place on a few of us, and bound to obey us or to lose their seats.

We have no aid from the thousands of our brethren of full age and capacity, who pay taxes, do military duty, and labor on highways, but who are deficient of that portion of property, which in this state distinguishes a freeman from slave.

We have no cities, which we have incorporated with a host of officers at our command—we have no priviledged banks or turnpike companies, or other monied institutions under our controul—and have no colleges nor acadamies reared and fostered by us from the monies of the state.

We have no missionary society, nor associations, nor public dinners at our command—no titles of excellency or honorable annexed to our candidates. We have not twelve newspapers under our controul. We cannot appoint fasts and thanksgivings just previous to proxies. We have not the treasury of the state at our disposal nor have we any privileged orders of aristocracies to contend for us.

Whatever of wealth, of patronage and power can be combined against us has been opposed to us. Supported above by the strength of our cause, exhibited in the wise measures of Mr. Jefferson's administration, we have increased, we have advanced, and *we shall prevail*—therefore will we rejoice.

We will rejoice,

In the unity of sentiment and action, with which the republicans of this state have advanced with their principles. In our addresses to the people we have not vaunted of faith or infidelity. We are like the federalists, made up of different materials, but we unite on the subject of government in a firm, systematic, and intelligible opposition to the politics of this state, as they respect the general government, and our interior concerns. Under the last administration we exposed fairly that train of measures, which, protected by a sedition act and a standing army, and sustained by enormous expenses and accumulating taxes, hazarded all the blessings of our revolution. We expressed freely our abhorrence of that political system, which professing to be republican, was highly aristocratic, and was daily tending to favorite points of federal perfection, *a President and Senate for life.* The voice of our country has since declared that we told you the truth. The people of our country have no attachment to the mighty plans of political enthusiasts; they prefer the blessings of their own fire-sides, and the fruit of their own vines, to the idle pageantry of national glory and of *balanced energetic* governments. When Mr. Jefferson was advancing to the government of the union, we expressed plainly his pretensions, and the salutary consequences of his being elected. The federalists denounced him and his political system, and alarmed the people with a prospect of demolished churches, of entangling alliances, of wild uproar and anarchy. Not one of their predictions has been verified, his measures and the voice of our country have pronounced that we declared the truth. In our opposition to the government of this state we have not been actuated by improper zeal for the places held by federalists. We have no want of respect for the private characters of those federal men in office, who are generally esteemed good men. We wish to replace many of the valuable steady habits, which have been dismissed by men in place.

We would have the old election law as it formerly was. *We would have the Clergy devoted solely to the work of their Lord and Master*—we would have the lawyers confined to their profession, except when the public voice shall call them to a seat on the bench of our courts, or to a seat in congress: We cannot admit the propriety of their being legislators, especially in the council, where the power is confined to a few.

We rejoice that our object is becoming daily better understood, and that the people can be no longer persuaded that we wish to introduce anarchy or atheism. We have no interests distinct from those of the body of the people. We wish our rights and property to be protected by good laws, and we have no interest in destroying those forms of faith and worship, which have made men wiser and better. Our union on such rational principles is a source of joy.

We will Rejoice

In the election of President Jefferson, and in the whole course of his administration, especially in that most distinguished act, which crowns all his other measures, the *acquisition of Louisiana*, without waste of blood or the imposition of an additional tax——a measure, which, while it opens a new world to industry and enterprise, is giving occasion of festivity throughout the continent.

We will rejoice

In the unanimity with which a choice of candidates have been made, for the presidency and vice-presidency of the next four years, and in the sure and certain prospect that the nomination will meet a triumphant support.

We will rejoice

That the day has arrived when "*republicanism means something*," and that republicans have only to know their own minds, in order to ensure the success of all their measures, for the perpetuation of their principles, and the happiness of their posterity through many generations.

With such occasions of joy we can all unite on the day of our festival, in grateful acknowledgement, that God has not dealt so bountiful with any other nation.

By order of the meeting,
HENRY SEYMOUR, Clk.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To ascertain the boundary of the lands reserved by the state of Virginia, north west of the river Ohio, for the satisfaction of her officers and soldiers on continental establishment and to limit the period for locating the said lands.

BE IT ENACTED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the line, run under direction of the surveyor general of the United States, from the source of the Little Miami, towards the source of the Scioto, and which binds on the east, the surveys of the lands of the United States, shall, together with its course continued in the Scioto river, be considered and held as the westerly boundary line, north of the source of the Little Miami, of the territory reserved by the state of Virginia between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers, for the use of the officers and soldiers of the continental line of that state; *Provided*, that the state of Virginia shall, within two years after the passing of this act, recognise such line as the bonndary of the said territory.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all the officers and soldiers, or their legal representatives, who are entitled to bounty lands within the above mentioned reserved territory, shall complete their locations within three years after the passing of this act, and every such officer and soldier, or his legal representative, whose bounty land has, or shall have been located within that part of the said territory, to which the Indian title has been extinguished, shall make return of his or their surveys, to the secretary of the department of war, within five years after the passing of this act, and shall also exhibit, and file with the said secretary, and within the same time, the original warrant or warrants under which he claims, or a certified copy thereof, under the seal of the office where the said warrants are legally kept; which warrant, or certified copy thereof, shall be sufficient evidence that the grantee therein named, or the person under whom such grantee claims, was originally entitled to such bounty land: and every person entitled to said lands, and thus applying, shall thereupon be entitled to receive a patent in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That such part of the above mentioned reserved territoty as shall not have been located, and those tracts of land, within that part of the said territory to which the Indian title has been extinguished, the surveys whereof shall not have been returned to the secretary of war, within the time and times prescribed by this act, shall thenceforth be released from any claim or claims for such bounty lands, and shall be disposed of in conformity with the provisions of the act, entitled, "an act in addition to, and modification of, the propositions contained in the act, entitled 'an act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory, north west of the river Ohio, to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union, on an equal footing with the original states; and for other purposes."

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 23, 1804.
APPROVED
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

In addition to "an act for fixing the military peace establishment of the United States."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be appointed, in addition to the surgeon's mates provided for by the "act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States" as many surgeon's mates, not exceeding six, as the president of the United States may judge necessary, to be attached to garrisons or posts, agreeably to the provisions of the said act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That an equivalent in malt liquor or low wines, may be supplied the troops of the United States, instead of the rum, whiskey or brandy which, by the said act, is made a component part of a ration, at such posts and garrisons, and at such seasons of the year, as, in the opinion of the president of the United States, may be necessary for the preservation of their health.

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

STAR,

OR,

E'n. Shore General Advertiser.

EASTON, Tuesday Morning
May 1, 1804.

NAVAL.

The vessels intended to reinforce the American squadron in the Mediterranean, are

President,	of 44 guns,	com. S. Barron.
United States,	44	Cap. Jas. Barron.
Congress,	38	John Rodgers.
Constellation,	38	Hugh G. Campbell.
John Adams,	32	Isaac Chauncey.

The squadron at present in the Mediterranean, consists of the

Constitution,	44 guns,	Capt. Preble.
Argus, (brig)	18	Lieut. Hull.
Syren, do.	18	Stewart.
Enterprize, sch.	16	Decater.
Nautilus, do.	19	Summer.
Vixen, do.	14	Smith.

The whole will be under the command of commodore S. Barron, the senior captain; and the most active measures we understand pursued, for bringing this injurious warefare to a speedy termination. *(Phil. pap.)*

As the article which we lately published relative to the orders transmitted by the British government to commodore Hood, and the Courts of Vice Admiralty in America and the West Indies, has as important connection with the operations of commerce, we have obtained permission to state that a communication has been officially made to our government of such orders being given. On this occasion we have thought it useful to republish the article, and to assure the public that it exactly coincides with the official communication.

Nat. Intel.

The following is the article to which the above alludes:

BLOCKADES.

"With pleasure we state that orders have been sent from England to Commodore Hood, not to consider any blockade of the islands of Martinique and Gaudaloupe as existing, unless in respect to particular ports, which may be actually invested, and then not to capture vessels bound to such ports unless they shall previously have been warned not to enter them. The necessary directions on the subject have also been sent to the judges of the Vice Admiralty Courts in the West Indies and America."

Extract of a letter from a Midshipman on board the Constitution, to his friend in Wilmington, (Del.)

"Constitution, at Syracuse,
Nov. 29th, 1803.

"*Dear Sir,*

"I am extremely happy to have it in my power to inform you something of the circumstances of the Dey of Algiers.

"He has in the treasury fifteen millions of dollars, army 20,000 horse and foot, has ransomed from him, upon averaged calculation, 1200 slaves annually, at 1500 dollars each. Taxes, rents, trade, &c. between four and five million—ninety-four thousand inhabitants, in the city of Algiers—naval force four frigates, three brigs, two schooners, three xebeck ships. The Dey received our consul, and the utmost attention was paid him by the Dey's first officers—we believe the United States to be the most favored nation. He made us a handsome present of bullocks, sheep, poultry, and vegetables of every kind.

"The British consul is ordered from Algiers—we are informed the Dey has a number of British subjects at labour."

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

The votes received for governor amount to—

For Mr. Strong——22,673
Mr. Sullivane——18,434
4,238

The votes for the same counties the last year stood thus:

Mr. Strong——22,149
Mr. Sulivane——11,234
Federal majority——11,616
4,238

Republican gain——7,378

New Hampshire election.

The republican prints declare Mr. Langdon to be elected governor; while, the federal prints declare Mr. Gilman elected. The official declaration of the votes will be made in June.

New York, April 21.

Last night arrived here the ship Fanny, capt. Taylor, in 32 days from Greenock. We have received London and Liverpool papers to the 15th ult. and Glasgow papers to the seventeenth ult. but at too late an hour to give any more than marine extracts. Nothing of moment had transpired since our former advices.

The king on the twelfth, "continued to recover."—

No attempt had been made to invade England.

No fresh light thrown on the conspiracy, though much is said on the subject.

Buonaparte was again expected at Boulogne.

Pichegru was arrested—Moreau in the temple.

An expedition had failed for Boulogne, and very heavy firing heard after their arrival.

Lord Moira was to command an expedition to Holland.

Our Bordeaux papers by the ship Commerce are to the 13th of March, and are wholly uninteresting. The captain confirms the intelligence in our last number, that General Pichegru had been arrested. He adds, that the police had apprehended Joyan, the companion of Georges; and that the latter would not, in all probability, escape the vigilance of government. The embargo which had been laid on all vessels in the French ports, on the promulgation of the conspiracy against Buonaparte, was taken off a few days previous to the sailing of the Commerce.

Capt. Holland, who arrived here yesterday, left Cork on the 18th ult. He informs, that there is an astonishing unanimity in Ireland in favor of repelling any attempts which might be made to land French troops in that country. All disquietude among the people had subsided, and every man was prepared to fight for his country.

We have received Cork papers to the 17th but they contain but little news.—His Britannic Majesty's ship Ardent had just arrived at Beerhaven, from Ferrol, where she left six ships of the line, under command of Capt Sutton, of the Mars, blockading that port, in consequence of several French ships of war being at that place. The embargo ordered in England, extended, and was laid in Ireland.

From the American Mercury.

JOHN ALLEN, THE WITNESS.

A disinterested and independent farmer of Connecticut has of his own accord and from a desire to aid the truth and confound prevarication, come forward and offered to the public the declaration which appears below. Let the people pause and consider the snare, the trap, the pit of destruction, from which they have escaped. *John Allen* was one of the leading members of congress under the former administration, and is now distinguished in the phalanx of opposition to the present system. He is the same *John Allen* who testified to what he did not hear in the affair of Mr. Tracy's conversation with geneneral Skinner.

I, DAVID KING, of Harwington, in the county Litchfield, do certify, that soon after the hon. John Allen had resigned his seat in congress, I called on him at his office in Litchfield, to see and converse with him on national affairs, as we for a number of years had been on very social, friendly terms. After several remarks, Mr. Allen rose from his seat and observed to me, "friend King, our government is not sufficient to hold us together; the British form of government is the best in the known world, and we shall never be a happy people until that takes place in this country" I remarked, "do you really think so Mr. Allen?" Mr. Allen said, "*yes I know so*" I then observed, I thought we had a pretty good constitution of our own; Mr. Allen said, "It will not stand, and if you attend closely to the subject, you will say so;" he added, "I don't know whether you are a federalist or not, or whether my sentiments accord with yours at present, but you will find that mine are right." Mr. Allen did not request me to keep these sentiments between ourselves (whatever might have been his wishes or expectations) and feeling the importance it is to this country, that principles of this kind should be exposed, especially when coming from men in power, has induced me to afford the public the same information, which I have before communicated to individuals.

DAVID KING.

March 10, 1804.

ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND.

The following article is taken from BARCLAY's English Dictionary:

GEORGE III. eldest son of Frederick Prince of Wales, was proclaimed King of Great-Britain, Oct. 26, 1760; was married September 8, 1761; crowned September 22, 1761, and has issue:—

1. George Augustus Frederick, Prince of Wales, born August 12, 1762.
2. Frederick, born August 12, 1763.
3. William Henry, born August 21 1765.
4. Charlotte, born Sept. 29, 1766.
5. Edward, born November 2, 1767.
6. Augusta Sophia, born November 8, 1768.
7. Elizabeth, May 22, 1770,
8. Ernest Augustus, born June 5, 1771.
9. Augustus Frederick, born January 27, 1773.
10. Adolphus Frederick, born February 24, 1774.
11. Mary, born April 25, 1776.
12. Sophia, born November 3, 1777.
13. Octavius, born February 23, 1779.
14. Alfred, born September 22, 1780.

The votes given for governor of Connecticut by 43 towns are

For Mr. Trumbull—5,274
Mr. Hart——2,502

Federal majority—2,772

NEW SERIES OF
Federal Misrepresentations.
No. IV.

From the Boston Repertory.

"MR. JEFFERSON'S IMPIETY.

"We are sorry that on a subject of the most sacred nature, we find our relation connected with particulars, in themselves ludicrous. This is not voluntary on our part—it arises from the facts themselves, and if the president at the same time forgot his own dignity, and the respect which Christians esteem due to their holy ordinances, we cannot follow him in his degradation and shun the embarrassing connection. We have already informed our readers that when the bakers at Washington deposited the enormous loaf in the capital they brought with it casks of cider and wine. While the President of the United States was in the midst of the motley crew who come to enjoy the festival he sneeringly compared the unhallowed bread and wine which were then the subjects of his disgraceful entertainment, to the sacred symbols of our Redeemer's sacrifice.

"Reader—we confess this charge is shocking—we tremble when penning it but we have not ventured this statement without evidence."

We shall offer no comment on the above falsehood; we are confident there is not a man in America believes it.

MARRIED—On Thursday last, by the Rev. *William Gibson*, Dr. JAMES TILTON, jun. of Wilmington, to the amiable, and much admired Miss MARY ELIZA GIBSON, eldest daughter of *Jacob Gibson*, Esq. of Miles-River, in this county.

Union Bank of Maryland,
25th APRIL, 1804.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

THE transfer books will open on the 26th instant, and will close on the 25th day of May next, and remain closed until further notice.

The execution of letters of attorney for transferring stock in the Union Bank of Maryland, must be either proved by a witness or acknowledged by the parties thereto, before a judge, justice of the peace, mayor, or notary public, and in all cases where the proof or acknowledgment is made before a notary public or mayor, the same must be certified under seal of office.

R. HIGINBOTHAM, Cashier.

☞ The different editors in this city and throughout the state, who published the articles of association of the Union Bank of Maryland, are requested to insert the above advertisement till the 20th of May, and to forward their respective accounts immediately to the cashier of said bank, stating to whom payment shall be made.

May 1, 1804. dt20M

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers proprietors of Waggons in the town of Easton, taking into consideration the advanced price of Provender, &c. are compelled in duty to ourselves, to raise the price of Waggonage. Notice is hereby given, that in conformity thereto, that from and after the present date, all hauling done by either of us, will be charged at the rate of Five Dollars per Diem.

ROBERT BRUFF,
SOLOMON LOWE,
JOHN STEVENS, jun.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
NICHOLAS VALLIANT,
JAMES EARLE, jun.

Easton, May 1, 1804. 3

CLOVER HAY,
FOR SALE BY
SAMUEL STEVENS, jun.
Dividing-Creek, May 1, 1804. 3

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the gaol of Frederick county, as a runaway, on the 28th of February last, a Negro Man, who calls himself JOHN RUSHER. He is about 28 or 30 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a stout, well made fellow. His cloathing are a grey coat, a striped waistcoat, and corduroy trousers. If his owner does not release him, he will be sold for his gaol fees according to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, *sheriff of Frederick County.*

May 1, 1804. 4w

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

For the relief of the legal representatives of David Valenzin, deceased, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of enabling the secretary of the navy to restore to the legal representatives of David Valenzin, deceased, the value of the property captured from him, in the Mediterranean, by the American squadron, in the year one thousand eight hundred and three; a sum not exceeding two thousand six hundred and sixty five dollars and seventy cents, be, and the same hereby is appropriated out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That the value of the said property shall be first duly ascertained by the proper accounting officers: *And provided also*, That the person or persons applying therefor, shall exhibit due proof of his or their being the true legal representative or representatives of the said David Valenzin.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the secretary of the navy be, and he hereby is authorised and directed to cause to be liquidated and paid the claims of those individuals who contributed to the maintenance and support of the said David Valenzin, during his imprisonment, and who have defrayed the expences of his interment; and that for this purpose a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars be, and the same hereby is appropriated out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

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

AN ACT

To provide for light-houses and buoys in the cases therein mentioned.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That as soon as the proprietor of the south end or point of St. Simon's island in the state of Georgia, shall convey by good and sufficient title, under the United States, so much land on the south end of the said island, as the President of the U. States shall deem sufficient and most proper for the sight and accommodation of a light-house; and the jurisdiction of the land, so to be conveyed, shall have been ceded to the United States, by the state of Georgia, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to provide by contract, which shall be approved by the President of the United States, for building a light house thereon, and for furnishing the same with all necessary supplies, and also to agree for the salaries or wages of the person or persons who may be appointed by the President for the superintendance and care of the same. And the President is hereby authorised to make the said appointments.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the secretary of the treasury under the direction of the President, be authorised and required to cause to be placed a buoy or buoys at such place or places on or near the bar of St. Simon's, as may conduce to the safe pilotage of vessels to and from the ports of Brunswick and Frederica.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be rebuilt, in such manner as he may deem expedient, the light house at Clark's point within the town of New-Bedford in the state of Massachusetts.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby authorised and required to cause a sufficient light house to be erected on Five-mile point so called, near the entrance of the harbour of New-Haven in the state of Connecticut, and to appoint a keeper, and otherwise provide for such light house at the expence of the United States. Provided, That sufficient land for the accommodation of such light house, can be obtained at a reasonable price, and the legislature of Connecticut shall cede the jurisdiction over the same to the United States.

Sect. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That there be appropriated for the purpose of defraying the charges and expences to be incurred in executing the two first sections of this act, the sum of seven thousand dollars;—for rebuilding the light house as aforesaid at Clark's point, a sum not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars; and for the erection of a light house at the Five-mile point aforesaid, a sum not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars; which sums shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 16, 1804.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Relative to the compensations of certain officers of the customs; and to provide for appointing a surveyor in the district therein mentioned.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the last day of June in the present year, the salaries heretofore allowed by law to the several collectors of the customs, for the districts of Bath, Portsmouth, Newport, Middletown, New-Haven, Delaware, Richmond, Wilmington in North Carolina, Newbern and Edenton, shall cease and be discontinued.—And there shall be allowed and paid annually to the officers of the customs hereafter named, the following sums respectively, viz.

To the collector for the district of Natchez, in addition to the fees and other emoluments of office, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars; and to each of the surveyors at New London, Middletown, New Haven and Alexandria, in addition to the allowances already established by law, the sum of fifty dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the said last day of June in lieu of the commissions heretofore allowed by law, there shall be allowed to the collectors of the customs for Wilmington in North Carolina, and Newbern, two and a half per cent:

To the collectors for Petersburg and Richmond, two per cent:

To the collectors for Kennebunk and New London, one and three quarters per cent.

To the collector for Bath, one and a half per cent:

To the collectors for New Haven and Middletown, one and three eights per cent:

To the collectors for Providence and Alexandria, one and one quarter per cent:

To the collector for Newburyport, one and one eighth per cent:

To the collector for Portland, three quarters of one per cent:

And to the collector for Salem and Beverly, five eighths of one per cent; on all monies by them respectively received on account of the duties arising on goods wares and merchandise, imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed a surveyor for the district of Marblehead, to reside at Marblehead: who shall be entitled to receive, in addition to the other emoluments allowed by law, a salary of one hundred dollars annually.

NATHL. MACON.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the senate, pro-tempore.
March 27, 1804:
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To provide for a more extensive distribution of the laws of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the secretary for the department of state be, and he hereby is authorised and empowered to procure four hundred copies of the laws of the United States: one hundred copies of which shall be distributed in just proportions in the territory of Orleans and district of Louisiana; the other three hundred copies to be reserved for the disposal of congress.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That one thousand copies of the laws of the United States which shall be printed at the close of each session shall be reserved for the disposal of congress, and that the distribution of the remainder shall be extended to the territory of Orleans and district of Louisiana, and to such other territories as are or may hereafter be established, in the same manner and proportion as is already provided by law for distributing them among the several states and territories; and the secretary of state shall cause to be published in one newspaper in each of the territories of the United States, where newspapers are printed, the laws which have passed during the present session, and which may hereafter be passed by congress.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be transmitted by the secretary of state to each member of the Senate and House of Representatives, and to each territorial delegate, as soon as may be after the expiration of each session of congress, a copy of all the laws which shall have been passed at such session.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of two thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is appropriated, for defraying the expence authorised by this act, payable out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the senate, pro-tempore.
March 27, 1804.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

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

Apollo's Fount.

From the Augusta Chronicle.

HAIL! Louisiana, lately rescued land
From laws oppressive, and a Despot's hand.
Redeem'd from bondage and those iron times,
Freedom shall reign o'er all your happy climes.
No Tyrant's will, shall now your sons annoy,
Nor Priests, nor Idle Monks, their wealth enjoy:
But equal laws shall guard their rights secure,
And fell Intolerance be known no more.
To our great Chief their gratitude they owe,
From whose discretion all these blessings flow,
His prudent conduct saved their fertile plains
From desolation, and from crimson stains;
Acquired by purchase, what no conquest knows,
A title clear a country free from foes!
Yet Feds exclaim "our constitution's lost,
If we extend the limits of our coast
By other means than bloody battles gain'd,
What's thus acquir'd, is legally obtain'd*"!!
Men must be simple, or think others fools,
Who hold such doctrine, or support such rules:
And while they argue thus, expose the cause,
Which wanting other aids will catch at straws:
Columbia! suffer not to be impair'd
The sacred Fabric which your father's rear'd.
Fair Freedom you enjoy, let her descend
To late posterity, 'till time shall end!

Columbia County, Feb. 28, 1804.

* *Arguments made use of by the minority in Congress, to induce the government to go to war with Spain.*

ADVICE TO THE FAIR.

To sport with a heart, overflowing with love,
Is a *crime* of a nature I ne'er could excuse;
If *engaged*, speak with candor, and bid him remove
His affections from you—but with mildness refuse.
Though you lose a kind *lover*, you gain a warm *friend*,
Who by means the reverse would perhaps turn a foe,
Let *frankness* and *candor* your actions attend,
These are charms which no maiden should ever forego.

EPITAPH *On a libertine.*

HERE lies the vile dust of the sinfullest wretch,
That ever the Devil delayed to fetch;
But the reader will grant it was needless he should
When he saw him a coming as fast as he could.

TRIFLE—Sir John Trollop built a stone steeple to his parish church; and in the church yard erected a statute of himself, with one hand pointing to the steeple, and the other to the grave where he designed to be buried, on the pedestal of which was engraved this inscription—

This is the statue of John Trollop,
Who caused yonder stones to roll up;
And when to heaven God calls his soul up,
His body is to fill this hole up.

Original Anecdote.

A celebrated lawyer in the state of Massachusetts, riding through a country town, stopped at a cottage to enquire his way; the old woman of the house told him he must keep on straight for some way, then turn to the right; but said she herself was going to pass the road that he must take, and that if he would wait a few moments till she could get her horse ready, she would shew him the way.—"Well (said he) bad company is better than none—make haste." After jogging on 5 or 6 miles, the gentleman asked if they had not come to the road that he must take:—*oh yes* (said she) *we have passed it two or three miles back: but I thought* bad company better than none, *so I kept you along with me!*"

A federalist and a republican meeting a short time since in a neighboring town, a conversation took place on the rapid increase of republicanism at the present period in this state.—"But how happens it," said the federalist, "that the converts you make to democracy are all of the low, raggamuffin sort of people, who can do no honor to your cause?"—"Why, for a very good reason," replied the republican, "we have nothing but *federalists* to make them out of!"

Pol. Observatory.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act, entituled "an act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States."

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the president and directors of the Bank of the United States shall be, and they are hereby authorised to establish offices of discount and deposit, in any part of the territories or dependencies of the United States, in the manner and on the terms prescribed by the act to which this is supplement.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the Senate, pro tem pore.
March 19, 1804.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Granting further time for locating Military land warrants; 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 act entitled "An act in addition to an act, entitled "An act in addition to an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen," approved the twenty-sixth day of April, eighteen hundred and two, be and the same is hereby revived and continued in force until the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and five: *Provided, however,* That the holders or proprietors of warrants or registered certificates, shall and may locate the same, only on any unlocated parts of the fifty quarter townships, and the fractional quarter townships which had been reserved for original holders, by virtue of the fifth section of an act entitled "an act in addition to an act, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of the United Brethren for propagated the gospel among the Heathen: *And Provided also,* That no holder or proprietor of warrants or registered certificates, shall be permitted to locate the same by virtue of this act, unless the secretary of war shall have made an endorsement on such warrant or registered certificate, certifying that no warrant has been issued for the same claim to military bounty land; and by virtue of the second section of the act entitled "an act to revive and continue in force an act in addition to an act, entitled "an act in addition to an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen, and for other purposes," approved the third day of March, eighteen hundred and three.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 19, 1804.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

NOTICE.

THE Sale of the late Col. JAMES BRICE's Lands in Cæcil county, advertised for the 23d of May next, is postponed till the 8th day of October next, at which time it will positively take place.

NICHOLAS CARROLL, NICHOLAS BRICE, } *Trustees.*

The sale of the personal property is also postponed till the 8th of Oct. next.

N. BRICE, *Admistr. of J. B.*
Baltimore, April 20, 1804. 8

Take Notice.

WHEREAS I lately passed my Note to *William Collins* for a Horse, whose age and qualities were grossly misrepresented to me—I do therefore warn all persons from taking an assignment of the said Note, as I am determined not to pay it until the merits of this transaction shall be decided by law.

JOHN COATS.
Easton, April 24, 1804.

TO BE RENTED
for the remainder of the Year,
A Blacksmith's Shop & Tools,

Complete, together with a House and Lot—the tools are in good order, and immediate possession may be had. For further particulars apply to the Printer of the Star.

Easton, April 23, 1804. 4

WANTS TO PURCHASE,
A FEW LIKELY
YOUNG SLAVES,

But to avoid unnecessary application, none need apply who has Slaves to dispose of, whose age exceed 28 years—A letter directed to J. E. and left at the Star-Office will be attended to.

Easton, March 27, 1804. 6

BLANKS
FOR SALE,
AT THE STAR OFFICE.

STOLEN

FROM the Subscribers pasture, on *Saturday Night,* the 14th instant, a BLACK MARE, about 13 hands, 3 inches high, 5 years old this Spring, heavy in foal, and pretty much rubbed on her sides by traces—I think she has a star and a white hind foot; a natural pacer, and when taken off, she was in pretty good work order. Any person that will give notice to the subscriber where she may be found, shall be satisfied for all trouble and reasonable expences.

JOHN NABB.
Head of Wye, April 24, 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 Centreville, on Unicorn branch: which branch emties 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 Merchan. 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 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 subscriber in Bridge-Town, Kent county.

JOHN CAMPBELL.
January 31, 1804. tf

To be rented, for the present Year,

TWO two-story houses on Washington-street, in the most central part of Easton, and good stands for Mercantile Business. One of the buildings has been used as a Store for several years—with good Kitchens and Stables, Gardens, &c.—also a small house on the same Street, and one valuable lot adjoining Thomas Prince's, for lease or sale; and several lots on Dover-street.—For particulars, apply to

SAMUEL BALDWIN, OR
WILLIAM MELUY.
Easton, Feb. 7, 1804. 39

For Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell the property he now occupies—containing about 275 acres—40 of which is woodland, situated in an agreeable neighborhood, 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 orchard, &c There will be sown 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 purchaser. Any person desirous to treat for the same, may know the terms by applying to

HENRY RINGGOLD.
Kent County, March 10, 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 pantalets 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 *Phill,* 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 expences paid by

CHARLES GIBSON.
April 10, 1804. 3

WANTED TO HIRE,
A NEGRO MAN,

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

April 10.

Shrewsbury Church Lottery.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN Act for raising by Lottery a sum not exceeding *Four Thousand Dollars,* to be paid to the Vestrymen of Shrewsbury Parish, and by them applied to the repairing of the Church, completing the Wall, and discharging the Debts of said Church.

SCHEME.

			Dollars.
1	Prize of	. . .	3000
1	do.	of 2000 to be paid to the possessor of the last drawn ticket.	2000
1	do.	. . .	1000
1	do.	. . .	800
1	do.	. . .	600
2	do.	of 500 .	1000
4	do.	. 200 .	800
10	do.	. 100 .	1000
12	do.	. 50 .	600
20	do.	. 40 .	800
40	do.	. 30 .	1200
25	do.	. 20 .	500
2882	do.	. 6 .	17.292
3000	Tickets at 10 dollars.		30.592

No Blanks.

Five Dollars only per each ticket will be demanded at time of sale. Provided a sufficient number of tickets are sold, the drawing will commence on the second Tuesday in May next.

All prizes shall be payable 30 days after the drawing is finished, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. If not demanded in twelve months, will be considered as relinguished for the benefit of the Church.

The subscribers have given bond to the State for the due execution of the trust and payment of the prizes.

James Blackiston, William Briscoe, Edward Wright, James Salisbury, Oliver Smith, Jacob Freeman, George Yates. } Commissioners.

Tickets to be had in Baltimore of *Benj. & John Comegys, S. & L. Withered,* and *James Corrie.*

In Philadelphia by *John Lorain, sen. John Lorain, jun.* and *Robert Hodgson.*

In Wilmington by the rev. *Wm Pryce.*

In Middletown by *Robert Maxwell.*

In Elkton by *Samuel Briscoe.*

In Georgetown Cross Roads by *John Ireland,* and Dr. *Edward Scott.*

In Dover by *William Wilmer.*

At Duck Creek by *George Kennard.*

In Chestertown by *Edward Anderson,* and *Isaac Cannell, jun.*

In Head of Chester by *William Gilbert, Groom Osborn,* and *Edward Eubanks.*

In Centreville by *James Wilmer.*

In Easton by *John Kennard, jun.*

In Salisbury by Rev. *Willian Stone.*

In Snowhill by *J. H. Handy,* and of each of the Commissioners.

April 17, 1804.

This is to give Notice.

THAT the Subscriber of Queen-Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Queen-Ann's county, State of Maryland; Letters of Administration on the personal estate of *William Merchant,* late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to *William Merchant* son of the said deceased, who is authorised to pay off all just claims, or to the subscriber on or before the fifteenth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of April, 1804

AARON MERCHANT, Ex'r.
April 17, 1804. 39

Real Estate at Auction.

On THURSDAY the third day of May next, at 11 o'clock, on the premises,

PART of two TRACTS of LAND, the one called *Stratton,* the other called *Scotts Hardship,* lying contiguous to and adjoining each other in Tulley's Neck, in Queen-Ann's county, near the Nine-bridges; containing six hundred acres or thereabouts, about three hundred and fifty acres are cleared and under cultivation, on which is a Dwelling-House, Barn and other convenient buildings, also a good Apple Orchard, the soil is well adapted to Corn, Wheat, Tobacco, Clover, and all other kinds of country produce, a large portion of excellent Meadow may be made, as these lands partake of a large portion of rich bottom that is easily drainable; the situation of these lands render them very desirable, as they are very convenient to mills, markets, and several places of worship. The terms of sale will be one-third of the purchase money in hand, and the other two-thirds in two equal instalments, by giving bonds with approved security, bearing interest from the date—But should it suit the purchaser to make a greater advance than the third, a liberal discount will be made for prompt pay.—Any person inclining to purchase, may be shewn the lands by Charles Spencer, or William Taylor tenants on the premises. An indisputable title will be given to these lands. Attendance on the day above-mentioned will be given by JOHN G. SMITH.

Queen Ann's county, March 27. dtiM

The Subscriber intending to remove from the Eastern Shore next month, offers for Sale, his remaining stock of Goods on hand, consisting of a small assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware,
EARTHENWARE & GROCERIES,

Which he is willing to dispose of on accommodating terms; also an excellent Canvas Top CHAISE finished in the best manner, (and nearly new) with Plated Harness. Likewise, a handsome young MARE, suitable for the saddle or harness, and a good work Horse large and strong. For terms apply to

WILLIAM HASLETT.
Greensborough, April 10, 1804. 4

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against him are desired to present them for payment, previous to the first of May.

W. H.

Washington College,
MARCH, 27, 1804.

THE VISITORS and GOVERNORS, having determined to enlarge the plan of Education in this Seminary to the extent authorised by their original Charter of Incorporation—hereby give notice that they have engaged Miss HENDERSON, to open a School for YOUNG LADIES, on Wednesday the 4th of April next, in that large and commodious House in Chester-town, heretofore occupied for the same purpose by Mrs. Mansell.

In this School which will be under the direction and control of the Visitors; Young Ladies will be taught Spelling, Reading, Plain Sewing, Marking on Samplers, Tambouring, Embroidery, Lace-Work, Flowering on Muslin, Chirelle, Filligree and Fancy Work. And at stated and appropriate hours the Professor of English and Oratory in the college will attend to instruct the Young Ladies in Writing, English Grammar, Arithmatic, Geography, and the use of the Globes.

Miss HENDERSON, will take young Ladies to board, on such terms as she, and their parents may think reasonable.

By order of the Board of Visitors, and Governors of Washington College.

DANIEL M'CURTIN, Sec'ry.
Chester-town, April 3, 1804. 6

100 Dollars Reward.

Broke Jail on Saturday evening last, 31st ult. the three following NEGROES, committed on the 12th of March, for trial at May Term, for FELONY, viz.

DICK, who calls himself Dick Wilson, the property of William Thomas, esq a black, active, young fellow, 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, his upper lip scar'd, occasioned by a fall on some bricks, also a scar on one of the fingers of his left hand by the cut of a sickle—he is well made. He has been accustomed to plantatian work, and attending brick-layers, also a tolerable good shoe-maker—had on a kersey over-jacket and pantaloons, dyed of an olive colour—but as he is very artful it is probable he will change his clothing and name.

CLEMENT, who calls himself Clement Roberts, the property of Dr. John Coats, of a yellow complexion, about 5 feet, 6 or 8 inches high, about 21 or 22 years of age, has a squint or cast in one of his eyes—slender built, and a smart fellow—his dress was a blue cloth jacket and trowsers—it is also probable he may change his name and clothing, as he is equally artful with Dick.

PERRY about 21 years of age, about 5 feet, 11 inches high, stout and well made, his complexion between Dick and Clement. Perry is the property of Miss M. Price, under the direction of Mr. Lavimore, of Queen Ann's county—He had on a blue and white kersey jacket and trowsers, with no particular mark, further than his being equally artfull with his two comrades Dick and Clement.

Thirty dollars will be paid to any person for apprehending the above negroes and securing them, if taken in the county.—Sixty dollars if taken out of the county; and the above reward, if taken out of the state; or in proportion for either of them, if delivered to the subscriber in Easton, with reasonable expences.

The above Negroes were committed to jail on the 12th of March last, for breaking open Mr. Lambert W. Spencer's store, in Easton.

PHILEMON WILLIS, Sheriff of Talbot County.
Easton, April 3, 1804. tf

One Hundred Dollars

ARE offered in addition to a proportion of the above, for the apprehending and securing my negro man, or slave, called Clem, or Clement Roberts; Provided, he shall not be convicted of the felony for which he was committed to the goal of Easton, and all reasonable expences paid by

JOHN COATS.
Easton, (Talbot County, Maryland,) April 3, 1804. } tf

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

Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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, MAY 8, 1804. [NO. 36....244.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR

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

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

From a London Paper.

ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The public have for some time heard of an application made by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to be appointed, at the present emergency, to a military situation suited to his high place in the state. A correspondence took place on this subject between his Majesty, the Prince, the Duke of York, and Mr. Addington, and, as from the high rank of the personages, it must naturally be an object of great curiosity, we present it at length to our readers.

COPY.

"*Carlton-House, July* 18, 1803.

SIR,

"The subject on which I address you presses so heavily on my mind, and daily acquires such additional importance, that notwithstanding my wish to avoid any interference with the disposition made by his Majesty's ministers, I find it impossible to withhold or delay an explicit statement of my feelings, to which I would direct your most serious consideration.

"When it was officially communicated to Parliament that the avowed object of the enemy was a descenton our kingdoms, the question became so obvious, that the circumstances of the times required the voluntary tender of personal services; when Parliament in consequence of this representation agreed to extraordinary measures, for the defence of these realms alone, it was evident the danger was not believed dubious or remote. Animated by the same spirit which pervaded the nation at large, conscious of the duties which I owed to his Majesty and the country, I seized the earliest opportunity to express my desire of undertaking the responsibility of a military command; I neither did nor do presume on supposed talents as entitling me to such an appointment. I am aware I do not possess the experience of actual warfare; at the same time I cannot regard myself as totally unqualified or deficient in military science, since I have long made the service my particular study. My chief pretensions were founded on a sense of those advantages which my example might produce to the state, by exciting the loyal energies of the nation, and a knowledge of those expectations which the public had a right to form as to the personal exertion of their Prince, at a moment like the present. The more elevated my situation, in so much the efforts of zeal become necessarily greater, and I confess, that if duty had not been so paramount, a reflection on the splendid atchievements of my predecessors would have excited in me the spirit of emulation; when, however, in addition to such recollections, the nature of the contest in which we are about to engage was impressed on my consideration, I should indeed, have been devoid of every virtuous sentiment, if I felt no reluctance in remaining a passive spectator of armaments, which have for their object the very existence of the British empire.

"Thus was I influenced to make my offer of service, and I did imagine that his Majesty's ministers would have attached to it more value. But when I find that, from some unknown cause my appointment seems to remain so long undetermined; when I feel myself exposed to the obloquy of being regarded by the country as passing my time indifferent to the events which menace, and insensible to the call of patriotism, much more of glory: it then behoves me to examine my rights, and to remind his Majesty's ministers that the claim which I have advanced is strictly constitutional, and justified by precedent; and that in the present situation of Europe, to deny my exercising it, is fatal to my own immediate honor, and the future interests of the crown.

"I can never forget that I have solemn obligations imposed on me by my birth, and that I should ever shew myself foremost in contributing to the preservation of the country. The time is arrived when I may prove myself sensible of the duties of my situation, and of evincing my devotion to that Sovereign, who, by nature, as well as public worth, commands my most affectionate attachment.

"I repeat, that I should be sorry to embarrass the government at any time, more particularly at such a crisis. But, since no event in my future life can compensate me for the misfortune of not participating in the honors and dangers which await the brave men destined to oppose an invading enemy, I cannot forget the earnest renewal of my application.

"All I solicit is, a more ostensible situation than that in which I am at present placed; for, situated as I am, as a mere Colonel of a regiment, the Major-General commanding the brigade of which such a regiment must form a part, would justly expect and receive the full credit of pre-arrangement and successful enterprize.

"I remain, Sir,

"Very sincerely, yours,

(Signed) G. P.

"Rt. hon. Henry Addington, &c. &c. &c."

July 26, 1803.

"A week has now elapsed since the Prince of Wales transmitted to Mr. Addington a letter on a subject of the highest importance; though he cannot anticipate a refusal to so reasonable a demand, he must still express some surprize that a communication of such a nature should have remained so long unanswered.

"When the Prince of Wales desired to be placed in a situation which might enable him to shew to the people of England the example of zeal, fidelity, and devotion to his Sovereign, he naturally thought that he was only fulfilling his appropriate duty. As the first subject of the realm in which it has pleased Providence to cause him to have been born, so he is determined to maintain himself by all those honorable exertions which the exigencies of these critical times peculiarly demand. The motives of his conduct cannot be misconceived or misrepresented. He has, at a moment when every thing is at stake that is dear and sacred to him and the nation, asked to be advanced in military rank, because he may have his birth-right to fight for, the throne of his father to defend, the glory of the people of England to uphold, which is dearer to him than life, which has yet remained unsullied under the Princes of the House of Brunswick, and which he trusts will be transmitted pure and uncontaminated to the latest generations. Animated by such sentiments, he has naturally desired to be placed in a situation where he can act according to the feelings of his heart and the dictates of his conscience.

"In making the offer, in again repeating it, the Prince of Wales considers that he has only performed his duty to himself, to the state, to the king, to Europe, whose fate may be involved in the issue of this contest. If this tender of his services is rejected he shall ever lament that all his efforts have been fruitless, and that he has been deprived of making these exertions which the circumstances of the empire, his own inclinations, and his early and long attention to military affairs, would have rendered so particularly grateful to himself, and he trusts, not entirely useless to the public."

"*Downing Street*, July 27, 1803.

"Upon receiving the letter with which Mr. Addington was last week honored by the Prince of Wales, he assured his Royal Highness that it should be immediately laid before the King; this was accordingly done, and the letter is still in his Majesty's possession. A communication was afterwards made to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in a mode and through a channel which Mr. Addington humbly hoped his Royal Highness would approve—Mr. A. however, now finds it to be incumbent on him, in consequence of the expectation which has been expressed by his Royal Highness, to state that his Majesty, on being informed of the sentiments and wishes of the Prince of Wales, applauded in the strongest manner the feelings by which his Royal Highness is actuated, but referring nevertheless to the answers which his Majesty had judged it necessary to return to similar representations—which, in obedience to the *commands* of his Royal Highness, had been laid before his Majesty upon former occasions."

"*Carlton House*, July 28, 1803.

"The Prince of Wales has received Mr. Addington's written communication of the last night: The Prince of Wales has only to observe, that he requires Mr. A. to submit to his Majesty his last note, dated the 26th of this month."

"*Downing Street*, July 28, half past 11, A. M.

"Mr. Addington is just honored with the commands of the Prince of Wales, and will not fail to lay his Royal Highness's letter, dated 26th of this month, before the King."

Downing-street, August 1.

SIR,

"In obedience to the commands of your Royal Highness, I laid before his Majesty the letter dated 25th July, with which your Royal Highness had honored me, and I have it in command from his Majesty to acquaint your Royal Highness, that 'the King had referred Mr. Addington to the order he had *before* him, with the addition—that the King's opinion being fixed, he desired that no further mention should be made to him upon the subject.'

"I have the honor to be,

"With, Sir, every sentiment of respect and deferrence, your Royal Highness's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

"HENRY ADDINGTON."

LETTER TO THE KING.

Brighton, August 6.

SIRE,

"A correspondence has taken place between Mr. Addington and myself on a subject, which deeply involves my honour and character. The answers which I have received from that gentleman, the communication which he has made to the House of Commons, have left me no hope but an appeal to the justice of your Majesty. I make that appeal with confidence, because I feel that you are my natural advocate; and with the sanguine hope that the ears of an affectionate father may still be opened to the supplications of a dutiful son.

"I ask to be allowed to display the best energies of my character; to shed the last drop of my blood in support of your Majesty's person, crown and dignity; for this is not war for empire, glory or dominion, but for existence. In this contest the lowest and the humblest of your Majesty's subjects have been called on; it would therefore little become me who am the *first* and stand at the very footstool of the throne, to remain tame, and idle, and lifeless spectator of the mischiefs which threaten us, unconscious of the dangers which surround us, and indifferent to the consequences which may follow. Hanover is lost. England is menaced with invasion. Ireland is in rebellion. Europe is at the foot of France. At such a moment the Prince of Wales, yielding to none of your servants in zeal and devotion; to none of your subjects in duty; to none of your children in tenderness and affection, presumes to approach you, and again to repeat those offers which he has already made through your Majesty's ministers. A feeling of honest ambition; a sense of what I owe to myself and to my family; and above all, the fear of sinking in the public estimation of that gallant army which may be the support of your Majesty's crown, and my best hope hereafter, command me to persevere, and to assure your Majesty, with all humility and respect, that, conscious of the justice of my claim, no human power can ever induce me to relinquish it.

"Allow me to say, Sire, that I am bound to adopt that line of conduct by every motive dear to me as a man, and sacred to me as a prince. Ought I not to come forward in a moment of unexampled difficulty and danger? Ought I not to share in the glory of victory, when I have every thing to lose by defeat? The highest places in your Majesty's services are filled by the younger branches of the royal family, to me alone no place is assigned. I am not thought worthy to be the junior major-general of your army. If I could submit in silence to such indignities, I should; indeed, deserve such treatment, and prove to the sanction of your enemies and my own, that I am entirely incapable of those exertions, which my birth and the circumstances of the times, peculiarly call for. Standing so near the throne, when I am debased, the cause of royalty is wounded; I cannot sink in public opinion, without the participation of your Majesty in my degradation. Therefore, every motive of private feeling, and of public duty, induce me to implore your majesty to review your decision, and to place me in that situation which my birth, the duties of my station, the example of my predecessors, and the expectations of the people of England, entitle me to claim.

"Should I be disappointed in the hope which I have formed, should this last appeal to the justice of my sovereign and the affection of my father fail of success, I shall lament in silent submission his determination; but Europe, the world, and posterity must judge between us.

"I have done my duty, my conscience acquits me; my reason tells me that I was perfectly justified in the request which I have made, because no reasonable arguments have ever been adduced in answer to my pretensions. The precedents in our history are in my favor, but if they are not, the times in which we live, and especially the exigences of the present moment, require us to become an example to our posterity.

"No other cause of refusal has, or can be assigned, except that it was the will of your Majesty. To that will and pleasure I bow with every degree of humility and resignation; but I can never cease to complain of the severity which can be exercised against me, and of the injustice which I have suffered, till I cease to exist. I have the honor to subscribe myself with all possible devotion.

"Your Majesty's most dutiful and affectionate son and subject.

(Signed)

"G. P."

FROM THE KING.

"*Windsor*, 7th *August*.

"*My dear Son*,

"Though I applaud your zeal and your spirit, of which I trust no one can suppose any of the family wanting, yet, considering the repeated declarations I have made of my determination on your former applications to the same purpose, I had flattered myself to have heard no farther on the subject. Should the implacable enemy so far succeed as to land, you will have an opportunity of shewing your zeal at the head of your regiment. It will be the duty of every man to stand forward on such an occasion, and I shall certainly think it mine to set an example in defence of every thing that is dear to me and my people.

"I ever remain,

My dear Son,

Your most affectionate Father,

(Signed)

"G. R."

(To be continued.)

NEW-YORK, April 25.

One day later.—Capt. Pinkham has furnished the editors of this gazette with London papers of the 16th ult. They state, besides what we have extracted, that the king was so far recovered, that he took his usual walk in the queen's garden—That no less than *twenty-seven* more officers of distinction had been arrested for conspiracy, among whom were generals *Ferrino*, *Macdonald*, and *Massena*.

Accounts had also been received from the British squadron off Boulogne, of the capture of five gun boats, the sinking of others, together with French transports.

Capt. Pinkham informs that the British had destroyed, captured, sunk, or drove ashore, a considerable number of gun-boats, belonging to the French squadron of Boulogne.

The subsequent articles comprize whatever is interesting in the London paper of the 15th:

LONDON, March 15.

BULLETIN—"His majesty advances in recovery." *(Signed as usual.)*

WAR WITH SPAIN.

It is reported in the political circles at the west end of the town, that this event is at no great distance. Indeed we have been confidently assured that letters of marque and reprisal are now preparing to be issued against the ships and vessels belonging to that power.

Dispatches were yesterday received from admiral Sir James Saumarez, dated Jersey, the 19th instant; the fleet all well.

Price of stocks at one o'clock this day: Consols for money, 56 3-4 7-8, ditto for account, 57 1-4.—Old 5 per cent. 89 1-4.

The lords commissioners of appeals yesterday ordered farther proof to be made within 9 months of the Danish ship Mandemelt, captured on her voyage from Philadelphia to Amsterdam on the 18th of June, 1800. In the case of the Sally, Campbell master, two distinct claims were given; one in behalf of William Gibson, merchant, in Charleston, for the ship and part of the cargo; the other on behalf of Messrs. Johnston & Co. of New-York for the remainder.—Their lordships restored the ship, and that part of the cargo claimed by Mr. Gibson, and condemned the captors in the cost of the appeal; but directed further proof of the national character and residence of the several persons composing firm of Messrs. Robert Johnston & Co. of New-York.

YARMOUTH, March 14.

Yesterday a great deal of firing was heard from the south east, which has continued great part of the day: it is supposed that an attack has been made by Sir Sidney Smith on the gun-boats in Flushing.

Extract of a letter to the editor from Wm. Lee, esq. United States consul, at Bordeaux, Feb. 16, 1804.

SIR,

"It is impossible to give you an idea of the distresses of the merchants of this city.—Credit is totally destroyed and misery is depicted in the countenance of every commercial man. What will be the end of this God only knows. I would advise all those who adventure this way to send out intelligent supercargoes, whose integrity can be depended on—and if the merchants of the U. States were wise they would accept of no advance by means of facilities on London, or Amsterdam. Remittances to these places cannot be made from this at the present crisis without great risk and uncertainty. I am settling all my affairs, and withdrawing my name from commerce entirely in order to live peaceable and happy, and to enable me to give a more effectual protection to those of my fellow-citizens who may need my assistance in my official capacity. A consul ought not to have his name in commerce. Since the failure of Perrot and Binaud, I have been solicited to join some of the first houses here. But I find there is no pleasure or safety in commerce in this country. I have therefore resisted their importunities.

"The Joseph and Phœbe, from Virginia, to Cowes, and a market, arrived here a few days since, and has been seized, vessel and cargo, for having touched in England. The vessel I am in hopes we shall get restored. The brig Eagle, Young, of New-York, arrived here 10th January, from Bristol, having been taken in there by an English privateer, and is ordered out immediately.

"The ship Columbine and cargo, of Boston; and brig Sally and cargo, of Charleston, seized by the custom-house for debts due from Strabel and Markine, will be restored.

"The cargoes of the schooners Eagle and Jefferson, belonging to Boston, which arrived here on the first and sixth instant, and consigned to Strabel and Martine, I have had in the "Entrepot" under the seal of the court of commerce, subject to the orders of the proprietor."

The London "Courier" of the 15th ult. (which has just been put into our hands by a commercial friend) contains the following articles:

"Pichegru had attempted to elude discovery by using crutches. It is said, too, in some Dutch papers which have been received to the 10th, that he had been a considerable time in the Thuilleries before his arrest. To a question respecting the cause of his having quitted England, that he left it to call General Moreau to account for his conduct towards him, Moreau having denounced him to the directory. Being further pressed as to his having seen Moreau, he is said to have answered, "after what has passed between us, we cannot see each other but with sword in hand."

"It is understood, that Moreau is to be tried before a criminal court consisting of six judges; and that he is not to be allowed the benefit of a trial by jury.

"The firing heard at Deal and Dover, two or three days ago did not, it is now said, proceed from our cruizers, but from the enemy, who were exercising their mortars, gun-batteries and flotilla. Their boats and vessels have made no movements indicatory of an intention to put to sea.

"The embargo, which has just been taken off, did not extend to every port. No embargo took place either at Leith, Hull, or New-Castle."

The amendment to the constitution of the United States—No circumstance, which has occurred, since the American revolution has involved *more deeply*, the principles and interests of republican government, than the proposed amendment of the constitution. On the present or original footing of the national constitution there is in effect, so far as two name, of persons, *no* election in this *elective* government. This is a solecism in our civil institutions, unworthy of our principles, and of our character as a people, *intelligently* free. We speak now in reference only to the friends of the constitution, who are a very large majority of the people. As to the enemies of the constitution, it is on their part a very crafty device to frustrate our efforts to maintain elective or representative government, and to accomplish the never neglected end and aim—*the abortion of our republican establishments*. The persons who compose the prevailing parties in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Delaware, will certainly, in the long run, be objects of the vigilance, the remembrance, and the just dissatisfaction of the whole of the friends of our constitution, in the republican and federal interests. There are, without doubt, a few republican opponents to the amendment, who are uprightly so disposed, because they apprehend evils from the too frequent re-election of the same persons to the offices of president and vice president, but it is conceived with deferrence, that they had much better attempt the cure of the evil by another amendment, specially and exclusively calculated for that purpose. It appears inexpedient to blend new provisions for objects so distinct. The proposed amendment goes to realize the *election* of a president, and to substitute, for *the chance* of two deliberate selections or *real and proper elections* of one, as president and of one as vice president. This is surely republican wise and fair. The reverse is manifestly *against elective government* in form and substance, is hazardous, and in too many instances (however certainly innocent in others) is really the fruit of vicious monarchical and aristocratical views. No good republican, who thinks it best to decline 'till we frame a clause providing for the rotation of the presidency every four or eight years, can be correctly and justly criminated; but it may be respectfully believed, that *hazards the republic* by postponing the pending ameudment on that account. We have all proper and great deference for their feelings and opinions, but we must still feel our own impressions, and regard our opinions and convictions on this great occasion. It is plain, that the republicans intend the amendment as a part of the regular course by which they constantly proceed in the amelioration of our republican institutions. When we separated from Great Britain, we formed state constitutions. Most of us have since amended them. We next formed a confederation or national constitution. We also made several amendments of the federal constitution, all securing more and more the public liberty or elective and representative government. The present amendment is in the same wise, just, and regular course, being exclusively and manifestly designed to secure to *the people* the *elective* principle, and of course the *representative* character of our public agents, in the most important case—that of the person exercising the office of chief magistrate If the people are to see a chief magistrate *come in by chance*, or by the criminal devices of a minority hostile to the constitution, they do not see "*an election*"—nor would such a chief magistrate "*represent*" them. They would not be "*electors*:" But instead, *victims* of their enemies devices. A president *so created* would not be their "*representative*" but an intruder into the highest seat of the political temple.—— Deep and permanent public dissatisfaction (in such an event) must turn upon the intrigues among the federalists who shall have produced the evil; and upon the incautious republicans who shall appear, from error, to have aided in effect, those enemies of the constitution and of republican principles. These suggestions cannot be interpreted in any menaces or even into wickedness. They are *friendly* in their nature and intention to the republicans, who may have hesitated about the amendment; or who may have, for a time, opposed it, or who may have neglected to give their active and decided support to it, according to their situations, stations and powers. The people's eyes are now turned with great sensibility and deep solicitude, upon every virtuous *republican*, who doubts, hesitates, neglects, or opposes the proposed amendment; and they are bent with uncommon dissatisfaction upon those enemies to republican government and devotees to foreign institutions, who from such criminal motives, labor night and day, to defeat the amendment. The conduct of those zealous enemies of our elective and representative institutions cannot fail ultimately to alarm and disgust even those republicans, who may have had doubts about the amendment. All America should hasten to perfect the process by which we create our chief magistrates and this can only be done by rendering it accurately and truly *elective*. [*Aurora.*

STAR,

OR,

E'n. Shore General Advertiser.

EASTON, Tuesday Morning
May 8, 1804.

So far as returns had been received by our last accounts from New-York, Mr. Lewis had obtained a majority of 1,126 votes over Mr. Burr, for the office of Governor of that State; and but little doubt remained of his being elected.

Thorogood Smith, esq. has been elected Mayor of the City of Baltimore, vice James Calhoun, esq. resigned.

Votes for Governor of New-Hampshire.

	1804.		1803.	
	Langdon,	*Gilman,*	*Lang.*	*Gil.*
Former towns,	11,887	11,814	8,746	10,632
Bradford,	32	66	18	72
Fishersfield,	53	1		
Wentworth,	60	15	54	21
185 towns,	12,032	11,896	8,18	10,725

Majority for Langdon, 136.

Capt. Peterson, informs that a gentleman arrived at Gonaives on the 1st of April, who stated that ten days previous, a general massacre of the whites had taken place at Port-au-Prince, and that the massacre was to be carried all over the Southern department. The Americans were treated with great respect throughout the Island, except at the Cape where Christophe inflicted the greatest cruelties upon every description, without regard to age or sex.

The accounts received from Port-au-Prince, by commodore Barry, arrived at Charleston, confirm the former statement of the dreadful situation of the unfortunate whites in that island. On the 16th of March, a horrible massacre commenced at Port-au-Prince, which was continued four days, during which upwards of 400 persons were killed. Dessalines had arrived there, on his way to St. Domingo, against which he was determined to bring all his force; but, as he expressed himself, would leave no whites in his rear.

Captain Dashwood, arrived at Boston, from Bordeaux, informs that Moreau, was still in confinement, and that the cammander of the Consular Guards had also been arrested as an accomplice in the late conspiracy, against the life of Buonaparte, and, after a summary trial, was immediately shot. Pichegru and Moreau, it was expected would meet the same fate.

The conduct of New Hampshire gives just reason to hope that the opposition to our good government in New England, will not be eternal. A cause of this success may evidently be found in the base arts of misrepresentation, which have been practiced with the utmost effrontery, and to the astonishment of the world. It is as sure, that a fact will be misrepresented, as that it can present a favorable construction upon any act of the present administration. Nothing escapes perversion, and shame is no check to the meanest insinuations. This crime of our age is so notorious, that it operates the most sure effects, and was no regard paid to the mortal world, perseverance might be wished, in hopes of the dissolution of party by the crimes of the opposition against the wise administration of government in our country.

Salem Reg.

The President—We have long been convinced that the scurrility and abuse, which has been constantly heaped on this great and good man, proceeded entirely from a set of low and malignant defamers. Candid federalists, or those, who have any character to maintain, blush with shame, at the little despicable slanders against him, which are invented and circulated by their tools and underlings They are anxious to disclaim these wretched calumnies, and take every opportunity to free themselves from the imitation of countenancing them. The following anecdote, which is well authenticated, is proof in point. It is honest praise, and affords an honorable testimony to the merit of Mr. JEFFERSON.

"A federal gentleman, who lately visited the late President Adams, at his house in Quincy, on seing a handsome portrait of President Jefferson in the room, observed to Mr. Adams, "had I not known you, Sir, I should have concluded, from seeing this Portrait, that you were a jacobin." To which Mr. Adams replied, "*Sir, I have long been acquainted with* Mr JEFFERSON, *and altho' we differ somewhat in politics, yet I most highly esteem the man,* as ONE OF THE MOST HONEST, PEACEABLE and INTELLIGENT OF OUR COUNTRY!"

The opinion, also, which is entertained by foreigners, who are comparatively unbiassed and disinterested of the conduct, and carriage of the *president* and the "*vulgar unmeaning abuse*," lavished on him by the fallen faction, may be judged from the ensuing extract from "*The Morning Chronicle*," a respectable *London print*:

"As the period for the election of the president of the United States draws near, party spirit seems to acquire a new character of prejudice and malignity.—*The president cannot make a single territorial distribution, he cannot venture on the slightest exercise of power, without exposing himself to the most vulgar, unmeaning abuse.* The elections for the members of the senate and house of representatives, exhibit more than their usual degree of *virulence and malignity*. For any man to give his vote in favor of the president, is, in other words, to consign himself to the execrations of all *that party, who have chosen to dignify themselves with he name of the oldest and most tried friends of the constitution of the United States*. Whatever Mr. JEFFERSON's politics may be, he has surely at least the merit of disclosing them in a spirit of extraordinary moderation."

We the rather adduce *English authority* to convict the *Anglo-American* party of "*virulence* and *malignity*;" as we may now exclaim to them—"*out of your own mouths* [or out of your MASTER' MOUTHS] *will we condemn you, ye* WICKED SERVANT'S." *Ægis.*

The venerable names of *Franklin, Hancock* and *Adams* are *now* assumed by the *aristocrats* to promote their cause. This is similar to their using the popular name of *Washington*, to carry a list of *tories*, who were always opposed to him. *Satan* will sometimes transform himself into an *Angel of light*, the more secure to effect his *dark* purposes!

Bost. Chron.

The preparations for the celebration of the Louisiana's commemorative festival are progressing in various parts of the union, to the eastward and to the southard. The advantages of this splendid and glorious acquisition are every day more strongly felt; as the passions of envy and jealousy cool down; which has raised a malignat uproar against the peaceful conquest the sense of the country appears gladddened and gratified by the happy event. *Aurora.*

It is understood, on the best authority from Delaware state, that the militia law of that state is virtually repealed, by the repeal of all the clauses in the pre-existing laws, that obliged the citizens to attend. Transactions, like that, in a neighboring state, may affect us, and ultimately the whole union. The people of Delaware cannot forget, that the peninsula (containing a dozen counties of Maryland, Virginia and Delaware) is full of slaves, and open to two great bays and deep streams. It is almost an Island — It is not unlike one of the West India slave Islands. Yet, so circumstanced, the Delaware legislature has begun to destroy the efficiency of their militia system! Such legislation is against the spirit of our federal constitution, which contemplates a militia. It ought to alarm all the inhabitants of the peninsula, between Delaware and Chesapeake bays, and to excite the most serious attention of the state governments, as well as that of the federal legislature and executive.

Phil. Ev. Post.

A serious question to every HONEST *man.*

Do you conscientiously believe, that the present administration ever had it in their hearts to *deprive you of the Bible, to burn your Meeting-houses or to destroy your religion?* Let this question be answered while your eyes are fixed upon that Bible which is yet in your possession, or while you bow in that temple which yet stands, or while your soul exults in those hopes which you freely indulge without any to make you afraid. These you have enjoyed for the space of *three years* of Mr Jefferson's administration. According to the answer which your conscience shall make in presence of these *existing* solemn witnesses, so be your opinion of those who declared, that *if Mr. Jefferson should be president of the United States, your Bibles would be taken from you—your Meeting-houses burnt—and your religion destroyed.* *Pol. Observ.*

The confessions of the last *Repertory*, are singularly illustrative of the passion; his *anger* is roused, because the president will not make an exclusive order of faith, the established religion of the United States; and he even presumes to affix a state of future perdition for Mr. Jefferson, as he will not adopt the *severe piety* of Mr. Hamilton, whose *christian charity* for the *wife of another man*, might occasionly induce him to forget his own. This is a touch of the *exemplary!*—His *fear* is expressed in his belief, that he shall not be able to become a subject for the prosecution of government, notwithstanding all his childish slanders, about the devil going to Washington city, in the shape of a baker, and giving a mammoth loaf to the *accused* republicans!—His despair, is shewn by the piteous accents in which he laments the suppression of the aristocracy!—His hope is evinced, by his undeviating aim to re-kindle the embers of a religious war, and make the word of God, the signal for carnage! His *jealousy* is pourtrayed in his receding with tremor, from the chilling arguments of a literary rival! His *revenge* is shown, by a weak and wicked attempt to embroil the eastern with the southern states, and risque a common desolation, because our fellow citizens will not have their magistrates nominated by the agents of the British minister! His *pity* is exemplified by a gentle figure of the imagination, which is now coloring the visage of JUDGE CHASE, with one hand, and wiping the perspiration from Mr. GILMAN, with the other! His *joy* is head, in tumultuous burst, when Mr. TRACY, or another *nobleman* of Connecticut, is lighting his segar with the pages of *the Rights of Man!* But his *melancholy* comes full upon us from the throbs of his sinking heart: he candidly tells us, in the true *pathos*, that he has "laborious days, and sleepless nights."—What an unhappy gentleman.

"Sleepless himself to give his readers sleep!" *Boston Democrat.*

The last accounts from the city of St. Domingo, (to the 26th ult.) state, that the blacks were hourly expected to make an attack on that city; and from the small number of troops in the garrison, it was feared they would take possession of it.

A ship of 300 tons burthen, called the LOUISIANA, a brig of 150 tons burthen, called the ALLEGHENY, and a schooner of 126 tons burthen, called the CONQUEST, were launched at Pittsburg, (Penn.) on the 30th, 31st of March, and 1st ultimo.

TEMPEST—We have seldom witnessed a more violent gale than prevailed the whole of yesterday and last night from the south east—many chimnies were demolished, windows stove in, roofs uncased, and scuttles uncovered in various parts of the city. In Skinner-street about 8 o'clock in the evening, the chimney of of the house possessed by Mr. Adam Ackerman, was blown down and passed through the roof into the flat where he and the family were sitting, fractured his thigh bone and otherwise severely bruised him, two of the children were likewise so much hurt that they were despaired of. Mrs. A. though making one of the circle, fortunately escaped unhurt.

The shipping along the wharves sustained but little, if any injury, though it is much to be apprehended that vessels coming on the coast have experienced the worst effects of the gale. The report prevalent yesterday of a Brooklyn ferry-boat being upset and four persons drowned, is entirely without foundation.

N. Y. Morning Chron.

AUGUSTA, April 10.

DREADFUL TORNADO!

On Thursday afternoon, the 5th inst. the apprehensions of the spectators were sensibly awakened by the alarming appearances of a heavy and menacing cloud, that seemed to have received its origin (suddenly) southwesterly, directing its course northeastwardly, displaying itself irresistably and portending destructive consequences. The misfortunes entailed on individuals by this hurricane are but partially received; and we fearfully apprehend that a general account will produce a catalogue not before witnessed in the southern hemisphere. We have been enabled to trace it as far back as Hancock county, through which it passed with great violence, taking Warren county in its course, assuming in its progress a more horrible aspect.—In Warren the wife and child of Major Candler fell victims to its violence, the major himself having one of his arms twisted off, and all his houses demolished; from thence to where it crossed the Savannah river above Augusta, nothing very particular hath been received. The first and most signal evidence of the resistless influence of this storm that happened on the Carolina shore, was a piece of hewed timber 45 feet in length 14 by 12, taken from its basis and carried up or around a hill, a perpendicular of 20 feet. The consequences were soon sensibly experienced by Col Hammand, who had three of his negroes crippled and his plantation greatly injured; but they were too fatally experienced in passing on or about three miles, at the house of a Mrs. Butler; it was here that several travellers discovering the impending danger, convened for the purpose of taking shelter from the storm: but no sooner had they entered the house than it received the violence of a shock that totally carried away every log belonging to the house—three persons were killed, several seriously crippled, and not one escaping without injury, several horses killed and wounded standing before the house belonging to the travellers. A waggon loaded with corn was entirely broken to pieces and a great part of it blown away.

Mr. Ashton's plantation, contiguous to this house sustained very considerable damage in the loss of houses, fences and other improvements; fortunately, no lives were lost, and but one negro injured. Col. Carter, also received considerable damage. We can trace this storm down as far as Mr. Richardson's, laying waste every thing before it; but here again the result proved fatal to the family of Mr. R. a woman with 3 children were killed, Mr. R. being the only survivor to witness the misfortunes that were but too suddenly felt. The hail stones that fell in several places are said to have measured from 9 to 10 1-2 inches in circumference; which, independent of the injury experienced by the wind, must have operated a considerable damage to owners of cattle and other stock.

From the appearanees exhibited by this storm, and from its assuming additional violence and force, so far as accounts have been received, we are fearful that it has continued for a great distance.

Extract from the Secret Deliberations of the government of the Island of Hayti.

LIBERTY! INDEPENDENCE! OR DEATH!

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL,

Considering that there still remains in the island of Hayti, individuals who have contributed either by their guilty writing or by their sanguinary accusations to the drowning, suffocating, assassinating, hanging and shooting of more thousand of our brethern under the inhuman governmeut of Le Clerc and of Rochambeau.

Considering that every man who has dishonored human nature by prostituting himself with enthusiasm to the vile offices of informers and of executioners, ought to be classed with assassins and delivered up without remorse to the sword of justice; decrees as follow:

ARTICLE I.

Every commandant of a division shall cause to be arrested within their respective commands those persons who are or shall be known to have taken an active part in the different massacres and assassinations ordered by Le Clerc or Rochambeau.

ART. II.

Before proceeding to the arrest of any individual (as it often happens that many are innocent who nevertheless may be strongly suspected) we order each commandant to make all necessary enquiries for procuring proofs; and above all not to confound with true and faithful reports, those denunciations too frequently suggested by hatred or envy.

ART. III.

The names and firnames of persons executed shall be inscribed in a list and sent to the general in chief, who will make them public. This measure is entered into in order to inform the nations of the world, that although we grant an asylum and protection to those who act candidly and friendly towards us, nothing shall ever turn our vengeance from those murderers, who have bathed themselves with pleasure in the blood of the innocent children of Hayti.

ART. IV.

Every chief who, in contempt of the orders and unalterable will of the government shall sacrifice to his ambition, to his hatred, or to any other passion any individual whose guilt shall not have been previously well ascertained, and proved, shall undergo the same punishment which he shall thus have inflicted; and the property of every such unjust officer shall be confiscated; one half to the government and the other half to the relations of the innocent victim, if any there may be in the island, at the time of his death.

Done at head quarters, Gonaives, February 29.

(Signed) DESSALINES.

True copy,

B. AIME, Sec'ry.

COUNTERFEITS.

On the 16th inst: Thomas Logwood, of Buckingham county, a man of considerable wealth, was apprehended in this city, for counterfeiting United States' Bank Notes. Several of the notes, we understand, were found on him, and on his examination before the magistrates, sufficient evidence appeared, to induce them to commit him to jail, to take his trial at the next circuit court of the United States to be held for this district.

An express was immediately sent off by the executive to Logwood's house, where counterfeit paper to the amount of eighteen thousand eight hundred dollars, also a number of false eagles, double guineas, and all the machinery and apparatus, for carrying on these nefarious practices, were found.

The public are particularly requested to be on their guard, as a vast number of the above notes are believed to be in circulation. They are so well executed, as not easily to be distinguished from the genuine notes, except by the best judges and on the strictest examination.

Virginia Argus.

We are informed, that a prize of 2000 dollars in the late St. Augustine Church Lottery, was drawn by two poor infirm old men, one of whom in receiving the prize money, shed tears.—That a prize of 2000 dolls. in the same lottery, was drawn by a black man; and that the prize of 1000 dolls. in the Lehigh lottery, now drawing, which came up this day, was purchased by two poor lads of this city. [*Phil. Gaz.*

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

For the appointment of an additional judge for the Mississippi 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 there shall be appointed an additional judge for the Mississippi territory, who shall reside at or near the Tombigbee settlement, and who shall possess and exercise, within the district of Washington, as fixed and ascertained by an act of general assembly of the Mississippi territory, entitled, an "act for the more convenient organization of the courts of the said territory," the jurisdiction heretofore possessed and exercised by the superior court of the said territory within the said district of Washington, and to the exclusion of the original jurisdiction of the said superior court within the same.—*Provided always,* That the said superior court shall have full power and authority to issue writs of error to the court established by this act, and to hear and determine the same when sitting, for the district of Adams, as fixed and ascertained by the act of the general assembly of the Mississippi territory herein before mentioned.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said superior court are hereby authorised, upon the reversal of a judgment of the court established by this act, to render such judgment as the said court ought to have rendered or passed, except where the reversal is in favor of the plaintiff in the original suit and the debt or damages to be assessed, are uncertain, in which case, the cause shall be remanded, in order to a final determination.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That when any person, not being an executor or administrator, applies for a writ of error, such writ of error shall be no stay of proceedings in the court to which it issues, unless the plaintiff in error shall give security, to be approved of by a judge of the said superior court, that the plaintiff in error shall prosecute his writ to effect, and pay the condemnation money, and all costs, or otherwise abide the judgment in error, if he fail to make his plea good.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That all pleas, process and proceedings whatever, which may have been commenced in the said superior court within the aforesaid district of Washington, shall be, and the same are hereby transferred to the court established by this act; and the officers appointed to issue or execute the process of the said superior court within the district of Washington, and to record the proceedings of the same, are hereby authorised and required to issue and execute the process of the court established by this act, and to record the proceedings thereof.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the court established by this act, shall hold two terms in each and every year, at the place where the courts for Washington county, within the said territory, shall be held, to commence on the days following, to wit, on the first Monday in May and September annually; and shall then and there proceed to hear and determine the pleas, process and proceedings depending before them, in the same manner as the said superior court within the district of Washington aforesaid might or could have done, in this act had not been passedt

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the judge to be appointed by virtue of this act, shall receive the same salary and payable in the same manner, which is established by law for judges of the said superior court of the Mississippi territory.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 27, 1804.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

For imposing more specifice duties on the importation of certain articles; and also, for levying and collecting light-money on foreign ships or vessels.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United states of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the following articles, in addition to those already exempted from duty, shall, and may be imported free from any duty, namely, rags of linen; of cotton, of woollen, and of hempen cloth; bristles of swine, regulus of antimony, unwrought clay, unwrought burr stones, and the bark of the bark tree,

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the duties now in force upon the articles herein after enumerated and described, at their importation into the United States, shall cease, and that in lieu thereof, there shall be thenceforth laid, levied, and collected, upon the said articles, at their said importation, the several and respective rates or duties following, that it is to say;

On foreign caught dried fish, fifty cents per quintal;

On salmon one hundred cents per barrel; on mackarel sixty cents per barrel and on all other pickled fish, forty cents per barrel:

On cables, tarred cordage, white lead, red lead, almonds, currants, prunes and plums, figs, raisins imported in jars and boxes, and muscadel raisins, two cents per pound:

On all other kinds of raisins, one cent and an half per pound:

On tallow, yellow ochre in oil, anchors, and sheet iron, one cent and an half per pound:

On Spanish brown, dry yellow ochre, slit and hoop iron, one cent per pound:

On starch, three cents per pound:

On hair-powder, glue, and seines, four cents per pound:

On pewter plates and dishes four cents per pound:

On untarred cordage, two cents and a half per pound:

On quicksilver, six cents per pounds:

On Chinese cassia, and gun-powder, four cents per pound:

On cinnamon and cloves, twenty cents per pound:

On mace, ane dollar and twenty-five cents per pound:

On nutmegs, fifty cents per pound:

On black glass quart bottles, sixty cents per groce.

On window glass as follows:—On all not above eight inches by ten, one dollar and sixty cents per hundred square feet, not above ten inches by twelve, one dollar and seventy-five cents per hundred square feet, and on all above ten inches by twelve, two dollars and twenty-five cents per hundred square feet.

On segars, two dollars per thousand:

On kid and Morocco shoes, fifteen cents a pair:

On foreign lime, fifty cents per cask, containing sixty gallons, and on Sicily wine, thirty cents per gallon.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties above specied and imposed in respect to all such goods, wares and merchandise as aforesaid, as shall after the said thirtieth day of June, be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States,

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the duties laid by this act, shall be levied and collected, in the same manner, and under the same regulations and allowances as to drawbacks, mode of security, and time of payment respectively, as the several duties now in force on the respective articles herein before enumerated: *Provided however,* That no drawbacks shall be allowed on the exportation of foreign fish, or fish oil, or of playing cards.

Sect. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That all duties and drawbacks, which, by virtue of this act, shall be payable and allowable on any specific quantity of goods, wares and merchandize, shall be deemed to apply, in proportion, to any quantity greater or less than such specific quantity.

Sect. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That a duty of fifty cents per ton, to be denominated "light money" shall be levied and collected on all ships or vessels not of the United States, which after the aforesaid thirtieth day of June next, may enter the ports of the United States: *Provided however,* That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to contravene any provision of the treaty or conventions concluded between the United States of America and the French Republic, on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and three: *And Provided also,* That the said light money shall be levied and collected in the same manner and under the same regulations as the tonnage duties now imposed by law.

Sect. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the person exercising the powers which, under the Spanish government, were vested in the intendant of the province of Louisiana, shall until a district court of the United States shall be established in the territory of Orleans, in conformity with the provisions of the act entitled "An act erecting Louisiana into two territories; and providing for the temporary government thereof," have and exercise, in all cases whatever arising within the said territory under the laws regulating and providing for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, or under any other revenue laws of the United States, the same jurisdiction and powers which by law, are given to the district and circuit courts of the United States. And the powers to remit fines, penalties or forfeitures, and to remove disabilities, which, by law, are vested in the secretary of the treasury, may, and shall, in all cases of such fines, penalties, forfeitures or disabilities incurred within the territory of Orleans, and until a governor of the said territory shall be appointed and shall enter into the functions of his office, be exercised by the person exercising the powers which, under the Spanish government, were vested in the governor of the province of Louisiana; and the said powers to remit fines, penalties or forfeitures and to remove disabilities, may and shall in like manner, be exercised by the governor of the said territory, from the time when he shall enter into the functions of his office, in conformity with the provisions of the said act, until the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the Senate, pro tem pore.
March 27, 1804.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act intituled "An act providing for a Naval peace establishment 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 President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to attach to the navy yard at Washington, and to the frigates and other vessels laid up in ordinary in the Eastern Branch, a captain of the navy, who shall have the general care and superintendance of the same; and shall perform the duties of agent to the Navy department, and shall be entitled to receive for his services, the pay and emoluments of a captain commanding a squadron on separate service. And the President of the United States is hereby further authorised to attach permanently to the said Navy Yard and vessels, one other commissioned officer of the navy, who shall receive for his services, the pay and emoluments of a captain commanding a twenty gun ship, one surgeon and one surgeons mate of the navy, who shall be severally allowed for their services, the same pay, rations and emoluments as are allowed to a surgeon and surgeon's mate in the army of the United States; one sailing master, one head carpenter, one plumber, one head blockmaker, one head cooper, two boatswains, two gunners, one sail maker, one store keeper, one purser, one clerk of the yard, and also, such seamen and marines, as in the opinion of the President shall be deemed necessary: *Provided,* That the number of seamen or marines, shall not at any time be greater than what is at present authorised by the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, that part of the act to which this is a supplement, which attaches to each frigate laid up in ordinary, one sailing master, one boatswain, one gunner, one carpenter, and one cook, one serjeant or corporal of marines, and to the large frigate twelve, and to the small frigates ten seamen, and which declares that the sailing master shall have the care of the ship, and shall execute such duties of a purser as may be necessary, shall be, and hereby is repealed.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the senate, pro tempore.
March 27, 1804.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Supplementary to an act, entituled, "an act concerning the city of Washington.

BE IT ENACTED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the several compensations and allowances established by the act, intituled "an act concerning the city of Washington," shall be compensated from the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and two, being the time when the services, so compensated and allowed, commenced under the authority of the president of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the surveyor of the said city shall receive as a compensation for his services an allowance of three dollars per day.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the superintendant of the city of Washington be, and he hereby is authorised to pay the said compensations and allowances, from the said first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and two, in conformity with the provision of the said recited act, until congress shall otherwise direct, and also to pay and discharge all expences of an incidental nature, which have been or may be incurred in the discharge of the functions of his office and the office of surveyor which shall be approved by the president of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the said superintendent be and he is hereby authorised and directed to settle and pay the claim of Peter Charles L'Enfant for his services whilst employed by the late Board of Commissioners in the manner and on the terms heretofore proposed by the said commissioners.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the several expenses authorised by this act, shall be paid and discharged out of any funds of the city of Washington, in possession of the superintendant, which are not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 27, 1804.
APPROVED
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To erect a light house at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and also a light house at or near the pitch of Cape Look Out, in the state of North Carolina; and a beacon at the north point of Sandy Hook.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That under the direction of the president of the United States, it shalt be the duty of the secretary of the treasury, to be approved by the president, for building a light house at the mouth of the river Mississippi, in such site as the president of the United States may deem most proper for the convenience and accommodation thereof.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That as soon as land sufficient shall be obtained at a reasonable price for the purpose and jurisdiction of the land so to be obtained shall have been ceded to the United States by the state of North Carolina, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury, to provide by contract, for building a light house on or near the pitch of Cape Look Out, in the said state, which contract shall be approved by the president of the United States, and it shall be the duty of the said secretary to furnish the said light houses at Cape Look Out and the mouth of the Mississippi, with all necessary supplies, and also to agree for the salaries or wages of the person or persons who may be appointed by the president for the superintendance and care of the same. And the president is hereby authorised to make such appointment.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be, and is hereby appropriated for the purpose of defraying the charges and expences which shall accrue in consequence of the two first sections of this act, to be appropriated out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury, as soon as the fee of the soil shall have vested in the United States to cause a beacon to be erected on the north point of Sandy Hook, and the sum of two thousand dollarr out of any unappropriated monies, is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

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

Departed this life, in Kent-County near Chester-town, Mrs. *MARY HYNSON,* wife of Joseph Hynson, esq. on the 26th day of April last. She was a kind and loving partner in life, an indulgent parent, a mistress beloved in her family, and respected in her neighborhood, and all who knew her was happy in her acquaintance, the loss of such a friend will ever be regretted by her friends and relations.

DIED—At Monticello, on the 3d ult. Mrs. EPPES, second daughter of THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq.

To facilitate to claimants under the 7th article of the treaty with Great Britain the receipt of their monies in instances in which they have not constituted the public agent in London, their special attorney, it has been thought proper to draw to the United States all such monies of the above description as may not be drawn from him by the individuals themselves prior to the 1st of Sept. next. The agent is accordingly instructed to cease paying them after that date, but after the 1st of Nov. next, they will be again payable at the city of Washington, to those who have right, or to their attorneys duly authorised.

Department of State,
April 28th. 1804 }

☞ *The printers of the laws of the United States are requested to insert the above in their respective Gazettes four times.*

12th of May JUBILEE.

At a meeting of the Republicans on Tuesday the first inst. the following gentlemen were appointed to superintend the arrangements for celebrating the 12th of May.

Jacob Gibson, William Meluy, Col. Perry Spencer, Capt. Thomas Coward. Samuel Stevens, junr. Dr. Samuel Dickinson, John Turner, junr. and James Nabb; who are to meet THIS DAY at Mr. Lowe's Tavern—where gentlemen holding subscription papers are requested to attend, at 3 o'clock.

Easton, May 8, 1804.

☞ We find from different parts of the Union, that great preparations are making for celebrating the 12th instant, *Saturday next;*—the citizens who propose Dining on that day in Easton, are requested to attend in the early part of the day, for the purpose of transacting business that will then be laid before them.

BULL FROGS.

THE highest price will be given for well grown fresh BULL FROGS. Apply at Mr. Prince's Bar-room.

Easton, May 8, 1804. 3

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to the public, and particularly to his customers, and informs them that he has just received from Baltimore a few New Watches, Chains, Seals and Keys of every description—together with a general assortment of Materials in his line, which will enable him to transact the commands of such as may please to employ him, in the best manner, on the shortest notice.

Clocks made and repaired by the month or year as usual.

JAMES TROTH.

Easton, May 8, 1804. 3

MARE STOLEN.

ON Sunday night the 29th ult. was stolen from the Subscriber, a small Brown MARE, in very good order, with three white feet, her mane hogged, and cropped tail, about six years old, trots and gallops, and is spirited—she is handsome made, and well broke. Two Dollars reward will be paid with reasonable expences for the Mare; and Ten Dollars for the Thief and Mare by

NATHAN TOWNSEND.

Easton, May 8, 1804. 3

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY on Friday night last from on board my sloop while laying in the port of Oxford, Two Negro Women, one of them was formerly the property of Miss M. Goldsborough named SINA, the other is a very Black Negro, and has a scar on her cheek occasioned by a burn; any person taking up the said Negroes and securing them in any goal so that the owner may get them again, shall receive the above reward with reasonable charges paid by

JOSEPH E. SULIVEN.

May 8, 1804. 3

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the Subscriber living in Caroline-county, (Maryl.) on Saturday night the 28th of April last, a *Negro Man* named PETER, about 5 feet 4 inches high, a well made fellow, very bow legged, the property of Mrs. Mary Wilson of Queen's-county—Had on dark kersey jacket and breeches, a roram hat half worn, and a number of other clothes unknown—If taken up and brought home the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid if out of the county; and if taken up in the county, Ten Dollars and all reasonable charges paid by

PHILEMON PLUMMER.

Caroline-county, May 3, 1804. 3q

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE
EASTON BOOK-STORE,

BIBLES, Prayer-Books, Testaments, Psalters—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.

PROPOSALS,

BY *THOMAS HERTY,*
Of the City of Washington, Conveyancer, for publishing by subscription The second Volume of his
DIGEST OF THE
Laws of Maryland.

IT will contain all the public acts of assembly passed since the publication of the first volume to the present time, which have not been repealed—that is, the acts of the sessions of 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802 and 1803. It will be printed of the same size, in the same order of arrangement and have reference to such parts of the first volume as are repealed, expired or which may otherwise undergo alterations, with a neat Index: subjoined to which, will be given by way of Appendix, a variety of precedents adapted to the law, for the use of justices of the peace, &c. &c.

CONDITIONS.

1. It will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is procured to defray the expences of the work, and finished immediately thereafter as soon as a strict attention to neatness and accuracy will admit.

2. Price to subscribers 2 Dollars stitched, to be paid for on delivery; to non-subscribers the price will be enhanced.

3. Those procuring 9 subscribers, and accountable for the money, will be entitled to an additional copy.

Subscriptions received by the Editor at his office near the Treasury Department, by the Booksellers in Maryland, and by those in whose hands subscription papers are left.

☞ Printers of Newspapers in Maryland giving the above due publicity will be entitled to a copy.

N. B. He has in forwardness and will issue proposals as soon as ready for

A System of Conveyancing calculated for each state in the union; to the precedents of each species, will be prefixed observations on their nature and use, the law on the subject of alienation by deed of each particular state, shall be exhibited, and how such deed shall be authenticated when executed as well by residents as by non-residents, or, as well in the state as out of the state; together with interesting particulars.

May 8, 1804.

THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

BORNE to the rocky bed's' extremest brow,
The flood leaps headlong, nor a moment waits;
To join the whirlpool deep and vast below,
The fateless ocean* hurries thro' the straits.

Hoarse roars the broken wave; and upward driven
Dashes in air:——dissolving vapors press'd,
Confound the troubled elements with heaven:—
Earthquakes beneath, heart trembles in the breast.

With steps uncertain to a jutting rock,
To gaze upon the immense abyss, I hie,
And all my senses feel a horrid shock,
As down the steep I turn my dizzy eye.

On cloudy steams I take a flight sublime,
Leaving the world and nature's works behind;
And as the pure empyreal height I climb,
Reflect with rapture on the IMMORTAL MIND.

* *Lake Erie.*

THE TEAR.

IN beds of snow, the moon-beam slept,
And chilly was the midnight gloom;
When in the grove, fond Ellen wept,
Sweet maid! it was her lover's tomb.

A warm tear gush'd; the wintry air
Congeal'd it, as it flow'd away,
All night it lay in ice-drop there,
At morn, it glitter'd in the ray.

An angel wandering from the sphere,
Who saw this bright, this frozen gem;
To dove-ey'd pity brought the tear,
And hung it on her diadem.

JURISPRUDENCE is call'd the science of law,
Electrical powers like magnet will draw;
Friction is caused by the rubbing of things,
Federal's a union of people or kings.
Emancipation begins when slavery ends,
Radius from Centre to Circle descend.
Sign at right angles from Radius does stand,
Oligarchy's a government few does command,
Nadir's the point by Astronomer's pland.
The acrostic will show it is JEFFERSON's name,
And the praises of freemen his conduct does claim.

General Lee was remarkably slovenly in his dress and manners; and has often, by the meanness of his appearance, been subject to ridicule and insult. He was once attending General Washington to a place distant from the camp—Riding on, he arrived at the house where they were to dine, some time before the rest of the company. He went directly to the kitchen, and demanded something to eat; when the cook, taking him for a servant, told him she would give him victuals in a moment—but he must first help her off with the pot. This he complied with, and sat down to some cold meat which she placed before him on a dresser. The girl was remarkable inquisitive about the guests who were coming, particularly of Lee, who she said she heard was one of the oddest and ugliest men in the world. In a few moments she desired the general again to assist her in placing on the pot, and scarce had he finished, when she requested him to take a bucket and go to the well. Lee made no objections, and began drawing the water.—In the mean time Gen. Washington arrived, and an aid-de-camp was dispatched in search of Lee; whom to his surprise, he found engaged as above—But what was the confusion of the poor girl on hearing the aid-de-camp address the man with whom she had been so familiar, with the title of excellency!—The mug fell from her hands, and dropping on her knees, she began crying for pardon; when Lee, who was ever ready to see the impropriety of his own conduct, but never willing to change it, gave her a crown, and turning to the aid-de-camp, observed—"you see young man, the advantage of a fine coat—the man of consequence is indebted to it for respect, neither virtue nor abilities, without it, will make him look like a gentleman."

Advice to a newly married lady—Above all be careful of one thing, and you will be something more than woman; that is, a levity which you are almost all guilty of, which is, to take a pleasure in your power to give pain. It is, even in a mistress, an argument of meanness of spirit, but in a wife it is injustice and ingratitude. When a sensible man once observes this in a woman, he must have a very great or a very little spirit to overlook it.

The love of a wife is as much above the idle passion commonly called by that name, as the loud laughter of buffoons is inferior to the elegant mirth of gentlemen.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Concerning the Public Buildings in the City of Washington.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, Fifty-thousand dollars shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, in proceeding with the public buildings at the city of Washington, and in making such necessary improvements and repairs thereon, as he shall deem expedient.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the Senate pro-tempore.
March 27th, 1804.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act, entituled "An act to prescribe the mode to which the public acts, records and judicial proceedings in each state, shall be authenticated so as to take effect in every other state."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, all records and exemplifications of office books, which are or may be kept in any public office of any state, not appertaining to a court, shall be proved or admitted in any other court or office in any other state, by the attestation of the keeper of the said records or books, and the seal of his office thereto annexed, if there be a seal; together with a certificate of the presiding justice of the court of the county or district, as the case may be, in which such office is or may be kept; or of the governor, the secretary of state, the chancellor or the keeper of the great seal of the state, that the said attestation is in due form and by the proper officer; and the said certificate, if given by the presiding justice of a court, shall be farther authenticated by the clerk or prothonotary of the said court, who shall certify under his hand and the seal of his office, that the said presiding justice is duly commissioned and qualified; or if the said certificate be given by the governor, the secretary of state, the chancellor or keeper of the great seal, it shall be under the great seal of the state in which the said certificate is made. And the said records and exemplifications, authenticated as aforesaid, shall have such faith and credit given to them in every court and office within the United States, as they have by law or usage in the courts or offices of the state from whence the same, are, or shall be taken.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all the provisions of this act, and the act to which this is a supplement, shall apply as well to the public acts, records, office-books, judicial proceedings, courts and offices of the respective territories of the United States, and countries subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, as to the public acts, records, office-books, judicial proceedings, courts and offices of the several states.

NATHL. MACON.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the senate, pro-tempore.
March 27, 1804.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

Union Bank of Maryland,

25th APRIL, 1804.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

THE transfer books will open on the 26th instant, and will close on the 25th day of May next, and remain closed until further notice.

The execution of letters of attorney for transferring stock in the Union Bank of Maryland, must be either proved by a witness or acknowledged by the parties thereto, before a judge, justice of the peace, mayor, or notary public, and in all cases where the proof or acknowledgment is made before a notary public or mayor, the same must be certified under seal of office.

R. HIGINBOTHAM, Cashier.

☞ The different editors in this city and throughout the state, who published the articles of association of the Union Bank of Maryland, are requested to insert the above advertisement till the 20th of May, and to forward their respective accounts immediately to the cashier of said bank, stating to whom payment shall be made.

May 1, 1804. dt20M

TO BE RENTED

for the remainder of the Year,

A Blacksmith's Shop & Tools,

Complete, together with a House and Lot—the tools are in good order, and immediate possession may be had. For further particulars apply to the Printer of the Star.

Easton, April 23, 1804. 4

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers proprietors of Waggons in the town of Easton, taking into consideration the advanced price of Provender, &c. are compelled in duty to ourselves, to raise the price of Waggonage. Notice is hereby given, that in conformity thereto, that from and after the present date, all hauling done by either of us, will be charged at the rate of Five Dollars per Diem.

ROBERT BRUFF,
SOLOMON LOWE,
JOHN STEVENS, jun.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
NICHOLAS VALIANT,
JAMES EARLE, jun.

Easton, May 1, 1804. 3

CLOVER HAY,

FOR SALE BY
SAMUEL STEVENS, jun.
Dividing-Creek, May 1, 1804. 3

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the gaol of Frederick county, as a runaway, on the 28th of February last, a Negro Man, who calls himself JOHN RUSHER. He is about 28 or 30 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a stout, well made fellow. His cloathing are a grey coat, a striped waistcoat, and corduroy trousers. If his owner does not release him, he will be sold for his gaol fees according to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, *sheriff of Frederick County.*
May 1, 1804. 4w

STOLEN

FROM the Subscribers pasture, on *Saturday Night,* the 14th instant, a BLACK MARE, about 13 hands, 3 inches high, 5 years old this Spring, heavy in foal, and pretty much rubbed on her sides by traces—I think she has a star and a white hind foot; a natural pacer, and when taken off, she was in pretty good work order. Any person that will give notice to the subscriber where she may be found, shall be satisfied for all trouble and reasonable expences.

JOHN NABB.
Head of Wye, April 24, 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 Centreville, on Unicorn branch: which branch emties 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 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 subscriber in Bridge-Town, Kent county.

JOHN CAMPBELL.
January 31, 1804. tf

Take Notice.

WHEREAS I lately passed my Note to *William Collins* for a Horse, whose age and qualities were grossly misrepresented to me—I do therefore warn all persons from taking an assignment of the said Note, as I am determined not to pay it until the merits of this transaction shall be decided by law.

JOHN COATS.
Easton, April 24, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE Sale of the late Col. JAMES BRICE's Lands in Cæcil county, advertised for the 23d of May next, is postponed till the 8th day of October next, at which time it will positively take place.

NICHOLAS CARROLL, } *Trustees.*
NICHOLAS BRICE, }

The sale of the personal property is also postponed till the 8th of Oct. next.

N. BRICE, *Admistr. of J. B.*
Baltimore, April 20, 1804. 8

WANTS TO PURCHASE,

A FEW LIKELY

YOUNG SLAVES,

But to avoid unnecessary application, none need apply who has Slaves to dispose of, whose age exceed 28 years—A letter directed to J. E. and left at the Star-Office will be attended to.

Easton, March 27, 1804. 6

Shrewsbury Church Lottery.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN Act for raising by Lottery a sum not exceeding *Four Thousand Dollars,* to be paid to the Vestrymen of Shrewsbury Parish, and by them applied to the repairing of the Church, completing the Wall, and discharging the Debts of said Church.

SCHEME.

		Dollars.
1	Prize of	3000
1	do. of 2000 to be paid to the possessor of the last drawn ticket.	2000
1	do.	1000
1	do.	800
1	do.	600
2	do. of 500	1000
4	do. 200	800
10	do. 100	1000
12	do. 50	600
20	do. 40	800
40	do. 30	1200
25	do. 20	500
2882	do. 6	17.292
3000	Tickets at 10 dollars.	30.592

No Blanks.

Five Dollars only per each ticket will be demanded at time of sale. Provided a sufficient number of tickets are sold, the drawing will commence on the second Tuesday in May next.

All prizes shall be payable 30 days after the drawing is finished, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. If not demanded in twelve months, will be considered as relinguished for the benefit of the Church.

The subscribers have given bond to the State for the due execution of the trust and payment of the prizes.

James Blackiston,
William Briscoe,
Edward Wright,
James Salisbury,
Oliver Smith,
Jacob Freeman,
George Yates.
} Commissioners.

Tickets to be had in Baltimore of *Benj. & John Comegys, S. & L. Withered,* and *James Corrie.*

In Philadelphia by *John Lorain, sen. John Lorain, jun.* and *Robert Hodgson.*
In Wilmington by the rev. *Wm Pryce.*
In Middletown by *Robert Maxwell.*
In Elkton by *Samuel Briscoe.*
In Georgetown Cross Roads by *John Ireland,* and Dr. *Edward Scott.*
In Dover by *William Wilmer.*
At Duck Creek by *George Kennard.*
In Chestertown by *Edward Anderson,* and *Isaac Cannell, jun.*
In Head of Chester by *William Gilbert, Groom Osborn,* and *Edward Eubanks.*
In Centreville by *James Wilmer.*
In Easton by *John Kennard, jun.*
In Salisbury by Rev. *William Stone.*
In Snowhill by *J. H. Handy,* and of each of the Commissioners.

April 17, 1804.

Washington College,

MARCH, 27, 1804.

THE VISITORS and GOVERNORS, having determined to enlarge the plan of Education in this Seminary to the extent authorised by their original Charter of Incorporation—hereby give notice that they have engaged Miss HENDERSON, to open a School for YOUNG LADIES, on Wednesday the 4th of April next, in that large and commodious House in Chester-town, heretofore occupied for the same purpose by Mrs. Mansell.

In this School which will be under the direction and control of the Visitors; Young Ladies will be taught Spelling, Reading, Plain Sewing, Marking on Samplers, Tambouring, Embroidery, Lace-Work, Flowering on Muslin, Chirelle, Filligree and Fancy Work. And at stated and appropriate hours the Professor of English and Oratory in the college will attend to instruct the Young Ladies in Writing, English Grammar, Arithmatic, Geography, and the use of the Globes.

Miss HENDERSON, will take young Ladies to board, on such terms as she, and their parents may think reasonable.

By order of the Board of Visitors, and Governors of Washington College.

DANIEL M'CURTIN, Sec'ry.
Chester-town, April 3, 1804. 6

HAVING received information from several of my friends on the Eastern Shore, of a report circulating there, that it was my intention to decline the *Commission Business*—I beg leave to assure my friends and the public generally, that no intimation of the kind has at any time fallen from me; and that all those who may be pleased to intrust their property to my care, may rely on every exertion being made for their interest, by their most obedient servant,

RICHARD NICOLS.
Baltimore, August 2, 1803. tf

To be rented, for the present Year,

TWO two-story houses on Washington-street, in the most central part of Easton, and good stands for Mercantile Business. One of the buildings has been used as a Store for several years—with good Kitchens and Stables, Gardens, &c.—Also a small house on the same Street, and one valuable lot adjoining Thomas Prince's, for lease or sale; and several lots on Dover-street.—For particulars. apply to

SAMUEL BALDWIN, OR
WILLIAM MELUY.
Easton, Feb. 7, 1804. 39

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 pantalets 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 *Phill,* 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 expences paid by

CHARLES GIBSON.
April 10, 1804. 3

100 Dollars Reward.

Broke Jail on Saturday evening last, 31st ult. the three following NEGROES, committed on the 12th of March, for trial at May Term, for FELONY, viz.

DICK, who calls himself Dick Wilson, the property of William Thomas, esq. a black, active, young fellow, 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, his upper lip scar'd, occasioned by a fall on some bricks, also a scar on one of the fingers of his left hand by the cut of a sickle—he is well made. He has been accustomed to plantatian work, and attending brick-layers, also a tolerable good shoe-maker—had on a kersey over-jacket and pantaloons, dyed of an olive colour—but as he is very artful it is probable he will change his clothing and name.

CLEMENT, who calls himself Clement Roberts, the property of Dr. John Coats, of a yellow complexion, about 5 feet, 6 or 8 inches high, about 21 or 22 years of age, has a squint or cast in one of his eyes—slender built, and a smart fellow—his dress was a blue cloth jacket and trowsers—it is also probable he may change his name and clothing, as he is equally artful with Dick.

PERRY about 21 years of age, about 5 feet, 11 inches high, stout and well made, his complexion between Dick and Clement. Perry is the property of Miss M. Price, under the direction of Mr. Larimore, of Queen Ann's county—He had on a blue and white kersey jacket and trowsers, with no particular mark, further than his being equally artfull with his two comrades Dick and Clement.

Thirty dollars will be paid to any person for apprehending the above negroes and securing them, if taken in the county.—Sixty dollars if taken out of the county; and the above reward, if taken out of the state; or in proportion for either of them, if delivered to the subscriber in Easton, with reasonable expences.

The above Negroes were committed to jail on the 12th of March last, for breaking open Mr. Lambert W. Spencer's store, in Easton.

PHILEMON WILLIS, Sheriff of Talbot County.
Easton, April 3, 1804. tf

One Hundred Dollars

ARE offered in addition to a proportion of the above, for the apprehending and securing my negro man, or slave, called Clem, or Clement Roberts; Provided, he shall not be convicted of the felony for which he was committed to the goal of Easton, and all reasonable expences paid by

JOHN COATS.
Easton, (Talbot County, Maryland,) April 3, 1804. } tf

For Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell the property he now occupies—containing aboot 275 acres—40 of which is woodland, situated in an agreeable neighbourhood, 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 orchard, &c. There will be sown 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 purchaser. Any person desirous to treat for the same, may know the terms by applying to

HENRY RINGGOLD.
Kent County, March 10, 1804.

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE

To the Printing-Business

At the Star-Office.

BLANKS

FOR SALE,

AT THE STAR OFFICE.

Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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, MAY 15, 1804. [NO. 37....245.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR

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

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

From a London Paper.

ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The public have for some time heard of an application made by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to be appointed, at the present emergency, to a military situation suited to his high place in the state. A correspondence took place on this subject between his Majesty, the Prince, the Duke of York, and Mr. Addington, and, as from the high rank of the personages, it must naturally be an object of great curiosity, we present it at length to our readers.

COPY.

(Continued from our last.)

FROM THE PRINCE OF WALES TO THE KING.

Brighton, 22d August.

"SIRE,

"I have delayed thus long an answer to the letter which your Majesty did me the honor to write, from a wish to refer to a former correspondence, which took place between us in the year 1798. Those letters were mislaid, and some days elapsed before I could discover them, they have since been found. Allow me then, Sire, to recall to your recollection the expressions you were graciously pleased [illegible] which I once before took the [illegible] reminding you of, when I feli[illegible] foreign service, upon my first com[illegible] into the army.—They were, Sire, that your majesty did not then see the opportunity for it; but that if any thing was to arise at home I ought to be 'first and foremost.' There cannot be a stronger expression in the English language, or one more consonant to the feelings which animate my heart. In this I agree most perfectly with your majesty—'*I ought to be first and foremost.*' It is the place which my birth assigns me—which Europe, which the English nation expect me to fill—and which the former assurances of your majesty might naturally have led me to hope I should occupy. After such a declaration, I could hardly expect to be told that my place was at the head of a regiment of dragoons.

"I understand from your majesty, that it is your intention, Sire, in your pursuance of that noble example which you have ever shewn during the course of your reign to place yourself at the head of the people of England. My next brother, the duke of York, commands the army; the younger branches of my family are either generals or lieutenant-generals; and I who am the Prince of Wales, am to remain a colonel of dragoons. There is something so humiliating in the contrast, that those who are at a distance would either doubt the reality, or suppose that to be my fault, which is only my misfortune.

"Who could imagine that I, who am the oldest colonel in the service, had asked for the rank of a general officer in the army of the King my father, and that it had been refused me.

"I am sorry, much more than sorry, to be obliged to break in upon your leisure and to trespass thus a second time on the attention of your majesty. But I have, Sire, an interest in my character more valuable than the throne, and dearer, far dearer to me than life. I am called upon by that interest to persevere; and I pledge myself never to desist, till I receive that satisfaction which the justice of my claim leads me to expect.

"In these unhappy times, the world, Sire, examines the conduct of princes with a jealous a scrutinizing, a malignant eye. No man is more aware than I am of the existence of such a disposition, and no man is therefore more determined to place himself above all suspicion.

"In desiring to be placed in a forward situation, I have performed one duty to the people of England: I must now perform another, and humbly supplicate your majesty to assign those reasons which have induced you to refuse a request which appears to me and to the world so reasonable and so rational.

"I must again repeat my concern, that I am obliged to continue a correspondence which I fear is not so grateful to your majesty as I could wish. I have examined my own heart—I am convinced of the justice of my cause—of the purity of my motives. Reason and honor forbid me to yield; where no reason is alleged, I am justified in the conclusion that none can be given.

"In this candid exposition of the feelings which have agitated and depressed my wounded mind, I hope no expression has escaped me which can be construed to mean the slightest disrespect to your majesty. I most solemnly disavow any such intention, but the circumstances of the times—the danger of invasion—the appeal which has been made to all your subjects, oblige me to recollect what I owe to my own honor and to my own character; and to state to your majesty with the plainest truth, and candour, but with all the submission of a subject, and the duty of an affectionate son, the injuries under which I labour, and which it is in the power of your majesty alone in one moment to redress.

"It is with sentiments of the profoundest veneration and respect that I have the honor to subscribe myself your majesty's most dutiful, most obedient son and subject.

(Signed) "G. P."

Brighton, October 2, 1803.

"*My dear brother,*

"By last night's Gazette, which I have this moment received, I perceive that an extensive promotion has taken place in the army, wherein my pretensions are not noticed, a circumstance which, whatever may have happened upon other occasions, it is impossible for me to pass by at this momentous crisis, without observation.

"My standing in the army, according to the most ordinary routine of promotion, had it been followed up, would have placed me either at the bottom of the list of Generals, [illegible] Lieutenant-Generals. When the younger branches of my family are promoted to the highest military situations, my birth, according to the distinctions usually conferred upon it, should have placed me first on that list.

I hope you know me too well, to imagine that idle inactive rank are in my view; much less is the direction and patronage of the military department an object which suits my place in the state, or my inclinations; but, in a moment when the danger of the country is tho't by government so urgent as to call forth the energy of every arm in its defence, I cannot but feel myself degraded, both as a Prince and a soldier, if I am not allowed to take a forward and distinguished part in the defence of that empire and crown, of the glory, prosperity and even existence of that people, in all which mine is the greatest stake.

"To be told I may display this zeal solely and simply at the head of my regiment, is a degrading mockery.

"If that be the only situation allotted me, I shall certainly do my duty, as others will, but the considerations to which I have already alluded, entitle me to expect, and bind me in every way to require, a situation more correspondent to the dignity of my own character and to the public expectation.

"It is for the sake of tendering my services in a way more formal and official than I have before pursued, that I address this to you, my dear brother, as the commander in chief, by whose councils the constitution presumes that the military department is administered.

"If those who have the honor to advise his majesty on this occasion, shall deem my pretensions, among those of all the royal family, to be the only one fit to be rejected and disdained, I may at least hope, as a debt of justice & honor, to have it explained, that I am laid by in virtue of that judgment, and not in consequence of any omission or want of energy on my part, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) "G. P. W."

His Royal Highness the the Duke of York.

Horse-Guards, Oct. 6, 1803.

"*Dearest Brother,*

"Nothing but an extraordinary press of business would have prevented me from acknowledging sooner your letter of the 2d inst. which I received while at Oatlands on Monday evening.

"I trust that you are too well acquainted with my affection for you, which has existed since our most tender years, not to be assured of the satisfaction I have ever felt, and ever must feel, in forwarding, when in my power, every desire or object of yours, and therefore will believe how much I regret the impossibility there is, upon the present occasion, of my executing your wishes of laying the representation contained in your letter before his majesty.

Suffer me, my dearest brother, as the only answer that I can properly give you, to recal to your memory what passed upon the same subject soon after his majesty was graciously pleased to place me at the head of the army; and I have no doubt that, with your usual candor, you will yourself see the absolute necessity of my declining it.

In the year 1795, upon a general promotion taking place, at your instance I delivered a letter from you to his majesty, urging your pretensions to promotion in the army; to which his majesty was pleased to answer, that before ever he had appointed you to the command of the 10th light dragoons, he had caused it to be fully explained to you what his sentiments were with respect to a Prince of Wales entering into the army, and the public grounds upon which he never could admit of your considering it as a profession, or of your being promoted in the service. And his majesty, at the same time, added his positive commands and injunctions to me, never to mention this subject again to him, and to decline being the bearer of any application of the same nature, should it be proposed to me; which message I was of course under the necessity of delivering to you, and I have constantly made it the rule of my conduct ever since, and indeed I have ever considered it as one of the greatest proofs of affection and consideration towards me, on the part of his majesty, that he never allowed me to become a party in this business.

Having thus stated to you, fairly and [illegible] what ha[illegible] no grou[illegible] you will see that [illegible] the apprehension expressed in the latter part of your letter that any slur can attach to your character as an officer—particularly as I recollect your mentioning to me yourself, on the day on which you received the notification of your appointment to the 1th light dragoons, the explanation and condition attached to it by his majesty, and therefore surely you must be satisfied that your not being advanced in military rank, proceeds entirely from his majesty's sentiments respecting the high rank you hold in the state, and not from any impression unfavorable to you.

Believe me ever, and with the greatest truth, dearest brother, your most affectionate brother,

(Signed) FREDERICK.

His R. Highness, the Prince of Wales.

Brighton, October 9.

My dear brother,

I have taken two days to consider the contents of your letter of the 6th inst. in order to be as accurate as possible in my answer, which must account to you for is being longer perhaps than I intended, or I could have wished.

I confide entirely in the personal kindness and affection expressed in your letter, and am, for that reason, the more unwilling to trouble you again on a painful subject, in which you are not free to act, as your inclination I am sure leads you. But, as it is not at all improbable, that every part of this transaction may be publicly canvassed hereafter, it is of the utmost importance to my honor, without which I can have no happiness, that my conduct it shall be fairly represented, and correctly understood. When I made a tender of my services to his majesty's ministers it was with a just and natural expectation that my offer would have been accepted in the way in which alone it could have been beneficial to my country, or creditable to myself: or if that failed, that at least (in justice to me) the reasons for a refusal would have been distinctly stated, that the nation might be satisfied, that nothing had been omitted on my part, and enabled to judge of the validity of the reasons assigned for such refusal. In the first instance, I was referred to his majesty's will and pleasure, and now I am informed by your letter, that before he had appointed me to the command of the 10th Light Dragoons, he had caused it to be fully explained to me, what his sentiments were with respect to a Prince of Wales entering into the army.

It is impossible, my dear brother, that I should know all that passed between the king and you; but I perfectly recollect the statement you made of the conversation you had with his majesty, and which strictly corresponds with that in your letter now before me. But I must, at the same time, recal to your memory my positive denial at that time, of any condition or stipulation having been made, upon my first coming into the army; and I am in possession of full and complete documents, which prove that no terms whatever were then proposed, at least to me, whatever might have been the intention; and the communications I have found it necessary subsequently to make, have ever disclaimed the existence of such a compromise at any period, as nothing could be more averse to my nature, or more remote from my mind.

As to the conversation you quoted in 1796, when the king was pleased to appoint me to succeed Sir William Pitt, I have not the most slight recollection of its having taken place between us. My dear brother, if your data is right, you must be mistaken in your exact terms, or at least, in the conclusion you draw from it; for in the intimacy and familarity of private conversation, it is not at all unlikely that I should have remembered the communication you made me the year before; but, that I should have acquiesced in, or referred to a compromise which I never made, is utterly impossible.

Neighter in his majesty's letter to me, nor in the correspondence with Mr. Addington, (of which you may not be fully informed) is there one word, nor the most distant allusions to the conditions stated in your letter; and even if I had accepted the command of a regiment on such terms, my acquiescence could only have a relation to the ordinary situation of the country, and not to a case so completely out of all contemplation at that time, as the probable or projected invasion of the kingdom by a foreign force, sufficient to bring its safety into question. When the king is pleased to tell me, "that should the enemy land, he shall think it his duty to set an example in defence of life which, for the public welfare, ought not to be hazarded, I respect and admire the principles which dictate that resolution; and as my heart glows with the same sentiments, I wish to partake in the same danger, that is, with dignity and effect. Whenever his majesty appears as king, he acts and commands; you are commander in chief; others of my family are high in military stations; and even by the last Brevet, a considerable number of junior officers are put over me. In all these arrangements the Prince of Wales, alone, whose interest in the event yields to none but that of the king, is disregardrd, omitted, his services rejected. So that, in fact, he has no post or station whatsoever, in a contest on the fate of which the crown and the kingdom may depend.

I do not my dear brother, wonder, that in the hurry of your present occupation, these considerations should have been overlooked. They are now in your view, and I think cannot fail to make a due impression.

As to the rest, with every degree of esteem possible for your judgment of what is due to a soldier's honor, I must be the guardian of mine to the utmost in my power, &c. &c.

G. P.

His Royal Highness, the Duke of York.

Horse Guards, October 11, 1803.

My dear brother,

I have this moment, upon my arrival in town, found your letter, and lose no time in answering that part of it, which it appears to me highly necessary should be clearly understood.

Indeed, my dear brother, you must give me leave to repeat to you, that upon the fullest consideration, I perfectly recollect your having yourself told me at Carlton House, in the year 1793, on the day on which you was informed of his majesty's having acquiesced in your request of being appointed to the command of the 10th regiment of light-dragoons, of which Sir William Pitt was then colonel, the message and condition which was then delivered to you from his majesty; and which his majesty repeated to me in the year 1795, as mentioned in my letter of Thursday last. And I have the fullest reason to know, that there are others to whom at that time you mentioned the same circumstances; nor have I the least recollection of your having denied it to me, when I delivered to you the king's answer, as I certainly should have felt it incumbent on me to recal to your memory, what you had told me yourself in the year 1793.

No conversation whatsoever passed between us, as you justly remark, in the year 1796, when sir William Pitt was promoted to the king's dragoon guards, which was done in consequence of what was arranged in 1793, upon your first appointment to the 10th light dragoons; and I conceive, that your mentioning in your letter, my having stated a conversation to have passed between us in 1798, must have arisen from some misapprehension, as I do not find *that* year ever adverted to in my letter.

I have thought it due to us both, my dear brother, thus fully to reply to those parts of your letter in which you appear to have mistaken mine; but, as I am totally unacquainted with the correspondence which has taken place upon this subject, I must decline entering any further into it.

I remain ever, my dear brother, with the greatest truth,

Your most affectionate brother,

(Signed)

FREDERICK.

Brighton, October 22, 1803.

My dear brother,

By my replying to your letter of the 6th inst. which contained no sort of answer to mine of the 2d, we have fallen into a very frivolous altercation upon a topic which is quite foreign to the present purpose. Indeed the whole importance of it lies in a seeming contradiction in the statement of a fact; which is unpleasant, even upon the idlest occasion.

I mean to assert, that no previous condition to forego all pretensions to ulterior rank, under any circumstances, had been imposed upon me, or even submitted to me, in any shape whatsoever on my first coming into service, and with as much confidence as can be used in maintaining a negative, I repeat that assertion.

When I first became acquainted with his majesty's purpose to withhold from me further advancement, it is possible to recollect, but that it was early as the year 1793, I do not remember, and if [illegible] knew it, as you well know, in 1795, and possibly before. We were then engaged in war, therefore could not think of resigning my regiment, if under these circumstances I had been disposed to do so; but, in truth, my rank in the nation made military rank, in ordinary times, a matter of consequence, except to my own private feelings. This sentiment I conveyed to you in my letter of the second, saying expressly, that *mere idle, inactive* rank, was in no sort my object; but upon the prospect of an emergency, when the king was to take the field, and the spirit of every Briton was roused to exertion, the place which I occupy in the nation, made it indispensable to demand a post correspondent to that place, and to the public expectation. This sentiment, I have the happiness to be assured, in a letter on this occasion, *made a strong impression upon the mind, and commanded the respect and admiration* of one very high in government.

The only purpose of this letter, my dear brother, is to explain, since that is necessary, that my former ones meant not to give you the trouble of interceding as my advocate for mere rank in the army. Urging further my other more important claims upon government would be vainly addressed to any person who can really think that a former refusal of mere rank, under circumstances so widely different, or the most express waving of such pretensions, if that had been the case, furnishes the slightest colour for the answer I have received to the tenders I have now made of my services.

Your deponent, my dear brother, was meant, if I must repeat it, simply as a channel to convey that tender to government, and to obtain an open avowal of their refusal, &c. &c.

(Signed) G. P.

To his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Horse-Guards, Oct. 23.

Dear Brother,

I have received your letter this morning, and am very sorry to find that you think that I have misconceived the meaning of your first letter, the whole tenure of which, and the military promotion which gave rise to it, led me naturally to suppose your desire was, that I should apply to his Majesty, in my official capacity, to give you military rank to which may be attached the idea of subsequent command.

That I found myself under the necess-

fity of declining obedience to his Majesty's pointed orders, as I explained to you in my letter of the 6th instant: but from your letter of to-day, I am to understand that your object is not military rank, but that a post should be allotted to you, upon the present emergency, suitable to your situation in the state.

This I conceive to be purely a political consideration, and as such totally out of my department; and as I have most carefully avoided, at all times, and under all circumstances ever interfering in any political points, I must hope that you will not call upon me to deviate from the principles by which I have been invariably governed.

Believe me, my dear brother,

Your most affectionate brother,

(Signed) FREDERICK.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Carlton-House, Oct. 14.

My Dear Brother,

It cannot but be painful to me to be reduced to the necessity of further explanation on a subject which it was my earnest wish to have closed, and which was of so clear and distinct a nature, as in my humble judgment, to have precluded the possibility of either doubt or misunderstanding.

Surely there must some strange fatality obscure my language in statement, or leave me somewhat deficient in the powers of explanation, when it can lead your mind, my dear brother, to such a palpable misconstruction (for far be it from me to fancy it wilful) of my meaning, as to suppose for a moment, I had unconnected my object with *efficient military rank*, and transferred it entirely to the view of *political station*, when you venture to tell me, "my object is not military rank, but that a post should be allotted to me, upon the present emergency; suitable to my situation in the state." Upon what ground you can hazard such an assertion, or upon what principles you can draw such an inferance, I am utterly at a loss to determine. For I defy the most skilful logician, in torturing the English language to apply with fairness such a construction to any word or phrase of mine contained in any of the letters I have ever written on this, to me, most interesting subject.

I call upon you to re-peruse the correspondence. In my letter of the 2d inst. I told you *unequivocally* that I hope you knew me too well to imagine, that *idle inactive* rank was in my view; and *that* sentiment, I beg you carefully to observe, I have in no instance whatever for one single moment relinquished or departed from

of my heart to the delicacy and delicacies of your situation, nothing could have been more repugnant to my tho'ts, or to my dispositions than to have imposed upon you, my dear brother, either in your capacity as commander in chief, or in the near relationship which subsists between us, the task, much less the expectation, of causing you to risk any displeasure from his majesty, by disobeying in *any* degree *his* commands, although they were even to militate against myself. But, with the impulse of my feelings towards you, and quickly conceiving what friendship and affection may be capable of, I did not, I own, think it entirely impossible that you might, considering the importance which the object carries with it, have officially advanced my wishes, as a matter of propriety, to *military rank and subsequent command*, thro' his majesty's ministers, for that direct purpose; especially when the honor of my character and my future fame in life were so deeply involved in the consideration. For, I must here *emphatically* again repeat "that *idle inactive* rank was never in my view, and military rank, with its consequent command, was never *out* of it."

Feeling how useless, as well as ungracious, controversy is upon every occasion, and knowing how fairly it operates on human friendship, I must entreat that our correspondence on this subject shall cease here; for nothing can be more distressing to me, than to prolong a topic on which, it is now clear to me, my dear brother, that you and I can never agree, &c. &c.

(Signed) G. P.

His Royal Highness Duke of York.

Copy of a letter from the Right hon. Henry Addington, dated Richmond-Park, Oct. 23.

SIR,

In consequence of some intelligence which has reached me, I am impelled by a sense of duty to your Royal highness and to the public, to express an earnest and anxious hope that you may be induced to postpone your return to Brighton, until I shall have had an opportunity of further enquiries, and of stating the result of them to your Royal Highness.

I have the honor to be, with the utmost deference and respect, Sir,

Your royal highness's faithful,

And most humble servant,

(Signed) HENRY ADDINGTON.

The Prince of Wales.

ANSWER.

Carlton-House, Oct. 24.

SIR,

By your grounding your letter to me upon intelligence which had just reached you, I apprehend that you allude to information which leads you to expect some immediate attempt from the enemy. My wish to accommodate myself to any thing which you represent as material to the public service, would of course make me desirous to comply with your request; but if there be reason to imagine that invasion will take place directly, I am bound by the king's precise order, and by that honest zeal which is not allowed any fitter sphere for its action, to hasten instantly to my regiment. If I learn that my construction of the word intelligence be right, I must deem it necessary to repair to Brighton immediately, &c. &c.

(Signed) G. P.

Right hon. Henry Addington.

NEW SERIES OF Federal Misrepresentations.

No. VI.

We have often had occasion to notice and to hold up to reprobation, the misrepresentations of the opponents of the existing administration; but we have seldom been doomed to peruse a production more malignant and vulgar, or more replete with falsehood than the following extracted from the Boston Repertory.

We give it entire,

THE NEW ENGLAND MAN, No. I.

"Blow ye the Trumpet in Zion."

"The citizens of the states North of the Chesapeake have been so much occupied, with dissentions of the Federalists and the Democrats, that they have overlooked the aggrandizement of the Southern states and their accumulating power. Even the purchase of Louisiana at an immence price, for the sole purpose of adding to the Southern interest, seems to have excited little emotion among us. The curious, have been amused by the tales of "Salt Mountains" and "Salt Rivers," of "Mines of Platina" and Rocks of Silver." While the indolent regard but little the future, and less the burthens they may throw upon their posterity. Distracted by our internal dissentions, which we owe to the artifices of our enemies, we have pursued a shadow that mocks our resentment. It is not that the administration of Mr. Jefferson is really inclined to democracy.—No, sir, his supreme power in Louisiana; the withholding the treaty with Spain from the Senate for two years—His disappropriation of Congress—His appointment of officers without the consent of the Senate—His admitting foreigners into the national Councils—His flatteries to Buonaparte, all prove that Mr. Jefferson can scarcely be considered either in principle or conduct a *sincere* democrat. The import of this title forbids us to connect it with *his* character. But by his *pretensions* he has gained every object which Virginia and her Southern allies wished for. He has brought to co-operate with him, in the Northern States, all the enthusiasts of a good cause, and all the levelling, blood thirsty ruffians of a bad one. The herd of foreign renagadoes echo his success, and his triumphal car drawn by a million of inslaved negroes, drives over the necks of those who have not bent the knee to Baal.—And are WE to submit to the guidance and the tyranny of the South? Are the States from the Chesepeake to the river St. Croix, to be only the satellites of Virginia? The fact is, that our representative yield with feeble resistance to the current that carries them away; and as they recede from their desired port, they see in silent despair our native rights sink under the horrison. Where is the impressive eloquence of Dana and Tracy; even Mr. Griswold appears exhausted by his continued efforts. Dr. E. has his private resentments to gratify.—*Quis talio fando temperet a lacrymis?*—No.—There was not found one man in Congress, when that fatal alteration of the Constitution was conjured up, who had the spirit to bring forward an amendment by which the aristocratical influence of the Southern states should be checked—by which their millions of Negro slaves should cease to be represented in Congress. Is there any thing more scandalous in the abuse of the British Constitution, than this mockery of representation? Are the rotten boroughs of England more infamous than our negro boroughs? Why should *their* slaves be represented if denied the right of suffrage, in preference to *our* horses and oxen? There is this principle adopted in all republics. The representatives are always taken from the people represented. Let us then have at least, their members in black—real Negroes. Will Mr. Jefferson who has certainly no scruples, when he wishes to debauch the wife a friend, or defraud his creditors, or recompense a flattery, or get rid of an enemy, will he make any delicate objections? or are we to believe the account of the French traveller in the Southern states, who mentions that though a Planter would have no objection to sleep with a slave, he would disdain to see her sitting at the same table.

"The time will come when a foreign enemy will menace this country. Perhaps the day is not far off; for the people are rich enough, and the government pusillanimous enough to invite an invader. How shall we then be protected? By the Southern states? Take away those whites who must remain to watch over the slaves, and how many will there be, to act against the enemy?—Officers enough.—Yes, the South is the seat of our privileged orders. But soldiers?—As before, in the yeomanry of the Northern States. Who fought the battles of independence? Who freed Virginia and the Carolinas from the British troops when aided by their slaves? It was the men of the North—the now destined vassals of the South. But I will not despair. The purchase of Louisiana at the expence of 15 millions of dollars for the augmentation of the Southern interest, must finally convince the states North of the Chesapeake, that they must unite in the common Northern interest. The mock administration of Mr. Jefferson and his friends of the South, will then crumble away faster than the mouldering monuments of the capitol. Let therefore the disinterested among our Federal and Democratic Republicans, lay aside their fatal dissentions, which have served no purpose but the purpose of their enemies. We shall then be able to fix a just BALANCE of POWER in the United States, and no longer realize the fable of the Serpent. whose head is directed by his tail."

With respect to the greater part of this performance it carries with it its own antidote; and he must be cursed with the credulity of an idiot that credits its assertions.—But it has a *squinting* to an event which, in the least to countenance, is treason, and which every friend of his country, whatever may be his speculative opinions, ought to frown on. It dares not to *avow* that its object is a separation of these states, a dissolution of the union, but the whole of its contents are calculated to lead the mind of the reader to this result. If federalism desires to lose the little support it has left, the propagation of such opinions is the readiest road to it. For, we boldly assert, that there is not an honest and intelligent man in the union, who would not shudder at the prospect of a dissolution of the union. By *honest*, we wish to be understood to exclude those whose ambition prompts them to measures subversive of the public welfare for the pupose of gratifying their own views.

Facts are daring asserted, which are in every respect false. It is asserted [illegible] *power in Louisiana*, whereas an act of Congress has recently passed extending to the people of the country most of our civil rights, thereby paving the way to their full enjoyment of liberty, and Congress have the power of annulling any act passed by the governor and council.

"*He is charged with withholding the Spanish treaty from the Senate for two years.*"

This is absolutely false. The treaty was submitted to the Senate without delay; and the delay its ratification did receive arose entirely from the federal members of that body. *The federal members voted against it*, and but for the republicans it would have been lost, and the interests of our merchants have thus been sacrificed on the altars of party hostility.

"*His disposal of the public money without any appropriation by Congress.*"

During an administration of more than three years there is not been expended a dollar without appropriation by law being previously made.

"*His appointment of officers without the consent of the Senate*"

When, when, and whom has he so appointed? He has invariably consulted the Senate when in session; and in their recess he has the disputed right of appointment until they meet.

But Virginia, seems is the prime orb; New England is eclipsed—and this is the rub—"Shall WE submit to the guidance of the South?" Who are WE? The question is answered by the writer a few lines beneath—It is Dana, and Tracy, and Griswold. Yes, WE shall submit. And why? Because the people of America have so willed it by depriving US of power, which, however mighty our eloquence, we knew not how to use it for the public good. And why does the South rule the north? Because the south is united, and the north is divided. In the north two states are federal, and two are likewise republican. The federal majority in these two states does not amount above *six or seven thousand*; while the republican majority in the other states amounts to at least *two or three hundred thousand*.——Is it then so extraordinary that in a republican government men should yield to three hundred for lot it be remembered that the republicans of the north are as warmly attached to the measures of the present administration as those of the south.

We disdain to descend to any notice of the vulgar and pitiful calumnies so impotently levelled against the private character of Mr. Jefferson. Amidst the collisions of party malice that character has hitherto stood like an adamant; and we venture to predict that the lot of his traducers will be that infamy which they unblushingly attempt to fix upon them.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act, entituled an act relative to the election of President and Vice-President of the United States, and declaring the officer who shall act as President, in case of vacancies in the offices of President and Vice-President.

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

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

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

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

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the senate, pro-tempore.

March 26, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation for carrying into effect the convention concluded between the United States and the king of Spain, on the eleventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and two.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of defraying the expence which may arise in carrying into effect the convention, concluded between the United States and the king of Spain, on the eleventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and two, the following sums, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same hereby are appropriated, that is to say;

For the salaries of the commissioners including half the compensation of the fifth commissioner, half the expences of the board and the contingent expences of the commissioners of the United States, twelve thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars: *Provided*, that the compensation to be allowed to any of the commissioners, who may be appointed in pursuance of the said convention, shall not exceed the rate of four thousand four hundred and forty four dollars per annum.

For the salary of an agent, whom the President of the United States is hereby authorised to appoint, for the purpose of supporting the claims of citizens of the United States, before the board of commissioners, and to whom a compensation, not exceeding the rate of three thousand dollars per annum, may be allowed [illegible] thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, [illegible] the President of the United States, and he hereby is authorised, to make the appointment of the said commissioners and agent, during the recess of the Senate, and to grant to the persons thus appointed, commissions which shall remain in force until the end of the next session of Congress and no longer.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after the day when the exchange of ratifications of the said convention shall be made.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 16, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To revive and continue in force, an act, intitled "an act for the relief of the refugees from the British Provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia."

BE IT ENACTED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act intituled "An act for the relief of the refugees from the British Provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia," approved on the seventh of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, shall be, and the same is hereby revived and continued in force for the term of two years from the passage of this act, and no longer.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 16, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, therein mentioned.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress is hereby given and declared to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, entituled "An act for improving the navigation of James river," which act was passed on the twenty-third day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and four.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 16, 1804.

APPROVED

TH: JEFFERSON.

STAR,
OR,
E'n. Shore General Advertiser.

EASTON, Tuesday Morning
May 15, 1804.

REPUBLICAN JUBILEE.

On Saturday last, the 12th instant—The peaceable acquisition of Louisiana, by the United States, was celebrated in this town—the morning was ushered in by the firing of cannon which was continued every hour till sun-set—the American flag displayed from the steeple of the Court-House; in the long room of which the table for dinner was set at 12 o'clock; and at two the company sat down to an elegant dinner, prepared by Mr. *Solomon Lowe*, which for variety, profusion, and superior quality for the season, surpassed the expectations of all who beheld it—*Edward Lloyd*, esq. was chosen President for the day, and *John Nabb*, esq. vice-president; but from the length of the table (nearly eighty feet) it was necessary that two assistant Presidents should preside near the middle of the table, when *Samuel Stevens*, jun. and *Thomas Perrin Smith*, were appointed. After the cloth was removed, the following Toasts were drank, accompanied by the discharge of Cannon to each Toast, and appropriate Songs:

1. *The Day we Celebrate*—Respected by the true Friends of Liberty and supporters of the Present Administration.

2. *Louisiana*—May the Principles of Liberty and Justice even characterise our new born Brothers.

3. *The People throughout the Union*—May the smiles of Peace and Plenty long attend them for their late exertions in the cause of Liberty.—3 cheers.

4. *Thomas Jefferson*—Loved by the People—admired by the World; and calumninated only by those who scoff at Liberty.——6 cheers, two guns, and two glasses of wine.

5. *To the Memory of George Washington*—The Hero of Liberty, and an ornament of the age—whose deeds will ever remain dear in the hearts of his countrymen.—6 cheers, two guns, and two glasses of wine.

6. *The Governor of the State of Maryland*—Aided by an upright Council—may he ever respect the wishes of the People; and by his uniform conduct set an example to his successor.—3 cheers.

7. *The Heads of Departments*—May they keep *fire* from their *records*; and observe correctness in their *returns*.—3 cheers.

8. *The Republicans throughout the Union*—May the increasing union of sentiment between the Eastern and Southern States, continue until British Federlists bark no more—3 cheers.

9. The *Agriculture*, *Commerce* and *Manufactures* of the United States.

10. *The Departed Heroes of '76*—May their Sons ever defend the Liberty that was obtained by the blood of their Fathers.

11. *Joseph Hopper Nicholson*, our Representative in Congress—esteemed by his constituents, and respected in our Councils.—3 cheers.

12. *Governor Claiborne*—The Statesman, and Friend of Liberty.

13. *General Wilkinson*—The Soldier and Gentleman.

14. *John Langdon*, Governor elect of New-Hampshire, whose long and faithful services will ever be remembered by true Republicans.

15. *Our next President* THOMAS JEFFERSON—May his virtues alone defend him from *Burr's*—3 cheers.

16. May the election in New-York be a warning to *trimming* Republicans—3 cheers.

17. *The American Fair.*—May disinterested love ever characterize them; and may their smiles even cheer the exertions of the virtuous Patriot.

At six o'clock the Company retired from the table, and formed a line with the President's at their head, and marched two and two through the principal streets of the town, with music; when they returned to the Court-House green, gave three cheers, and dismissed. It is with pleasure that we can say, among so large a concourse of men, and the great number of toasts drank, amid a profusion of liquors, that we never saw so few intoxicated; and more decorum observed on any occasion of the kind, than was on that day.

Washington, May 7.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Preble to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Malta Harbour, January 17th, 1804.

"The coast of Tripoli is extremely dangerous at this season of the year, but I could not avoid paying it a visit, and on the morning of the 23d ult. I captured a vessel in the sight of Tripoli which left that port in the night bound to Bengaza—She was under Turkish colours and navigated by Turks and Greeks, but had on board two Tripoline officers of distinction, a son of one of the officers, a number of Tripoline soldiers, and forty two black men and women slaves belonging to the Bashaw and his subjects, and a small sum of about one thousand dollars in money, Tripoline property.

"My object in coming over here, was to attend to the translation of the papers, to look out for some good boats for light cruisers and to forward some necessary supplies to our unfortunate countrymen.

"If I find on the translation of the papers, that the vessel is Turkish property I shall release her together with all the people which the captain claims, viz. an officer of the Captain Pacha, three Turks and seven Greeks; the remainer amounting to about 60 Tripolines and slaves belonging to the Bashaw and his subjects, I shall keep as prisoners. I have written to the Bashaw proposed an exchange, and hope this capture will enable me to release some of our countrymen, or at any rate, it will afford us considerable advantage in any negociation for a ransom or peace.

"I have this day had indirect proposals from the Bashaw for a peace—He is willing to restore the frigate Philadelphia for a schooner, and he will give up our officers and men for 500 dollars each.—I believe that on these terms he would make peace, but he demands an annual stipend for keeping it, such as the Swedes or Danes pay him, amounting to

dollars per annum, payable in

. This we ought never to accede to, as it would stimulate the avarice of the other Barbary powers, and probably induce them to declare war against us."

Extract of a letter from Commodore Preble to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Malta, Jan. 20, 1804.

"I have received further proposals (indirectly) from the Bashaw—he appears to be willing to give me as many of our officers and men as I have Tripolitans in exchange—for the remainder I suspect he is willing to take 400 dollars for each and make peace without any consideration or annual tribute, and give us a frigate for a schooner. These terms perhaps may be thought favorable by the United States. I shall send a vessel to Col. Lear to consult him, and in the mean time take the necessary steps for lessening the Bashaw's expectations."

Prisoners in Tripoli.

Letters have been received at Philadelphia, which state, that the emperor of Russia has, by his ambassador at Constantinople, endeavoured to engage the Turkish government to assist in obtaining the release of the officers and crew of the Philadelphia.

A letter from Paris says, that the first consul, at the request of our ambassador, has sent a messenger to Tripoli, to engage the Bashaw to liberate the American prisoners.—Our minister, it adds, has obtained from the king of Spain, at the instance of Buonaparte, an unqualified Warranttee of Louisiana to the United States.

Captain Hollowell, arrived at Boston from Alicant, states that capt. Bainbridge had been released through the interference of the French consul at Algiers.

The prompt interposition of the First Consul and Emperor of Russia to aid the liberation of our captive citizens at Tripoli is an evidence of the friendly relations subsisting between those governments and our own that will be only fully appreciated by those who from reflection or experience are acquainted with the difficulty of remaining on good terms with those who from rival interests, imaginary or real, are generally at variance with each other. In the accuracy of this statement we have every reason to confide from the concurring representation of letters received from abroad, as well as from other sources of information.—It is the undoubted interest of the United States to be just in her dealings with all nations; and from many recent indications we have reason to felicitate ourselves on the groing conviction entertained by the powers of Europe that it is likewise their interest to be just to us. It must be a source of peculiar gratification to the friends of our republican institutions to find the most sanguine predictions ever made in the closet fully realised—The peace and prosperity of a nation never stood on a firmer basis than they do at present in the United States. This is undoubtedly in the highest degree owing to the virtues and intelligence of our citizens; but next to them we are indebted to our rulers for the faithful discharge of their duty. The whole aspect of our foreign relations demonstrates the falsehood of the dogma that republics are deficient in energy in their intercourse with foreign powers. We have often said, and we profit of this occasion to repeat it—a republican government, in the upright discharge of duties delegated by a wise constitution, is the most energetic of all governments.

Nat. Intel.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the U. S. frigate Philadelphia, dated in prison, Tripoli, 6th Dec. 1803.

"I wrote you on the 28th ult. since which most of us have received a supply of clothing from the officers of the U. S. schooner Vixen cruising in the Mediterranean, which came *aprepos*, as we were obliged to remain a day or two without covering until the only shirts we were in possession of were washed and dried. I have reason to be extremely grateful for the politeness of Mr. John Lyon, of the Vixen, who has been so kind as to forward me some linen and a blanket from Malta, which have enabled me to feel more comfortable than before. At a time when every thing I had in the world was so foul as to be loathsome, and without any change of raiment, how great was my surprise and pleasure to receive his packet; I shall never forget his kindness. In Mr. Nelson, the Danish consul, we have also a firm friend and supporter; since the commencement he has left no means untried to alleviate our situation. He has been of all others the most zealous in our behalf, and has not only supplied us with blankets to shelter us from the cold, which at this season is very sharp and uncomfortable, but with books to pass away our time more agreeably. His disinterested kindness and politeness ought never to be forgotten by Americans.

Last week we were unexpectedly visited by one of the Bashaw's officers who in broken English delivered the following laconic message—"*To night nothing—to-morrow to the castle—good night,*" which was constructed thus—that we should remain undisturbed for that night, but that in the morning we should be conducted to the castle. No sooner had the sun gilded our prison windows, than springing from our flinty couches, we packed up our wardrobe, which required but little time to do, as the clothes we wear constituted the greater part of it, and anxiously expected our guard—our prison door soon unfolded, and we were conducted amidst crouds of gaping people whom curiosity or the hope of plunder had collected, to the most dreary place imaginable—it was a large and gloomy apartment—the walls were entirely black and dripping with unwholesome damps, and the vaulted ceiling hung with cobwebs—the ground broken and uneven afforded shelter to the innumerable vermin that infested this place—the prospect black and dreary, Stygian darkness reigned around, and the only light which was admitted, was from a small grated window in the roof; which feebly glimmering served to make the darkness visible. As my eye glanced over it reminded me of such as I have read of in old romances. This place more fit to be the abode of demon, than of mortals, was the habitation of our brave crew, this likewise was to be our prison.

"We remained here until dusk in a most comfortless condition when by the Bashaw's orders we were re-conducted to our ancient prison, a palace compared to that in which we had passed the day, I never felt so much pleasure in my life at reaching an old home. We are yet quartered here."

New-York, May 8.

Capt. Miller, of the brig Margaret, from Halifax, informs us that just before his departure, a British government schooner had arrived at Sidney in 19 days from Guernsey, with the important intelligence that another revolution in France had restored Louis XVIII. to the throne of his ancestors! By what similar means Buonaparte was superceded, we have not been able to learn Capt. M. says, the printer at Halifax (Mr. Gale) was preparing an extra sheet, containing the particulars of the event, for publication; and that he could have obtained a copy by waiting about an hour longer, which the tide would not permit him to do.

The king of England was living, and in a state of convalescence.

The schooner Citizen, arrived yesterday from Gibraltar, brings intelligence, that lord Nelson had cautioned British vessels against proceeding up the Mediterranean, as he was about to bombard Algiers. Mr. Pinckney, American ambassador at Madrid, had given official information that the term of quarantine at Cadiz was reduced to 15 days. Capt. Bainbridge and officers were liberated throught the interference of Mr. Ganivo, United States consul.

A New-York print states that the brig Two Brothers in 24 days from St. Jago de Cuba spoke on the 1st instant, the ship, Captain Howard; 35 days from London, for Charleston, who assured him that the king of England was dead.

Late accounts from New-Orleans state that but little progress was making in filling up the shares for the Louisiana Bank, only 1500 having been subscribed for. It was apprehended the establishment would not succeed.

John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts, George W. Campbell of Tennessee and George Young of the District of Columbia, Zebulon Hollingsworth of Maryland, Thomas R. Roats of Virginia, Rufus Easton of New York state, and Richard Raynal Keene of Maryland, were duly admitted and sworn as Attorneys and Counsellors in the Supreme Court of the United States at the last term.

NEW-YORK ELECTION.

Mr. *Lewis*, the republican candidate, has the following majorities in those Counties viz. Richmond 3; Queens 236; Orange 691; West Chester 450; Kings 26; Rockland 441; Rensselaer 265; Ulster 450; Saratoga 800; Washington, Clinton and Essex 1200; Montgomery 807; Schoharie 380; Herkimer 400; Greene 75; Suffolk 1189.——Total 7,413.

Mr. *Burr*, the federal candidate, has the following majorities, in these Counties, viz. New York 100; Columbia 128; Albany 380; Dutchess 52.——Total 660.

Mr. Lewis's majorities	7,413
Mr. Burr's majorities	660
Republican majority	6,753

At the election for Senators last year, the above counties gave a republican majority of 5,753

Gain this year	794

Seventeen representatives to Congress have been elected; of whom *fifteen* are *republican*, and *two federal*: In the *present* delegation there are *twelve republican* and *five federal*.

The United States at peace with the whole civilised world.

Twenty two years have elapsed since the close of our revolutionary contest.—During this period we have had serious differences with France, England and Spain, and other unusual sources of embarrassment. We were considerably in debt to the government of France; and we were deeply indebted to the subjects of England. We had our boundaries to settle with England and Spain. Some of our citizens had strong attachments to France, and others to England. The French revolution, with the war it gave rise to, shook Europe to her centre, and drove from their strongest holds of neutrality all the powers of Europe, without an exception, whose interest dictated peace. Amidst this universal convulsion of the civilised world we have preserved peace, we have passed off our debts, we have multiplied our resources, improved the face of our country, doubled our population, extended our commerce beyond all precedent; and have in addition to all this, not only preserved but improved our liberty.

Whence these mighty and astonishing effects? Can they arise from climate? Even Montesquieu, with the full force of his prediliction to a favorite theory, could not, were he alive, find any reason for its application here. Does it arise from our superior wisdom? We have to regret that in all the departments of science other than political we are inferior to several European nations. Can it flow from peculiar virtues? Unfortunately we are not exempt from the vices of other communities. No.—It is not to be traced to any extraordinary physical or moral properties of our citizens; but to the nature of their government; to their republican institutions; to the responsibility of their rulers to them; to the patriotism which a free people cherishes; and to the progressive diffusion of knowledge which it spreads among the people.

Philosophy has repeated the declaration that war is the greatest scourge of humanity; and that it is the interest of every people to remain at peace. That this is their interest no one doubts. But how has this interest been protected by the *vice-gerents* of Deity, as kings are impiously called? their pride, ambition and folly have set at naught the happiness of the nations they ruled, and heedlessly driven them to arms in support of every frivolous pretention, however unfounded. During the period of peace with which we have been blessed, England has been engaged in war twelve years; France as many; Spain about eight years; every other European power has been engaged in one or more wars, and one sovereign state has been totally extinguished.

Ought we not then, fellow citizens, to exult in our destiny, which scatters roses under our feet and points us to true glory, while the nations of the old world are involved in scenes of desolation and havoc? Ought we not to cherish a warm devotion to the principles and institutions of liberty? Ought we not to feel grateful to the founders of our republic; to those illustrious men, who had the wisdom to perceive the superiority of the simple forms of a republic to the pageantry of royalty, and who had the heroism to risk their lives in its defence.

Nat. Intel.

Return under the Income Act.

I, A. B. do declare,
I have but little money to spare.
I have
1 Little House,
1 Little Maid,
2 Little Boys,
2 Little Trade,
1 Little Land,
2 Little Money at command.
Rather 2 Little is my little all,
To supply with comfort, my little squall,
And 2 little to pay taxes at all.
By this you see,
I have children 3,
Depend on me.
A. B. [*Lon. paper.*

Died—On Friday last, Mr. *Thomas Goldsborough*, of this county, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with christian fortitude.

Died—On Saturday last, in this county, Miss *Maria Chamberlain*, daughter of Samuel Chamberlain.

☞ NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Democratic Republicans will be held at the Court-House THIS DAY, *for the purpose of electing four persons, to meet the Committees from Caroline, and the Upper District of Dorchester, for the purpose of fixing on a proper person to serve as Elector, for President and Vice-President of the United States, from said District.*

Tuesday Morning, May 15, 1804.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

RESOLUTION to instruct the joint committee of Enrolled Bills to wait on the President of the United States, respecting a variance between an engrossed and an enrolled bill.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the joint committee for enrolled bills be instructed to wait on the President of the United States, and lay before him the engrossed bill intituled "an act for the relief of the captors of the Moorish armed ships Meshouda and Mirboha," with the several amendments thereto, as the same was finally passed by both Houses of Congress; and to state the variance between the said engrossed bill and the enrolment thereof, as approved by the President, and to request that he will cause the said enrolled bill to be returned to this House, in which it originated, for the purpose of rendeirng the said bill conformable with the engrossed bill and the amendments thereto, as passed by the two Houses of Congress.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the Senate, pro tem pore.

AN ACT

In addition to an act intituled, "An act to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on that subject."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any alien being a free white person, who was residing within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States, at any time between the eighteenth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, and who has continued to reside within the same, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, without a compliance with the first condition specified in the first section of the act, entituled, "An act to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on that subject"

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That when any alien who shall have complied with the first condition, specified in the first section of the said original act, and who shall have pursued the directions prescribed in the second section of the said act, may die before he is actually naturalized, the widow and the children of such alien, shall be considered as citizens of the United States, and shall be entitled to all rights & privileges as such, upon taking the oaths prescribed by law.

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

March 26, 1804.

APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

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.

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 Aikers'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. tf

Apollo's Fount.

From the Boston Democrat.

THE VETERAN OF '76.

Date obalum BELISARIO!

(Give a penny to Belsarius)

[BELISARIUS was a famous Roman general, who spent the viger of his days, in fighting the battles of his country, in which he was so successful, that he was idolized for his prowess and his virtue, by the Roman state, and the Roman people. But fortune, it appears, is even capricious to the brave, towards whom she has always been represented as most favourable; for, in the evening of his days, this intrepid man was reduced to indigence, by the ingratitude of those Romans, whose importance and liberties he had upheld!—Then blind and full of misery, he wandered about the commonwealth, like many of the veterans of '76, begging relief from those patricians, who would have hurled him to perdition, for services, which his country should never have forgotten, and which formed his eventual recommendation to Heaven.]

[*We leave the tune to be adopted by some Musical Patriot.*]

When the tyrants of Britain, with fury oppressed us;
And the States shook with terror, our foes so distressed us;
We girded our swords on, while *Washington* bless'd us,
And for this I have curses and rags for my ration;
Date obalum Belisario.
Ah! give a cent to a soldier of the nation.

I drove the fierce legions from *Lexington* village,
With arms, forg'd with zeal, from the plough-shares for tillage,
Gave our Country to hope—Sav'd your houses from pillage,
And for this, &c.

At fam'd *Bunker's Hill* our best patriot's assembled,
And thunder'd our vengence 'till tyranny trembled,
Then honor gave law, and none honor dissembled;
And for this, &c.

At *Monmouth*, by day break, we all got in motion,
And spik'd up their cannon, and spoil'd their devotion;
While the rivers, all blood stain'd ran scar'd to the ocean,
And for this, &c.

At *Saratoga*, we *Burgoyne* confounded,
Where even the Savage, look'd pale and astounded,
But we play'd *Yankee doodle* and had them surrounded;
And for this, &c.

At *York-Town*, when France came, our rights to restore us,
We made stout *Cornwallis*, for quarter implore us,
While *Tarlton* and he laid their swords down before us,
And for this, &c.

I lost my right eye in defending your glory;
I lost my firm leg, in destroying a Tory;
Then the air sung my praises, but that's an old story,
And for this, &c.

Yonder *Federal Lord*, who looks down so disdainful,
Got his wealth, like a knave, from our *tickets* so gainful;
But oblivion step in for that thought is too painful:
And for this, &c.

Are we born to *do good*, and *that good* to be *hated?*
Are we innately slaves, or with *Liberty* fated?
Why are heroes in trouble, by insolence hated?
And for this, &c.

What is man?—what are rights, but a thing and a dream Sir?
What is joy, but a flash, o'er the mind, like a gleam Sir?
Who'd believe what I *was*, who could see what I *seem* Sir?
And for this, &c.

With a heart that ingratitude's cleft to the core Sir?
With a spirit, that once you were proud to adore Sir?
I must wander an outcast, from door unto door Sir,
And for this, &c.

Oh my God! by whom all mortal woe is assuaged;
Who shelter'd the lamb when feel cruelty raged;
Keep the pitiless storm from a head that's so aged;
For here I have curses and rags for my ration;
Date obalum Belisario.
Ah give a cent to a soldier of the nation!

BLANKS
FOR SALE,
AT THE STAR OFFICE.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to the public, and particularly to his customers, and informs them that he has just received from Baltimore a few New Watches, Chains, Seals and Keys of every description—together with a general assortment of Materials in his line, which will enable him to transact the commands of such as may please to employ him, in the best manner, on the shortest notice.

Clocks made and repaired by the month or year as usual.

JAMES TROTH.

Easton, May 8, 1804. 3

MARE STOLEN.

ON Sunday night the 29th ult. was stolen from the Subscriber, a small Brown MARE, in very good order, with three white feet, her mane hogged, and cropped tail, about six years old, trots and gallops, and is spirited—she is handsome made, and well broke. Two Dollars reward will be paid with reasonable expences for the Mare; and Ten Dollars for the Thief and Mare by

NATHAN TOWNSEND.

Easton, May 8, 1804. 3

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY on Friday night last from on board my sloop while laying in the port of Oxford, Two Negro Women, one of them was formerly the property of Miss M. Goldsborough named SINA, the other is a very Black Negro, and has a scar on her cheek occasioned by a burn; any person taking up the said Negroes and securing them in any goal so that the owner may get them again, shall receive the above reward with reasonable charges paid by

JOSEPH E. SULIVEN.

May 8, 1804. 3

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the Subscriber living in Caroline-county, (Maryl. on Saturday night the 28th of April last, a *Negro Man* named PETER, about 5 feet 4 inches high, a well made fellow, very bow legged, the property of Mrs. Mary Wilson of Queen's-county—Had on dark kersey jacket and breeches, a roram hat half worn, and a number of other clothes unknown—If taken up and brought home the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid if out of the county; and if taken up in the county, Ten Dollars and all reasonable charges paid by

PHILEMON PLUMMER.

Caroline-county, May 3, 1804. 3q

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE
EASTON BOOK-STORE,

BIBLES, Prayer-Books, Testaments, Psalters—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.

PROPOSALS,

BY *THOMAS HERTY,*

Of the City of Washington, Conveyancer, for publishing by subscription The second Volume of his

DIGEST OF THE

Laws of Maryland.

IT will contain all the public acts of assembly passed since the publication of the first volume to the present time, which have not been repealed—that is, the acts of the sessions of 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802 and 1803. It will be printed of the same size, in the same order of arrangement and have reference to such parts of the first volume as are repealed, expired or which may otherwise undergo alterations, with a neat Index: subjoined to which, will be given by way of Appendix, a variety of precedents adapted to the law, for the use of justices of the peace, &c. &c.

CONDITIONS.

1. It will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is procured to defray the expences of the work, and finished immediately thereafter as soon as a strict attention to neatness and accuracy will admit.

2. Price to subscribers 2 Dollars stitched, to be paid for on delivery; to non-subscribers the price will be enhanced.

3. Those procuring 9 subscribers, and accountable for the money, will be entitled to an additional copy.

Subscriptions received by the Editor at his office near the Treasury Department, by the Booksellers in Maryland, and by those in whose hands subscription papers are left.

☞ Printers of Newspapers in Maryland giving the above due publicity will be entitled to a copy.

N. B. He has in forwardness and will issue proposals as soon as ready for

A System of Conveyancing

calculated for each state in the union; to the precedents of each species, will be prefixed observations on their nature and use, the law on the subject of alienation by deed of each particular state, shall be exhibited, and how such deed shall be authenticated when executed as well by residents as by non-residents, or, as well in the state as out of the state; together with interesting particulars.

May 8, 1804.

NOTICE.

To facilitate to claimants under the 7th article of the treaty with Great Britain the receipt of their monies in instances in which they have not constituted the public agent in London, their special attorney, it has been thought proper to draw to the United States all such monies of the above description as may not be drawn from him by the individuals themselves prior to the 1st of Sept. next. The agent is accordingly instructed to cease paying them after that date, but after the 1st of Nov. next, they will be again payable at the city of Washington, to those who have right, or to their attorneys duly authorised.

Department of State, April 28th. 1804 }

☞ *The printers of the laws of the United States are requested to insert the above in their respective Gazettes four times.*

BULL FROGS.

THE highest price will be given for well grown fresh BULL FROGS. Apply at Mr. Prince's Bar-room.

Easton, May 8, 1804. 3

Union Bank of Maryland,

25th APRIL, 1804.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

THE transfer books will open on the 26th instant, and will close on the 25th day of May next, and remain closed until further notice.

The execution of letters of attorney for transferring stock in the Union Bank of Maryland, must be either proved by a witness or acknowledged by the parties thereto, before a judge, justice of the peace, mayor, or notary public, and in all cases where the proof or acknowledgment is made before a notary public or mayor, the same must be certified under seal of office.

R. HIGINBOTHAM, Cashier.

☞ The different editors in this city and throughout the state, who published the articles of association of the Union Bank of Maryland, are requested to insert the above advertisement till the 20th of May, and to forward their respective accounts immediately to the cashier of said bank, stating to whom payment shall be made.

May 1, 1804. dt20M

Shrewsbury Church Lottery.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN Act for raising by Lottery a sum not exceeding *Four Thousand Dollars*, to be paid to the Vestrymen of Shrewsbury Parish, and by them applied to the repairing of the Church, completing the Wall, and discharging the Debts of said Church.

SCHEME.

			Dollars.
1	Prize of	. . .	3000
1	do.	of 2000 to be paid to the possessor of the last drawn ticket.	2000
1	do.	. . .	1000
1	do.	. . .	800
1	do.	. . .	600
2	do.	of 500 .	1000
4	do.	. 200 .	800
10	do.	. 100 .	1000
12	do.	. 50 .	600
20	do.	. 40 .	800
40	do.	. 30 .	1200
25	do.	. 20 .	500
2882	do.	. 6 .	17.292
3000	Tickets at 10 dollars.		30.592

No Blanks.

Five Dollars only per each ticket will be demanded at time of sale. Provided a sufficient number of tickets are sold, the drawing will commence on the second Tuesday in May next.

All prizes shall be payable 30 days after the drawing is finished, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. If not demanded in twelve months, will be considered as relinguished for the benefit of the Church.

The subscribers have given bond to the State for the due execution of the trust and payment of the prizes.

James Blackiston,
William Briscoe,
Edward Wright,
James Salisbury,
Oliver Smith,
Jacob Freeman,
George Yates.
} Commissioners.

Tickets to be had in Baltimore of *Benj. & John Comegys, S. & L. Withered*, and *James Corrie.*

In Philadelphia by *John Lorain, sen. John Lorain, jun.* and *Robert Hodgson.*

In Wilmington by the rev. *Wm Pryce.*

In Middletown by *Robert Maxwell.*

In Elkton by *Samuel Briscoe.*

In Georgetown Cross Roads by *John Ireland*, and Dr. *Edward Scott.*

In Dover by *William Wilmer.*

At Duck Creek by *George Kennard.*

In Chestertown by *Edward Anderson*, and *Isaac Cannell, jun.*

In Head of Chester by *William Gilbert, Groom Osborn*, and *Edward Eubanks.*

In Centreville by *James Wilmer.*

In Easton by *John Kennard, jun.*

In Salisbury by Rev. *William Stone.*

In Snowhill by *J. H. Handy*, and of each of the Commissioners.

April 17, 1804.

To be rented, for the present Year,

TWO two-story houses on Washington-street, in the most central part of Easton, and good stands for Mercantile Business. One of the buildings has been used as a Store for several years—with good Kitchens and Stables, Gardens, &c.—Also a small house on the same Street, and one valuable lot adjoining Thomas Prince's, for lease or sale; and several lots on Dover-street.—For particulars, apply to

SAMUEL BALDWIN, OR
WILLIAM MELUY.

Easton, Feb. 7, 1804. 3q

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 pantalets 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 *Phill*, 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 expences paid by

CHARLES GIBSON.

April 10, 1804. 3

100 Dollars Reward.

Broke Jail on Saturday evening last, 31st ult. the three following NEGROES, committed on the 12th of March, for trial at May Term, for FELONY, viz.

DICK, who calls himself Dick Wilson, the property of William Thomas, esq. a black, active, young fellow, 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, his upper lip scar'd, occasioned by a fall on some bricks, also a scar on one of the fingers of his left hand by the cut of a sickle—he is well made. He has been accustomed to plantatian work, and attending brick-layers, also a tolerable good shoe-maker—had on a kersey over-jacket and pantaloons, dyed of an olive colour—but as he is very artful it is probable he will change his clothing and name.

CLEMENT, who calls himself Clement Roberts, the property of Dr. John Coats, of a yellow complexion, about 5 feet, 6 or 8 inches high, about 21 or 22 years of age, has a squint or cast in one of his eyes—slender built, and a smart fellow—his dress was a blue cloth jacket and trowsers—it is also probable he may change his name and clothing, as he is equally artful with Dick.

PERRY about 21 years of age, about 5 feet, 11 inches high, stout and well made, his complexion between Dick and Clement. Perry is the property of Miss M. Price, under the direction of Mr. Larimore, of Queen Ann's county—He had on a blue and white kersey jacket and trowsers, with no particular mark, further than his being equally artfull with his two comrades Dick and Clement.

Thirty dollars will be paid to any person for apprehending the above negroes and securing them, if taken in the county.—Sixty dollars if taken out of the county; and the above reward, if taken out of the state; or in proportion for either of them, if delivered to the subscriber in Easton, with reasonable expences.

The above Negroes were committed to jail on the 12th of March last, for breaking open Mr. Lambert W. Spencer's store, in Easton.

PHILEMON WILLIS, Sheriff of Talbot County.

Easton, April 3, 1804. tf

One Hundred Dollars

ARE offered in addition to a proportion of the above, for the apprehending and securing my negro man, or slave, called Clem, or Clement Roberts; Provided, he shall not be convicted of the felony for which he was committed to the goal of Easton, and all reasonable expences paid by

JOHN COATS.

Easton, (Talbot County, Maryland,) April 3, 1804. } tf

For Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell the property he now occupies—containing aboot 275 acres—40 of which is woodland, situated in an agreeable neighborhood, 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 orchard, &c There will be sown 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 purchaser. Any person desirous to treat for the same, may know the terms by applying to

HENRY RINGGOLD.

Kent County, March 10, 1804.

☞ *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.*

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers proprietors of Waggons in the town of Easton, taking into consideration the advanced price of Provender, &c. are compelled in duty to ourselves, to raise the price of Waggonage. Notice is hereby given, that in conformity thereto, that from and after the present date, all hauling done by either of us, will be charged at the rate of Five Dollars per Diem.

ROBERT BRUFF,
SOLOMON LOWE,
JOHN STEVENS, jun.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
NICHOLAS VALIANT,
JAMES EARLE, jun.

Easton, May 1, 1804. 3

WANTED TO HIRE,

A NEGRO MAN,

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

April 10.

CLOVER HAY,

FOR SALE BY
SAMUEL STEVENS, jun.

Dividing-Creek, May 1, 1804. 3

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the gaol of Frederick county, as a runaway, on the 28th of February last, a Negro Man, who calls himself JOHN RUSHER. He is about 28 or 30 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a stout, well made fellow. His cloathing are a grey coat, a striped waistcoat, and corduroy trousers. If his owner does not release him, he will be sold for his gaol fees according to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, *Sheriff of Frederick County.*

May 1, 1804. 4w

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 Centreville, on Unicorn branch: which branch emties 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 Merchan. 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 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 subscriber in Bridge-Town, Kent county.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

January 31, 1804. tf

NOTICE.

THE Sale of the late Col. JAMES BRICE's Lands in Cæcil county, advertised for the 23d of May next, is postponed till the 8th day of October next, at which time it will positively take place.

NICHOLAS CARROLL, }
NICHOLAS BRICE, } *Trustees.*

The sale of the personal property is also postponed till the 8th of Oct. next.

N. BRICE, *Admistr. of J. B.*

Baltimore, April 20, 1804. 8

TO BE RENTED
for the remainder of the Year,

A Blacksmith's Shop & Tools,

Complete, together with a House and Lot—the tools are in good order, and immediate possession may be had. For further particulars apply to the Printer of the Star.

Easton, April 23, 1804. 4

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

Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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, MAY 22, 1804. [NO. 38....246.]

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.

NEW SERIES OF Federal Misrepresentations.

No. VII.

We find in the same print, the *Boston Gazette*, the two following productions. Both are stamped with too unequivocal traits not to merit a place in the register ot federal misrepresentations.—Both have the same object—to diminish the respect of the citizens of this country for their republican institutions—Each is a part of a system, long pursued, and new features of which every days experience developes, to depreciate the estimation in which popular bodies, and magistrates chosen by the people are held. Let this end be once accomplished, and it will be easy to realise that very event, the substitution of a military leader in the room of representatives chosen by the people, which it is insidiously *professed* so much to deprecate.

To lessen thi respect no man has labored more assidiously than Mr. Adams, and we blush to think, whatever his private worth and revolutionary zeal, that principles such as he has inculcated should have been rewarded by his receiving the first distinction his country had to bestow.

In the same class with such productions may be ranked those which tend to depreciate the people in their own eye's. A people who think meanly of themselves will generally form extravagant opinions of kings and generals, and leaders of all descriptions. They will not feel that confidence in their own strength, without which that strength will be impotent. The first danger that menaces their rights will fill them with dismay, and they will resign themselves to an inglorious apathy when their arms should be sinewed to exertion.

Deeming it to be a duty to hold up to national reprobation doctrines, that have this tendency, and to suggest the necessity of vigilance towards those that advance them, we offer the extracts alluded to.

From Adams's Defence.

"The desires of men are not only exorbitant, but endless; they grasp at all; and can form no scheme of perfect happiness with less. Ever since men have been formed into governments, the endeavors after universal monarchy have been bandied among them; the Athenians, the Spartans, the Thebans, and the Achaians several times aimed at the universal dominion of Greece, the commonwealth of Carshage and Rome affected the universal empire of the world. In like manner has universal empire been pursued, by the several powers in each particular state, wherein single persons have met with most success, though the endeavours of the few and the many have been frequent enough; yet being neither so uniform in their designs, nor so correct in their views, they neither could imagine nor maintain the power they had got, but were deceived by the popular ambition of some single person: so that it will be always a wrong step in policy, for the nobles or commons to carry their endeavours after power so far as to overthrow the balance. With all repect for popular assemblies be it spoken, *it is hard to recollect one folly, infirmity or vice, to which a single man is subject, and from which a body of commons either collective or represented, can be wholly exempt;* from whence it comes to pass, that in their results sometimes has been found the same spirit of cruelty and revenge, of malice and pride; the same blindness, and obstinacy, and undeadiness; the same ungovernable rage and anger; the same injustice, sophistry and fraud, that ever lodged in the breast of any individual.—When a child grows easy by being humoured, and a lover satisfied by small compliances without further pursuits *then expect popular assemblies to be content with small concessions.* If there could one single example be brought from the whole compass of history, of any popular assembly, after beginning to contend for power, ever sat down quietly with a certain share; or of one that ever knew, or proposed, or declared what share of power was there due, then might there be some hopes that it was a matter to be adjusted by reasonings, conferrences or debates. An usurping populace is now its dupe, a mere underworker, *and a purchaser in trust for some single tyrant, whose state and power they advance to their own ruin, with as blind an instinct, as those worms that die with weaving magnificent habits for beings of a superior order.* The people are more dextrous at pulling down and setting up, than at preserving what is fixed; and they are not fonder of seizing more than their own, than they are of delivering it up again to the worst bidder, with their own into the bargain. Their earthly devotion is seldom patd to above one at a time, of their own creation whose oar they pull with less murmuring and more skill, than when they share the leading, or even hold the helm."

"Messrs. Russell and Cutler,

If the following specimen of *peeps* into futurity, meets your approbation, they will be continued occasionally.

LEONIDAS.

"EXTRACT."

OCT. 10, 1948. At the moment this paper was going to press, the right honorable Jerome De Wolf, earl of Newport and vice president of the society for the propagation of Philosophy, arrived from the capital, and confirms the melancholy intelligence of the death of our most noble Emeperor *Charles St. Robespierre Jefferson.* He expired on the morning of Thursday, 4th October, being *Anno Americanno* 97, in the seventy-first year of his age, and after a long and happy reign of six and forty years. *Charles* was in his person tall and well proportioned, florid complexion,* and red hair, and inherited all the good qualities of his immortal ancestor *Jefferson*, the founder of our present glorious empire. In him the illustrious house of Monticello, which has filled the throne of America above a century, is extinct, and the succession devolves on his Royal Highness, the young prince of Orleans. Time will not permit us to give a further account of the Emperor's death at present.

* *The printer probably intends this description of his person, for the younger days of Charles.*

No. VIII.

A public dinner was given at Boston on the 24th ult. to Christopher Gore, one of the American commssioners under the British treaty.

That merchant, about to recover large sums of money of which they had been despoiled by the rapacity of British privateers, should feel grateful to the instruments of their welfare is no cause of surprise; that they should in a lively manner convey their thanks to Mr. Gore, may, for ought we know, be right;—without pretending to much knowledge on the subject, we can only say we have never heard his good conduct in the management of this business questioned.—We are ready, therefore, in charity to consider him, as a fit object not only of the thanks of merchants, but likewise of his country. But that those very merchants, who owe their millions to the wise and spirited measures of the existing administration, should, at the moment of realising them, join in denouncing as weak and wicked their best benefactors, is a specimen of *gratitude* not surpassed in modern times.

Let it be remembered that when the late administration resigned the reins of government, *the commission was suspended.* Propositions of compromise for its renewal were, it is true, made; but they were not agreed to. Exorbitant terms were required by the British Cabinet.—Under these circumstances the present administration came into office. Party malice had done its utmost to lessen their influence with the British government. Official acts of their predecessors were not wanting to prejudice the British government against them by representing them as actuated by an inextinguishable hatred to every thing British. By blending, however, firmness with prudence, they effected a compromise upon terms advantageous to the country. The operations under the commissions were resumed, and brought to an early issue.

With these facts on his mind, is there a citizen that does not blush at the spirit that dictated the following toasts given at the entertainment at Boston.

"*Washington.*——Since government have denied a *monument* to his memory, may every American erect one in his heart,

"May the dominion of Virginia be limited by the Constitution, or at least by the Delaware.

"May they who cause the dismemberment of the American Empire, be alone subject to its evils.—*Dead march in Saul.*

By the hon. Samuel Dexter, esq.

The Sleeping Sampsons of N. England:—May they awake before the Philistines have cut off their hair.

"Such an administration as will not select its friends from the culprit's bar; nor its victims from the bench.

"If federal virtues are obliged to swarm from the seat of government; may they find a hive in the North.

"Aaron's Rod:—May it blossom in New-York, and may federalists be still and applaud, while the great serpent swallows the less."

Governor Claiborne has addressed to the several commandants of Louisiana, the following letter.

CIRCULAR.

SIR,

IN the unsettled, declining monoments of a government, or in the passage of countries from one dominion to another, it often happens that laws are evaded, and municipal regulations entirely neglected. This seems to have been too much the case, in the various changes which have lately taken place in Louisiana. Seeing however that our political relation is now permanently fixed it behoves the civil magistrates to recall the citizens to obedience to the law, and to establish that order in society so essential to the preservation of morals, and the promotion of good government.

I have therefore deemed it proper to make you a general communication relative to your official duties, and to request your faithful attention to the following instructions.

1. In your character as commandant you are required to cause the militia of your district to be enrolled, to assemble them with their arms, at some central and convenient place therein, at least once in two months, and to instruct them in the manual exercise. And you are authorised to take such measures to that effect, as your judgment may dictate, and as may be consistent with the former regulations of the country.

2. You will take such means as may be in your power, to prevent slaves from wandering about either by day or night without passes, or from trading among themselves, or with free people without permission from their owners; and you are particularly enjoined to enforce with justice and in mercy the regulations of police heretofore prescribed in this province, and which are yet in force upon the subject of slaves as well with a view to their better treatment which will be the consequence of good behaviour, as to promote the interests of their masters.

3. You will cause the roads, bridges, and levee to be mended, and kept constantly in good repair, to the end that their crops may be preserved, and the communication by land facilitated, and rendered safe and convenient; for the accomplishment of which, you will put into immediate execution, the regulations heretofore existing in relation to these objects.

4. You are to allow no person or persons on the public roads or elsewhere in your district, to sell or vend by retail wines or spiritous liquors of any kind to travellers or to any other persons, without such person or persons shall have previously obtained your licence to that effect, and the regulations heretofore made in Louisiana in relation to taverns are to be your guide.

5. Persons licensed as aforesaid, are to be prohibited from selling liquors or wines of any kind to any slave without the consent of his owner stated in writing, or to any Indian without your permission. These restrictions you will notify to the tavern keeper, at the time you grant the license, and should he act contrary to this injunction his license shall, for the first offence, be forfeited.

Desirous of obtaining the most accurate knowledge of Louisiana, and of the interests of its citizens, I have to ask of you such information as you may possess on the following points.

1. The extent of your district, the quantity, and as nearly as you can state, the quality and productions of the soil?

2. The number of sugar plantations and the amount of sugar, rum, taffia, and molasses made upon each plantation one year with another?

3. The number of inhabitants in your district, their color, sex and condition, and particularly the number of militia?

4. Are there any schools, either English or French, and what [in your opinion] would be the best mode in the present situation of the province, of introducing and supporting these necessary and important institutions?

5. What is the quantity of vacant land in your district?

6. Are there any public buildings.—What is their value, and what quantity of public lands belonging thereto?

7. Are there any bazons or forks of the river in your district which will admit of being cleared out, so as to facilitate the commerce of the country, and what (in your opinion,) would be the probable expense of such undertaking, and the best method of executing it?

8. The number and condition of your churches. Are you supplied with clergymen; and do the people manifest a disposition to support, respect and patronize regular ministers of Gospel?

9. The situation and condition of your prison should there be any, and in case there is none, is one required?

I shall expect from you, answers to the above queries as may be convenient;—and I take this occasion to enjoin it upon you to be faithful to the trust committed to you, and to do every thing in your power to preserve good order, and to promote the welfare and happiness of your fellow citizens. In all your official acts, keep constantly in view, the principles of impartial justice; and enlist in favor of the new government the affections of your neighbors. When the occasion serves you will impress upon the inhabitants, the propriety of educating their children; of instilling early into their minds, principles of morality, and rearing them up in the habits of industry. Education calls dormant faculties to light and points out their use;—industry is the great source of public and private wealth; and virtne alone promotes our happiness here, and insures it hereafter.

You may also assure the citizens of your district, that their taue interest is very dear to the councils of their country;—that their liberty, property and religion will be protected; their commerce and agriculture promoted, and the arts and sciences in Louisiana particularly cherished.

Some delay must attend the due organization of the new government; it of necessity attaches to so arduous an undertaking. The carrying into effect all the wise measures contemplated by congress for the good government of Louisianna, will require time, but I am persuaded my fellow citizens will very soon have strong proofs of the growing prosperity of their country under the fostering care of the American government, which I do not hesitate to say is the best upon earth.

Accept assurances
Of my great respect and
consideration,

WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE.

New-Orleans, 28th March, 1804.

NEW-YORK, May 11.

When a few days out, the Julian spoke the ship Hardware, which left Bristol for New-York, April 8th. At the time the blockading squadron before Brest had been blown off and had arrived at England. Nothing particular had occured relative to the destiny of Moreau. The king of England had so far recovered as to place his signature to public bills as usual. On the 29th March the Juliana heard a very heavy firing off Boulogne, arising, it is presumed, from a continuance of the bombardment.

The Juliana had started previously, but lost both her anchors in the Downs in a gale, and was obliged to put into Ramsgate.

The accounts brought by this arrival mention that the armaments of France appeared to be in a state of more than customary activity along the whole line of the French and Dutch coasts, particular movements had taken place at Havre, Boulogne and the Texel, and intelligence had reached the admiralty announcing an uncommon degree of vigor among the French fleet at Brest. The force in the outer harbor of that port consisted of 14 ships of the line ready for sea, exclusive of frigates, in the inner harbor a vast number of transports, gunboats, and small craft of various descriptions.

A British squadron maintained a blockade off Rochefort with great vigilance, as a French division in that port consisted of 4 sail of the line, 3 frigates, cutters, &c. was kept ready for sea at a moments notice. It was understood that these vessels had nearly three thousand troops on board, and provisions for six months

The British squadron off Bologne, did not succeed as well as had been contemplated in blockading that port. On the 25th it was compelled by the violent gales to return to the Downs, previous to which (on the 23d) about 100 gunboats came out of the harbor in one tide, with an apparent intention to engage.—On the 24th, there came on a heavy gale; which occasioned much confusion among them, several got foul of each other, one run on shore, another was dismasted, a third lost her bowsprit, &c. Most of them made out to return, but 27 ran into the newly opened port of Vimereux, and one was obliged to bear off for Calais.—The amount of this attempt however served to shew that a greater number can get out in one tide than was calculated.

Letters from France were said to state that great dissatisfaction prevailed in the French armies and that an explosion was shortly expected. Nothing however, appears to have transpired relative to any counter revolution.

On the second March, Mr. Liston had his audience of leave at the court of Copenhagen and was to depart on the 3d,

The expedition which was to block up the harbor of Bologne by sinking vessels loaded with stone, having failed in that intention, an attempt was talked of, to shut up the harbor of Havre de Grace, in that manner to increase the security of Jersey and Guernsey, but it was the opinion of intelligent men that this STONE expediton would have little success any where.

In a London paper of the 27th March, we find the following:

"On the 3d instant, Madame Buonaparte received an address of congratulation from all the wives of the public functionaries. The Gazette de France remarks, that on the evening the crowd in the apartments of Madame Buonaparte was nearly as great as in those of Madame Moreau, who was visibly at the same house, to ladies and gentlemen not connected with the public functionaries.

The emperor of Russia, is said to have charged Mons. Oubrill his charge d'affairs at Paris, to decline all answers to the demands of France, concerning the armaments Russia has been obliged to make for the protection of the liberties of Europe.

A Russian fleet in the Black sea, with a number of transports was stated to be preparing for sea, which was to stop 3 weeks at Constantinople, where the Russian ambassador had made extensive contracts for supplies, and was then to proceed to the Archipelago and Mediterranean.

The court gazettee of St. Petersburg, had remarked "That the arrival of a consul from the United States of America, proves that the commercial relations between the United States will be immediately established, and naturally acquire that importance which the wants and the demands of the inhabitants of the new world must give them."

The fleet under lord Nelson off Toulon consists, says the London Traveller of March 27, of the following ships of the line:

"Victory	100	Lord Nelson Capt. Murray —— Sutton
Canopus	80	—— R. A. Campbell
Donnegal	80	—— sir R. Strachan
Gibraltar	80	—— Ryves
Kent	74	—— R. A. Bickerton
Bellisle	74	—— Hargood
Excellent	74	—— Southeron
Renown	74	—— White
Superb	74	—— Keats
Triumph	74	—— sir R. Barlow, B.
Agincourt	64	—— Schomberg
Monmouth	64	—— Hart
Hindostan	50	—— Le Gros
Brakel	50	—— Clarke.

There are other ships in the Mediterranean not included in this list. We are to add also the frigates Seahorse, Medusa, Active, Amazon, and Diana of 38 guns each, the Phœbe of 36 guns, and the Juno of 32 guns. From such a powerful force, wielded by such a commander, we may fairly anticipate the most glorious consequences."

Accounts from Paris of March 10th, say that "the fortress of Luxemburgh contains no less than 644 insurgents from the western departments, formerly Chouans, but not concerned in the late insurrections. They are condemned to hard labor till peace, then to be transported to the colonies for life. They are all under thirty years of age.

"The Generals Dulanloy and Hansonti are recalled from Hanover. General Elbe succeeds the former in the command of artilery.

"Wattenroyl, chief of the second Helvetic demi brigade in the French service is nominated general of brigade, and is with his countrymen, employed in the staff of the first consul to have command of four lately levied Swiss regiments under Louis Bounaparte, the colonel general; a place vacant since 1792, when Count d'Artois was deprived of it."

Mr. Smith the British charge d'affaires arrived at Stockholm on the third of March.

Accounts from Hanover of March 9th states that Messrs. Van Bremer and Baron Grote had set off for Paris as deputies from the states, to petition the French government for the great burdens of the country, and lessening the great number of the troops, daily increased by the arrival of conscripts. The situation of the country is stated to be extremely critical, the report continued that the French army in Hanover would be shortly very much increased, on the 8th 200 recruits arrived from Italy.

From Rome it is stated that Lucien Buonaparte had stayed there early in February, sometime, incog. that he had visited Naples, and that couriers had been constantly passing between Paris and Tarenton, the head quarters of general St. Cyr. It is understood that one part of his business, was a negociation, in consequence of which the French army of near 40,000 men, will receive a reinforcement of 30,000 more. An expedition against Sardinia is expected to result.

Of MOREAU, we find with much pleasure favorable intelligence, in the following account, under date of Paris, March 5.

"Moreau's affair appears to take a favorable turn. They say there was but one letter from Pichegru found among his papers, written some years since from Bareuth, in which Moreau was requested to procure Pichegru's amnesty. The latter complained at the same time of finding himself in narrow circumstances. The first draft of Moreau's answer lay with this letter. He freely declared his influence did not suffice to procure this amnesty. To assist him in his distress, however, he remitted him 6000 francs, assuring him, that as soon as he should be able to do any thing for him, he would do it unasked.

"The senator Barthelemy had nearly been implicated. Some months ago Pichegru had sent him his compliments by L'Abbe Gautier. The latter prevailed on Barthelemy to give him an insignificant note to Pichegru, which said merely, "I rejoice my dear Pichard (this was the name Pichegru had taken on escaping from Cayenne) you are well. I shall not forget the friendship which you have shewn me in our mutual misfortunes." When people began to whisper the conspiracy, Bartholemy received a letter from Pichegru via Calais. Being assured that the police must have knowledge of this letter, he went directly to the consul Cambaceres with the letter unopened, told him the circumstances, and gave him the letter."

It is stated with confidence (via Holland) that Buonaparte being no longer apprehensive of domestic enemies has resolved to conduct the invading enterprise in person.

Passengers in the Juliana, Mr. Martin and lady, Miss Cook, Mr. Waln, of Philadelphia, Mr. Smith of Baltimore (son of Gen. Samuel Smith) Mr. Cripps, Mr. Harper, Mr. Dickson and Sir Alexander M'Kenzie.

The trial of Moreau had not come on. Georges was taken, and in an attempt to make his escape killed one of the Gens d'Armes. The invasion was still expected.

The ship Hardware from Bristol, is said to be below.—She brings news to the 6th of April. The captain of her informed capt. Brown on the 6th inst. that the British squadron under admiral Cornwallis, had been obliged to leave the blockade of Brest on account of the severity of the weather, and had arrived at Portsmouth.

Buonaparte no longer apprehensive of the designs of his domestic foes, has resolved to conduct the enterprize in person to the shores of Britain.

The Morning Post of the 19th March says, "that according to letters from Constantinople, it appears that the Porte continues to view with a natural eye of jealousy, the hostile preparations of the French in the ports of Italy; for we find, that a squadron of twelve ships of war is now fitting out with all possible dispatch for the coast of the Morea. Complaints have been made by the French and Spanish ministers at Constantinople, of the conduct of the governor of Alexandria, who is accused of having committed the consuls of all the foreign powers to be openly insulted by the soldiery under his command. The fact is, that the outrages complained of were committed against the French agent or spy at that place, whose conduct had rendered him universally odious to the people. The circumstance, however, may be seized on as a pretence for the enemy to commit their meditated hostility against the territories of Turkey."

NAPLES, Feb. 6.

We have received accounts here, that the American government has concluded a peace with Tripoli, on conditions of paying to that state 450,000 Spanish piasters. This report however, requires confirmation.

LONDON, March 19.

Complaints have been made by the French and Spanish ministers at Constantinople, of the conduct of the governor of Alexandria, who is accused of having permitted the consuls of all the foreign powers, to be openly insulted by the soldiery under his command.

The French government have not only required of Naples, the cession of three fortresses and their harbors, but also demanded of his Sicilian majesty several ships of war. The king it is said, has given a positive refusal, and the French government have made some strong representations in reply.

An expedition is fitting out in the port of Leghorn, where all the merchant ships have been put in a state of requisition for the conveyance of the troops.

And alliance between Naples and Russia is said to be on the tapis; in consequence of which the French army in the territory of the former, is immediately to receive a considerable reinforcement.

The Dutch troops in north Holland are marching towards the Helder, for the purpose of embarkation in the expedition against England, which it is said will be conducted by Buonaparte in person.

MARCH 22.

Government, it is supposed, expect that some attempt will speedily be made by the enemy. In the north of England orders have been distributed to every housekeeper specifying the place of rendezvous in the event of an invasion in that quarter for such inhabitants as may be desirous of being removed, but who are unable to remove themselves. Each person is to provide himself with three day's provisions, and utensils for cooking; besides which, and bed and blankets, no other description of property will be allowed to be put into the carriage appropriated for the removal or the inhabitants.

MARCH 24.

The restoration of his majesty's health has been officially confirmed by the discontinuance of the bulletins.

MARCH 26.

According to report, a Dutch squadron of six ships laden with troops has put into the Danish harbor of Bergen, and is watched by the Amethyt frigate in order to prevent any attack on the north of Scotland. The Danish government is said to have protested against this inroad on their neutrality.

MARCH 27.

Price of stocks this day, at 1 o'clock, consols for money 56 1-2, 5 1.—Ditto for April 56 2-4. Old 5 per cent, 89 3-4, 78.

Our letters from the coast confirm what we announced yesterday, that the enemy's flotilla from Boulogne had been forced by the violence of the weather to seek shelter in port. It is now pretty well ascertained that the invasion must be attempted in fine weather, the flotilla being unable to stand against a rough sea.

Last night the chancellor of the exchequer brought down a message from his majesty to parliament, stating, that various offers have been made by the officers and privates of different militia regiments in Ireland, to extend their services to this country. The message is to be taken into confideation on Wednesday.

Our letters from the coast confirm what we announced yesterday, that the enemies flotilla from Boulogne had been forced by the violence of the weather to seek shelter in port. They appear, however, not to have been able to regain their former situation without considerable difficulty and some damage—indeed, some of them were obliged to bear away for other ports.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, dated April 27, received at N. York.

"This city for several days past, has been in as great a consternation and uproar, as is possible for you to conceive—the circumstances that gave rise to it, has been the misconduct of *Jabez Bowen*, one of the judges of the supreme court of this state. In his charge to the grand jury, recommended the emancipation of the blacks, and went so far as to say, that if the legislature did not do it, he would head them himself, and assist in cutting the throats of the white inhabitants. The grand jury protested against such alarming conduct, on which the judge committed them to jail. This circumstance roused the indignation of the citizens—a meeting was immediately called, and such measures adopted as to relieve the grand jury. The uniform companies were ordered out, and in the evening judge Bowen was seized and put into prison. Had it not been for the military, he would have been torn to pieces, for every one without an exception was exasperated at him."

The JUDGES of our days, like the judges of Israel of old, appear to take unto themselves powers and functions and authorities which supercede all other powers, and disregard all rights.

The account which we publish this day of the conduct of a *judge* at Savannah, we meant to have passed before the public unaccompanied by any expression of our execration—conceiving the relation itself naked and imperfect as it is, sufficient to fill the mind of every rational man with adequate sentiments of indignation.

We hold in our possession letters from Savannah, of the 25th and 26th April, which occupy several pages, which relate the facts in general, as they are stated in the columns which we have copied from another paper; but they also contain other facts, which we think it proper to state, in consequence of some *preliminary falsehoods invented* by *Alexander Hamilton's* paper at New York, and *improved* upon by a paltry and contemptible Gazettee of this city.

The *Evening Post* of *Alexander Hamilton* contains the following expression:—"*Knowing that judge Bowen* is a violent democrat."—The Tory Gazete here copies the introduction of the Evening Post and prefixes to it the following title—"Progress of democracy and judicial insurrection in Georgia."

Had not this audacious falsehood and its echo, thus appeared—we should have felt as the correspondent, whose letters are now before us, declares the citizens of Savannah felt on this occasion.

Extract—"*Never were inhabitants so strongly influenced by one sentiment*—the distinctions *of federalist and republican appear to be forgotten, and the energies of all are directed to one great end, that of evincing to the world that while they are amenable to the laws and calmly submit to their operation, they will not patiently bear the insults of men in power.*"

In this sentiment written on the spot, and in the moments of a general indignation, we were disposed to acquiesce. The daring falsehood by which a wretch has attempted to attach the ignominy of a profligate judge upon the principles of the government—to fix the reproaches which properly belong to the man who was culpable, upon the principles of free government, renders a more marked and pointed notice of the *transactions* and the *comment* eligible.

To the malicious allegations concerning the political character of *judge Bowen*, we pointedly reply it is a *falsehood*;—we assert upon the most unequivocal authority, that judge Bowen has been supported by the party called *federal*.

We assert that he was appointed to the situation of judge in opposition to a *democratic* candidate.

So much for the *editorial arts* of the humble instrument of that master of arts Alexander Hamilton.

Let us now advert to the facts in another view—this we shall do in offering our remarks on such parts of the letters before us as are not substantially contained in the annexed columns.

"The jury were out all day yesterday (24) and had agreed not to serve after this court while judge Bowen presided. When they went into court this morning—the judge addressed them in an imperious tone of insolence to this effect——"Where have you been? Did'nt I instruct you to be here at 8 o'clock?—For your disobedience and contempt I fine each of you 15 dollars" The foreman repiled that they had been discharging the duties of their station—that the charge delivered on the preceding day had excited emotions in their breasts, consonant with those declared in their presentment, and would govern themselves upon the principles therein expressed.—The reply was handed to the clerk who read aloud—upon this it was they were ordered to goal. The judge applied to general Mitchell for a guard to watch these disorderly jurors, the artillery and Rangers were ordered on that duty—but the members have all subscribed to the list for defraying the expences of the jurors. The distinction of federalist and republican are forgotten, &c.

Extract—26 April. Last night after writing I was informed that Bowen had been committed to goal under a state warrant—the officer waited on him at col. Shelman's, and stated that he had a warrant against him—the judge requested him to sit down and drink a glass of wine, which he did, and then desired his honour would accompany him. The judge immediately blew out the candle vociferating *they may all go to hell*, precipitately leaving the room and made his way up stairs—he was pursued and snapt his pistol at the pursuer, but it only burnt priming. Ensign Aufley of the rangers rushed into the aid of the civil authority, and the judge was induced, seeing by the light of the moon a sword suspended over him to capitulate and drop his pistols—when brought into the street it was with great difficulty the Rangers could prevent his being torn to pieces by the people!

Extract.—A committee appointed to enquire concerning this judge's conduct, have just closed an examination of witnesses from whose evidence it appears that he has repeatedly acted so as to endanger the public peace and security, that he has been active for an immediate release of the negroes; and has declared that within five years he would himself lead them and put every white man to death. It appears also that he declared yesterday morning, that no authority here dare correct him—that if they did he had a force which he could call into operation in an instant which would sack the city and put to the sword all who did not claim protection under his standard—These are almost the very words of the witness.

Extract. When the jury returned to court yesterdry he had his pistols lying hid under his handkerchief on his desk; when he ordered the jury to goal and several people cried '*no! no!* he rose and drawing one of his pistols said *where is the damn'd rascal that dare say no—let him come forward and I'll blow his brains out!* Then turning to the sheriff bid him to carry those damn'd scoundrels (the grand jury) to goal. The preceding day he told the sheriff that he expected hard work next morning; that if he (the sheriff) did not do his duty he would shoot him.

Extract. The judge of the inferior court sat this morning (26th) and had the grand jury brought up; and they were discharged with encomiums on their firmness and submission to the forms of law, even when perverted, and for their patriotism. The judge remains in *quod*: and probably will remain till the legislature meets and determines whether to keep him there longer or consign him to a mad house.

It appears then that though the *Tory* editors affect not to know the *source* of this violence, and to know that the judge was a *democrat*; that they assert as fact what is not true either in fact or probable from any presumption that could arise out of the information published. The published information is copied from the *Museum* as violently hostile a paper as is on this continent against the present administration; and which if judge Bowen were a democrat would have been as eager as any other to publish it, and the seditious character of the judge also.

We beg to have it understood that we make no merit of the circumstance of this unfortunate man's politics, we shall not say his whole party were tyrants of the same character—nor reproach them with avowing their applause of similar violence and outrage—like judge *Pickering* (another *democrat* of the same manufacture!) he may have been given to *whiskey*—or like judge *Chase* (another *democrat* of the same shop) "anaccusing spirit" may have troubled the inward man—or like judge Bassett, &c. did not "stand strait in his shoes"——

We think judge Bowen alone responsible for his misconduct. We might with a greater colour of plausibility, indeed undertake to compare the *conduct* of this Georgia judge with the *declarations* and *invocations* of his political friends in New-England. In the *Boston* Centinel of the 5th instant, we find sentiments not only in favor of "holy insurrection," but of hostility to the principles of the federal constitution—we find in it an effort to stir up the *Sampsons* of New-England against Virginia, and this on account of the principles of represention established in that constitution, they are told that the people of New-England are governed "*partly by infatuation, partly by oppression*, but *mostly by infamous deception*"—and the Centinel (which calls itself the New-England Federalist, and never fails to take hold of the garment of Washington) points out as the *source* and support of this "infatuation, oppression, and infamous deception," the *federal* constitution about which they are forever bellowing—and for the obtainment and support of which they at other times affect to adore Washington as a demi-god.

We think further comment unnecessary—we know perfectly well that nothing (excepting the possession of unbounded wealth and arbitrary power) would give the *Sampsons* of *New-England* so much joy as an insurrection of negroes in the south—such is their piety, patriotism, and federalism. [*Aurora.*

The affair of *judge Bowen* of Georgia continues to be a favorite theme of Hamilton's *echo*—we copy the following from the *Eve. Post* of Wednesday as a specimen of the *mode* in which that paper uses the subject.

"*Judge Bowen.*—A letter received this morning from our correspondent in Savannah, informs us that judge Bowen's charge related to the *emancipation of the Negroes*; and that he went the length of declaring, that if the legislature did not at their first session, pass a law *liberating all slaves* "*he would put himself at the head of the Negroes and effect it, though at the expence of the lives of every white inhabitant of the state.*" This, now, is your *genuine* modern philanthropy, which sheds tears over the human species at large, and cuts the throats of individuals, wives, husbands, sons and brothers without remorse or scruple.—It is the same *genuine* philanthropy which actuated the French villains who, in the behalf of the *rights of man*, stood at the doors of the prisons, on the celebrated third of September, with their arms bared to the elbows, to butcher with more convenience and expedition. This gentle spirit of Philanthrophy it is which while it enables a man deliberately to debauch a neighbour's wife and defraud his benefactor of his property, weeps with crocodile's tears, over the fictitious distresses of Indian neighbours and Negro brethren, and prettily affects to sob and sigh over the cruel destiny of every alien convict who lands on our shores, as an "unhappy fugitive from distress," who had fled from the oppression of European tyranny. Such, however, is the fashion of the day, and there's no quarrelling with fashions.

No man connected with *Alexander Hamilton* should have ventured upon a topic in which sentiments of *cruelty* and *outrage* are called into notice—The man who took every pains and employed every artifice which desperate monarchical views and a sanguinary unfeeling spirit could conceive to stir up civil war—the man who pathetically deplored that *Pittsburgh was not burnt to the ground*—as an example of *energetic government.*

It is for the *pander* of such a man, it is for the agents and sycophants of such a *moralist* to laugh at philanthropy and talk of the shedding of tears and of blood in the tones of derision and ridicule.

It is for men openly and avowedly the enemies of the *rights of man*, who are eternally holding up the British government to our admiration and for our imitation—who make it a subject of reproach to our country that we cannot get rid of a curse entailed on us by that government.

It is the men who allied themselves with *Toussaint*—and whose governmental principles are arbitrary and slavish—who would fix the chains of an aristocracy and a monarchy by means of an army of needy *ragamuffins*, upon a free people—these are the men who reproach the principles of our government because a judge whose principles and conduct are congenial with their own, dishonors himself and (as far as one man's act can) dishonors the government under which he acts.

Why do not these defamers of our government—place their crimes and turpitude of such men to their *proper* account—why do they not tell us that the conduct of such men as *Chase* and *Pickering* and *Bee* and *Bowen*, are the result of the hostile principles of a party who advocate what they call energy—that *energy* which translated into English means *a vigor beyond the law*; that energy which instructed a judge to deliver up an American who had rescued himself from slavery, to the British gibbet—which sacrificed the dignity of an independent nation and indirectly acknowledged that our jurisprudence was either corrupt or vicious—It is this party of which Coleman is the trumpetter, that thus instructed judge *Bee*—Why do we not hear of the cause of judge Chase's *energy*—the energy of gibbets—also, which hypocritically blasphemed the name of God, in the moment of consigning against law and the constitution a citizen to death.

Why do they feell so little regard for the blessings so equally diffused over our country—and why do they feel so little for the bloody scenes that have lately occurred in St. Domingo—Do these monsters, these patricides wish to see the south *humbled in dust and ashes* by the hands of the *blacks*, since they could not accomplish it by a banditti of *white hirelings*?

Must we be compelled to trace back the progress of that iniquitous faction and to relate those atrocious crimes which they perpetrated while in power, and which they attempted to perpetrate; but which for the honor of our country we wished to slumber in eternal oblivion—if we must do this—it shall be done, and the ruffians must bear the evils which their own profligacy can subject them to.

Must we in mere defence be compelled to come forward again and to publish what we have so long held from the eye and ear of curiosity, out of tenderness and charity, for men who have no feelings of shame for themselves—Who is this *creature* that has the temerity to call up to recollection the *seduction* of *Reynold's* wife—a man *convicted* and *recorded* under his own hand—should we be forced again into this subject, we can such a tale unfold as would reduce all former enormities comparatively small.—Nothing but a justifiable necessity arising from provocation shall induce us to this—but so impelled we must expose to public scorn and reprobation acts that we could wish human nature was incapable of committing. *Aurora.*

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.

☞ *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.*

BLANKS

FOR SALE,

AT THE STAR OFFICE.

STAR

OR,

E'n. Shore General Advertiser.

EASTON, Tuesday Morning
May 22, 1804.

☞ For Laws of the United States —lee Supplement to this Morning's Star.

The President of the United States, arrived at the City of Washington a few days past, from Monticello, in good health.

Benoni Pelham, esq. attorney at law, put a period to his existence on the 14th instant, in the City of Baltimore, by discharging a gun through his head.

Foreign advices to the sixth of April, are received—nothing of importance having transpired between the dates which appear in this morning's Star, and those received; and the want of room necessarily precludes there insertion before next week.

IMPORTANT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.

By the politeness of Capt. Calvert, of the ship Maria, arrived last night from Cadiz; we are favored with a copy of the following important letter from commodore Preble to John Gavino, esq. our Consul.

U. STATES FRIGATE CONSTITUTION,

Syracuse-Harbour, Feb. 7, 1804.

JOHN GAVINO, Esq.
Consul of the United States,

DEAR SIR,

I have the pleasure to announce to you the pleasing Intelligence of the capture and destruction of the Tripoline frigate of 40 guns, late the United States frigate Philadelphia, by the U. States, ketch Intrepid of 4 guns and 70 men, commanded by captain Decatur of the Enterprize, who volunteered his services on the occasion——It is to be regretted that she was so situated, that it was impossible to have brought her out.

On the night of the 3d January, the brig Syren, capt. Stuart, and ketch Intrepid of 4 guns, fitted for the purpose and commanded by Captain Decatur, with *SEVENTY VOLUNTEERS*, from the squadron, sailed for Tripoli, with orders to burn the frigate in that harbour—They this day returned, having executed my orders much to my satisfaction.

On the night of the 16th ult. Captain Decatur, entered the harbour of Tripoli with the ketch, laid her along side the frigate, and in a gallant and officer-like manner, boarded and carried her against all opposition.—After gaining complete possession, he proceeded to fire her with success, and left her in a blaze, in which she continued until she was totally consumed. He had NONE killed and only ONE wounded. The Tripolitans had between TWENTY & THIRTY men killed on the deck—One large boat load made their escape, some men ran below and perished in the flames; but the greater part jumped overboard. She was moored close to the batteries, with all her guns loaded and two of their corsairs full of men, lay within half musket shot of her.—A fire was kept upon the Ketch by the Batteries, Bashaw's Castle and Corsairs.—Not a musket or pistol was fired by our men, every thing was settled by the SWORD.

The Syren anchored without the harbour to cover the retreat of the Ketch, and sent her boats to assist, but unfortunately they did not arrive in season, as the business was accomplished, and the Ketch on her way out, before the boats met her. Had they got it sooner, it is probable some of the Tripolitan Corsairs would have shared the fate of the frigate.

Very respectfully, I am,
Dear sir,
Your obedient servant,
EDWARD PREBBLE.

Captain Calvert, informs, that a demand had been made of the Tripolitan Government by the Emperor of Russia, for the enlargemant of the crew of the Philadelphia frigate.

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.

attest, WILLIAM MELUY, Chairman,
THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Sec'ry.

Easton, May 15, 1804.

ELECTIONS.

In Rhode-Island.

Arthur Fenner, re-elected governor.
Paul Mumford—lieut. governor.
Both Republican.

Ten senators, the whole number elected, republican.

In the house of representatives 54 republicans, and 16 federalists.

New-Hampshire.

The Boston Chronicle says, "of 120 members elected in different parts of the state, whose names we have seen, 67 are republican, and 53 federal. Of 44 members whose names we have not seen, it is believed that 23 are republicans, and 21 federalists.

Connecticut.

The *Observatory* states that the whole house of representatives will consist of 192 members. The federal majority this year is probably 22. Last year it was about 70.

Massachusetts.

408 towns give Mr. Strong—27,739
Mr. Sullivan—23,349

The following are the Representatives in Congress in the state of N. York.

Republican.

Samuel L. Mitchill, *D. D. Tompkins, Eliphalet Weeks*, P. Van Cortlandt, *John Blake, jun.* D. C. Verplank, *Joseph Masters, Peter Sailly, F. Samons, J. Russell Salas Halsey, Uri Tracy, Nathan Willams*,, David Thomas, *M. G. Schuneman.*

Federal.

Henry W. Livingston, K. K. Van Rensselaer.

Those in *Italic*, viz. eleven, are new members.

The following is an extract of a letter from an American gentleman residing at Paris, received by a recent arrival.

"The unfortunate event of the loss of our frigate off Tripoli, has given a new opportunity for Mr. Livingston to shew his devoted influence in favor of his country. The consul, strong in his attachments to Mr. L. 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 cost, how much credit does not Mr. L. deserve from our government, and how much gratitude from those unfortunate people, their friends and families? Much more still, should he make a peace for a trifle, which he would do if he had instructions. Through the influence he has with the first consul, Mr. L. has obtained the unqualified Warrantee from the king of Spain of Louisiana, to the United States. This was the first of January last; notwithstanding the Spanish minister's manifesto at Washington, and notwithstanding the king's resolution on the 31st of December not to grant it. Thus our sovereignty and possession of that vastly important country is insured."

PARIS, March 29.

Particulars relative to the arrest of Gen. Pichegru.

The broker Le Blanc was the person who betrayed Pichegru, who occupied in his house a small room in the fifth floor, for which he paid 150,000 livres in the month. Le Blanc went to general Murat the governor of Paris and offered to inform him of Pichegru's place of concealment and to deliver him up for 100,000 livres (4000*l.* sterling. This sum was promised him. The manner of arresting him was then settled. Le Blanc introduced the *gens d'armes* into his house at night, when Pichegru was asleep and gave a key to his room.—As they were informed that Pichegru had with him two pistols and a dagger, they opened the door with as little noise as possible and rushed on his bed. Though surprised and alarmed, Pichegru conducted himself with the greatest vigor, and in a manner that even his enemies were forced to esteem his courage and pity his misfortunes. He jumped out of his bed, naked and without arms; knocked down four *gens d'armes*, and they were unable to hold him, although six in number. He almost choaked two, in pushing them against the chimney; a third he struck so strongly upon the breast, that he yet spits blood; and the fourth he pinched in the arm with such strength, that the *gens d'armes* cried out, "If you do not let me loose, I will shoot you through the head." With the loss of part of the flesh, he got loose, and Pichegru exclaimed, "fire rascal, and you shall receive a sword of honor." At last he was obliged from fatigue, to capitulate—and surrendered himself, upon condition of not being tied or chained. He was however, wounded in the head, and on the shoulders, and had lost a great deal of blood. In dressing himself declared, that if he had not been deprived of his arms, he should not have fallen into their hands. He was afterwards carried before the Counsellor of State and Police Director, Real, & underwent a long examination. Buonaparte had ordered the *gens d'armes* to take him alive, and they were all six picked men. Upon Real asking who he was? Pichegru answered, 'I am known enough.' 'Where do you come from?'—'From England.' 'In what manner?'—'In a ship, not a balloon.' 'Where did you land?' 'At Dieppe.' 'Who brought you here?' 'Nobody; I came here by myself.' 'Were you not accompanied by your accomplices.' 'I am no criminal, and therefore have no accomplices.' 'Do you know Moreau?' 'Yes.' 'Have you seen him?' 'After what has happened between us, I could only see him with arms in my hands.' 'Have you seen Georges?' 'Yes, the Royalist; but not the supposed assassin Georges.' 'But Georges has more than once plotted the death of the First Consul?' 'So says Buonaparte, Georges says the contrary. I believe the latter more humane and honest than the former, and his words are therefore more to be depended upon.' 'With what view did you come to Paris?' 'To call Moreau to account for his conduct in 1797.' After these and some other questions, he was sent to the Temple, where Moreau is shut up in one of the dungeons.

LETTER FROM MOREAU TO BUONAPARTE.

Les Nouvelles a la Main, Ventose an. XII. No. II, or Paris, March 9, 1804, *contains what follows.*

"The letter which we now publish, has been circulated through Paris for this week, and many thousand copies have been sent into the departments. We reprint it, however, that foreigners may read what this moment excites so much interest in France. It is addressed to "Monsieur Buonaparte, the First Consul, by Citizen Moreau, the Victor of Hoenlidon, now a close prisoner in the Temple."

"TO MONSIEUR BUONAPARTE, THE FIRST CONSUL.

"*From the Dungeon of the Temple, Ventose 10th Year* XII, *March* 1, 1804.

"SIR,

"SINCE your ambition requires more victims, strike, but do not calumniate those you butcher. Wade in the blood of innocence, but spare honor in taking away life.

"If you expect from me the supplicant's petition, read no farther. In this dungeon, where your tyranny has plunged me, I am more elevated than you on your usurped throne. So say all just men of my contemporaries, and future ages will confirm their sentence. No Sir, on the borders of eternity I call you to an account for your treason against my country and against myself. Do you remember our mutual agreement on the 8th November, 1799? Talleyrand, Sieyes and Le Ferve were present. I promised to die by your side in the attempt of removing the Directorial tyrants. You swore to establish a government, not *depending upon one individual, not tyrannical*, but firm, stable, and liberal; bestowing freedom on Frenchmen, and worthy to obtain, by gratitude from foreign nations, that confidence and esteem, which your predecessors and yourself have commanded by the dread of your bayonets. When I shortly afterwards went to head armies —disorganized and defeated—your last words were:—'*I know your love of your country; be victorious, and France shall force admiration, even from her rivals and foes, by the liberty she enjoys at home, and by the generosity of her external negociations!*' How have you fulfilled these great promises? how have you respected these oaths? In my degraded country, I see nothing but crying slaves and proud tyrants: base placemen and infamous spies. Every where in Europe, from Scilily to Moscow, yourself and your government are alike feared and detested. Deny those facts if you can! You have long followed the example of Sylla the triumvire; imitate for a month only, Sylla, the private citizen, and you shall be convinced, that the compliments of selfish and enslaved princes prove no more the standard of merit in a governor, than the flattery of vile courtiers, or the praise of corrupted counsellors.

"But as this will probably be the last time that you will hear from me, consider what I now tell you, not as the envious declamation of an imprisoned rival general but as the genuine effusion of the mind of a dying patriot, who forgives his death and your ingratitude. You pretend that my countrymen are happy, and satisfied with your government. Let it be so, though slaves can have no opinion, or at least dare not express one. But you are mortal as well as myself: If you love Frenchmen, let not their happiness depend upon your life. You have too much sense not to know that, with you, the Consulate for life will expire in the Buonaparte family; and other pretenders of other upstart families combat for, annihilate, or occupy a consular throne, of only some few years standing. As to your right of appointing a successor in your will, remember that Louis XIV. the royal descendant of fifty kings, was, after a reign of upwards of threescore years not five minutes a corpse before his will was overturned; a will approved by the Princes of the Blood, registered in his Parliament, and applauded by all his courtiers; and that the Duke of Maine was shut up a prisoner when he expected to rule as a Regent.

"To prevent our children and grand children from suffering the wretchedness of our forefathers by turns tormented by anarchy, or crushed by tyranny; and from witnessing those scenes of horror, terror, and scandal, we have seen: recall the legal heir to the throne of France, and limit severally his authority; make him King but not a Despot. Such was the plan of Pichegru, of myself, and of Georges; and with this plan your preservation was necessarily connected, because we wanted your fortune, your talents, and your rank, as well as our own services, to watch the reign of a foreigner, who, though misfortunes may have him prudent, sufferings liberal, and gratitude just; may, by relatives less patriotic than himself, be tempted to extend his power.

"I defy your Grand Judge, and his horde of spies to prove any thing contrary to this assertion. My wife, my mother-in-law, and my brother, know nothing of this loyal undertaking. I should regard the day of my death with greater satisfaction than those of my triumphs, could I but hope that it served to make my country flourishing, my fellow citizens free and prosperous, and worthy of liberty and prosperity.

"MOREAU."

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To make further appropriations for the purpose of extinguishing the Indian claims.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, be appropriated to defray the expense of such treaty or treaties as the President of the United States shall deem it expedient to hold with the Indians, south of the river Ohio, for the purpose of extinguishing Indian claims to any lands lying within the limits of the United States; and that the compensation to be allowed to any of the commissioners who may be appointed for negociating such treaty or treaties shall not exceed, exclusive of travelling expences, the rate of six dollars per day, during the time of actual service of such commissioners.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum aforesaid shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

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

AN ACT

Altering the time of the next meeting of Congress.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That after the expiration of the present session, the next meeting of congress shall be on the first Monday of November next.

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 Moses Young.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the treasury, be authorised and directed to liquidate the accounts of Moses Young, for services rendered the United States as agent of claims at Madrid, from the date of his appointment by Mr. Humphreys, then minister of the United States at the court of Spain, until the time he ceased to act as the private secretary of that minister, at and after the rate of two thousand dollars, per annum: *Provided*, That he produce to the accounting officers of the treasury a certificate from Mr. Humphreys, that he received no pay or emolument from individuals for said services.

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

AN ACT

Authorising the payment of two thousand eight hundred dollars to Philip Sloan.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Philip Sloan, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury of United States, the sum of two thousand and eight hundred dollars, to indemnify him for his ransom from captivity among the Algerines, and as a full compensation for his services as interpreter to the Algerine mission.

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

It is with regret that we have to record the death of *Samuel Dickinson*, Esq. which took place yesterday about eleven o'clock. He was an old and respectable citizen, and whose death will be generally lamented, by those who knew him.

☞ THE Democratic Republicans of Queen Ann's County, are informed that their political friends of Kent County, have agreed to meet in the different districts of Kent County on Saturday the 2d of June next, and elect three persons in each district to compose a committee for Kent, and meet such similar committe as Queen Ann's shall appoint, in order to confer on the nomination of the person who shall be supported as Elector of the President and Vice President of the United States.

May 18, 1804.

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 26, 1804. 3m

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 subscriptions 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 besides 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 BARROLL, *Reg.*
of Chester Parish.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

THE Stockholders in this Company, residing in Talbot and the neighboring Counties, are requested to hold a meeting concerning its important objects, at Mr. Prince's Tavern in Easton, on Monday the 28th instant at 3 o'clock.

May 22, 1804.

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 Aikers'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 he orders of such Ladies as may think proper to employ her.

JAMES HOLMES.
Easton, May 15, 1804. tf

Apollo's Fount.

ON TO-MORROW.

SAY penſive Youth, why heaves that ſigh?
Why trembling ſtands the tear of ſorrow?
With waining day thy cares may fly,
And ſmiling joy be thine To-Morrow.

Does ſlighted Love oppreſs thy heart?
Then Rouſe thee Lad, ne'er yield to ſorrow:
What though thou and thy Miſtreſs part,
A kinder may be had To-Morrow.

Has fortune frown'd, and friendſhip fled?
Theſe common ills ſhould ne'er more ſorrow:
Friends by fortune's ſmiles are led,
Both may come again To-Morrow.

Haſt thou relied upon the great?
No reaſon this to grieve and ſorrow,
They ſmile and promiſe, you muſt eat,
Well, happier ſtars may rule To-Morrow.

Nor, cares that vex, nor ſlighted love,
Nor, Fortune's frown, nor friendſhips hollow,
Nor, keen ſuſpence long pain can prove,
To him who fondly truſts To-Morrow.

To-Morrow is the Balm of life,
The ſtay of Hope, the dream of Sorrow.
From Miſery's hand it wreſts the knife,
Deſpair alone would ſhun To-Morrow.

Beauty ſhall fade: But virtue conquer time.

The bluſhing roſe began to ſpread,
And ope its ruddy bloom;
But ſoon its number'd with the dead,
And moulders in the tomb.

Thus too Louiſa treads the lawn,
Thus opes her bluſhing charms:
Thus too ſhe vies the orient morn,
Then ſinks in death's cold arms.

The Coral lip and roſy cheek,
Have charms to pleaſe the eye;
But 'tis the boſom mild and meek,
Alone can raiſe the ſigh.

It is where virtue reigns ſerene,
And peace her dwelling makes;
The lips that kiſſes never give,
And with confuſion takes.

Where modeſt virtue ſits dethron'd,
Unaw'd by paſſions ſway;
'Tis to Orlando's matchleſs charms,
Maria tunes her lay.

IMPROMPTU,

By a lady, on being asked what was the greateſt proof of a daring mind.

Bold was the man whom doubt could not reſtrain
From ven'ring on the unknown weſtern main—
And bold the Hebrew youth, though low of birth,
Who made Philiſtia's champion kiſs the earth—
The hero bold who led his legions on,
To ſave his country, 'croſs the Rubicon—
Nor was he much inferior, who could dare
In a balloon to ſail through liquid air:
Yet far more bold and daring is the youth
Who dares to tell a WOMAN honeſt truth—
And ſhe gives proof of fortitude and ſenſe,
Who hears the honeſt truth without offence.

A REBUS.

A northern ſign, though not of wealth—
A main ſupport to life and health:
A vapor rais'd from moiſt and heat—
A circle round the globe does meet:
The agitation earth doth feel—
The ſubſtance moſt attracting ſteel:
The line in which the planets move—
The ſyſtem tends to faith and love.

Firſt take what maidens moſtly fear,
Then theſe initials, and you'll hear
The name of one who never would
Do what his Maker wiſh'd he ſhould.

Long-Hill, May 1, 1804. Q.

Lines, on Miss ——, a beautiful young lady, rather too ſhort.

When *Xerxes*, for a finiſh'd piece,
Call'd all the various charms of *Greece*,
Had ANNA once engag'd his thought,
No farther had the painter ſought;
Her *height* alone had wiſh'd to find,
And ſoon had found it—in her *mind*.

SENTIMENT.

Think not O man! that thou art truly great,
Becauſe thou haſt, perhaps, a large eſtate,
Or may'ſt the greateſt earthly honors bear,
For too—too many thus miſtaken are;
But let your virtuous actions daily prove
Your truly merit univerſal love.
Greatneſs alone in virtues underſtood,
None's truly great, but he who's truly good.

From the London Traveller.

A FEMALE SWINDLER.

Laſt autumn a lady calling herſelf the baroneſs Von Fittan, arrived at Vienna, in a brilliant equipage, attended by four men ſervants, and two maids. She took very elegant apartments, which ſhe furniſhed in ſtyle. All her expences were paid in ready money and in gold. She was preſented at court, and in the firſt circles, as the widow of a Pruſſian colonel immenſely rich. In November ſhe received a credit from a banking houſe at Hamburgh, upon one of the firſt bankers in Vienna, for 50,000 florins.—Her expences and inſinuating manner, with a tolerable good perſon, and the character of a widow in affluence, procured her numerous admirers, and a number of ſuitors; amongſt others, ſeveral of the young nobility. She declined, however, all offers of marriage, having determined upon an eternal widowhood, in gratitude for the large fortune left her by her ever regretted huſband. She went regularly to church, and to confeſſion, was irreproachable in her conduct, and chaſte in her manners and converſation. She was looked upon as a model of virtue and religion, and ſoon became the envy of her own ſex, in becoming the admiration of the other. She was very charitable to the poor, viſited often the hoſpitals, and ſubſcribed largely to philanthropic inſtitutions. The houſe oppoſite her appartments belonged to a young man, ſon of a grocer, who had a very high opinion of his own perſon and merit, becauſe his father had ſent him 300,000 florins.—He addreſſed himſelf to one of her ſervants, to have a letter delivered to the baroneſs, with an offer of his hand and fortune, but was repulſed with indignity. For a large preſent the ſame ſervant undertook again, tho' at the riſk of looſing his ſervice, to carry another letter, which met with a leſs ſevere reception. The baroneſs being ſmitten by the perſon of the young man, whom ſhe at laſt admitted privately into her preſence, and after many prayers, ſighs, tears, and preſents, ſhe agreed to give him her hand next Eaſter; but having refuſed ſo many great people, the young man was laid under ſtrict ſecrecy, and their marriage was to be celebrated at Berlin.

In December laſt ſhe received a letter, importing that her younger ſiſter was promiſed to a Seleſian nobleman. She conſulted her ſecret lover, whom ſhe had perſuaded to believe that ſhe had a fortune of 200,000 florins a year, about the preſents ſhe ſhould make her ſiſter on her wednidg day, and it was agreed they could not be leſs than 60,000 florins laid out in diamonds; and as ſhe wanted to chooſe, the young man was deſired to bring 200,000 worth from his uncle, a jeweller, whom ſhe ſaid ſhe would pay in ready money for what ſhe determined to keep.

The diamonds were brought in the evening, and left for her inſpection, until the next. But when the young man called at the appointed time, the ſervants ſaid their miſtreſs was ill, and could ſee no company until the day after; and when the duped lover then returned, he was informed that the barroneſs, with one of her female ſervants, had, forty-eight hours before, left the houſe; but previouſly left orders to declare her ill if inquired after, as ſhe was going to the Urſuline convent to make her devotions. She has indeed been there, but ſwindled the ſuperior of a brilliant croſs of the greateſt value, which the late empreſs, Maria Thereſa, had given to the ſtatute of a miraculous virgin, and the baroneſs had borrowed it as a patern for one ſhe intended to give her ſiſter. She had the ſame day, been at her bankers, and, upon pretence of buying jewels for her ſiſter's marriage, had obtained in gold, and in bank notes for bills on Hamburg, 50,000 fforins more than ſhe had credit for. It has ſince been found out that ſhe had played the ſame trick at Berlin, Dreſden, and Naples. Couriers have been ſent every where after her, but in vain; the only information obtained is, that a lady nearly anſwering the deſcription, had embarked laſt month at Embden, either for England, or for America. It is ſaid, that her deſolate and deſerted lover is now on his way to this country; and if he can find her out, intends to forgive, and marry her. She is about twenty-five years of age, ſpeaks fluently moſt European languages, has a fine taſte for drawing, and plays the piano-forte in exquiſite ſtile.

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the gaol of Frederick county, as a runaway, on the 28th of February laſt, a Negro Man, who calls himſelf JOHN RUSHER. He is about 28 or 30 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a ſtout, well made fellow. His cloathing are a grey coat, a ſtriped waiſtcoat, and corduroy trouſers. If his owner does not releaſe him, he will be ſold for his gaol fees according to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, *ſheriff of Frederick County.*

May 1, 1804. 4w

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE
EASTON BOOK-STORE,

BIBLES, Prayer-Books, Teſtaments, Pſalters—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.

THE Subſcriber returns his thanks to the public, and particularly to his cuſtomers, and informs them that he has juſt received from Baltimore a few New Watches, Chains, Seals and Keys of every deſcription—together with a general aſſortment of Materials in his line, which will enable him to tranſact the commands of ſuch as may pleaſe to employ him, in the beſt manner, on the ſhorteſt notice.

Clocks made and repaired by the year as uſual.

JAMES TROTH.

Easton, May 8, 1804. 3

MARE STOLEN.

ON Sunday night the 29th ult. was ſtolen from the Subſcriber, a ſmall Brown MARE, in very good order, with three white feet, her mane hogged, and cropped tail, about ſix years old, trots and gallops, and is ſpirited—ſhe is handſome made, and well broke. Two Dollars reward will be paid with reaſonable expences for the Mare; and Ten Dollars for the Thief and Mare by

NATHAN TOWNSEND.

Easton, May 8, 1804. 3

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY on Friday night laſt from on board my ſloop while laying in the port of Oxford, Two Negro Women, one of them was formerly the property of Miſs M. Goldſborough named SINA, the other is a very Black Negro, and has a ſcar on her cheek occaſioned by a burn; any perſon taking up the ſaid Negroes and ſecuring them in any goal ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall receive the above reward with reaſonable charges paid by

JOSEPH E. SULIVEN.

May 8, 1804. 3

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the Subſcriber living in Caroline-county, (Maryl.) on Saturday night the 28th of April laſt, a *Negro Man* named PETER, about 5 feet 4 inches high, a well made fellow, very bow legged, the property of Mrs. Mary Wilſon of Queen's-county—Had on dark kerſey jacket and breeches, a roram hat half worn, and a number of other clothes unknown—If taken up and brought home the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid if out of the county; and if taken up in the county, Ten Dollars and all reaſonable charges paid by

PHILEMON PLUMMER.

Caroline-county, May 3, 1804. 3q

PROPOSALS,

BY *THOMAS HERTY,*

Of the City of Washington, Conveyancer, for publishing by subscription The Second Volume of his

DIGEST OF THE
Laws of Maryland.

IT will contain all the public acts of aſſembly paſſed ſince the publication of the firſt volume to the preſent time, which have not been repealed—that is, the acts of the ſeſſions of 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802 and 1803. It will be printed of the ſame ſize, in the ſame order of arrangement and have reference to ſuch parts of the firſt volume as are repealed, expired or which may otherwiſe undergo alterations, with a neat Index: ſubjoined to which, will be given by way of Appendix, a variety of precedents adapted to the law, for the uſe of juſtices of the peace, &c. &c.

CONDITIONS.

1. It will be put to preſs as ſoon as a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers is procured to defray the expences of the work, and finiſhed immediately thereafter as ſoon as a ſtrict attention to neatneſs and accuracy will admit.

2. Price to ſubſcribers 2 Dollars ſtitched, to be paid for on delivery; to non-ſubſcribers the price will be enhanced.

3. Thoſe procuring 9 ſubſcribers, and accountable for the money, will be entitled to an additional copy.

Subſcriptions received by the Editor at his office near the Treaſury Department, by the Bookſellers in Maryland, and by thoſe in whoſe hands ſubſcription papers are left.

☞ Printers of Newſpapers in Maryland giving the above due publicity will be entitled to a copy.

N. B. He has in forwardneſs and will iſſue propoſals as ſoon as ready for

A System of Conveyancing

calculated for each ſtate in the union; to the precedents of each ſpecies, will be prefixed obſervations on their nature and uſe, the law on the ſubject of alienation by deed of each particular ſtate, ſhall be exhibited, and how ſuch deed ſhall be authenticated when executed as well by reſidents as by non-reſidents, or, as well in the ſtate as out of the ſtate; together with intereſting particulars.

May 8, 1804.

NOTICE.

To facilitate to claimants under the 7th article of the treaty with Great Britain the receipt of their monies in inſtances in which they have not conſtituted the public agent in London, their ſpecial attorney, it has been thought proper to draw to the United States all ſuch monies of the above deſcription as may not be drawn from him by the individuals themſelves prior to the 1ſt of Sept. next. The agent is accordingly inſtructed to ceaſe paying them after that date, but after the 1ſt of Nov. next, they will be again payable at the city of Waſhington, to thoſe who have right, or to their attorneys duly authoriſed.

Department of State, April 28th. 1804

☞ *The printers of the laws of the United States are requeſted to inſert the above in their reſpective Gazettes four times.*

BULL FROGS.

THE higheſt price will be given for well grown freſh BULL FROGS. Apply at Mr. Prince's Bar-room.

Easton, May 8, 1804. 3

Union Bank of Maryland,

25th APRIL, 1804.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

THE transfer books will open on the 26th inſtant, and will cloſe on the 25th day of May next, and remain cloſed until further notice.

The execution of letters of attorney for transferring ſtock in the Union Bank of Maryland, muſt be either proved by a witneſs or acknowledged by the parties thereto, before a judge, juſtice of the peace, mayor, or notary public, and in all caſes where the proof or acknowledgment is made before a notary public or mayor, the ſame muſt be certified under ſeal of office.

R. HIGINBOTHAM, Caſhier.

☞ The different editors in this city and throughout the ſtate, who publiſhed the articles of aſſociation of the Union Bank of Maryland, are requeſted to inſert the above advertiſement till the 20th of May, and to forward their reſpective accounts immediately to the caſhier of ſaid bank, ſtating to whom payment ſhall be made.

May 1, 1804. dt20M

Shrewsbury Church Lottery.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN Act for raiſing by Lottery a ſum not exceeding *Four Thouſand Dollars*, to be paid to the Veſtrymen of Shrewſbury Pariſh, and by them applied to the repairing of the Church, completing the Wall, and diſcharging the Debts of ſaid Church.

SCHEME.

			Dollars.
1	Prize of	. . .	3000
1	do.	of 2000 to be paid to the poſſeſſor of the laſt drawn ticket.	2000
1	do.	. . .	1000
1	do.	. . .	800
1	do.	. . .	600
2	do.	of 500 .	1000
4	do.	. 200 .	800
10	do.	. 100 .	1000
12	do.	. 50 .	600
20	do.	. 40 .	800
40	do.	. 30 .	1200
25	do.	. 20 .	500
2882	do.	. 6 .	17.292
3000	Tickets at 10 dollars.		30.592

No Blanks.

Five Dollars only per each ticket will be demanded at time of ſale. Provided a ſufficient number of tickets are ſold, the drawing will commence on the ſecond Tueſday in May next.

All prizes ſhall be payable 30 days after the drawing is finiſhed, ſubject to a deduction of 15 per cent. If not demanded in twelve months, will be conſidered as relinguiſhed for the benefit of the Church.

The ſubſcribers have given bond to the State for the due execution of the truſt and payment of the prizes.

James Blackiſton,
William Briſcoe,
Edward Wright,
James Saliſbury,
Oliver Smith,
Jacob Freeman,
George Yates.
} Commiſſioners.

Tickets to be had in Baltimore of *Benj. & John Comegys, S. & L. Withered*, and *James Corrie.*

In Philadelphia by *John Lorain, ſen. John Lorain, jun.* and *Robert Hodgſon.*

In Wilmington by the rev. *Wm Pryce.*

In Middletown by *Robert Maxwell.*

In Elkton by *Samuel Briſcoe.*

In Georgetown Croſs Roads by *John Ireland*, and Dr. *Edward Scott.*

In Dover by *William Wilmer.*

At Duck Creek by *George Kennard.*

In Cheſtertown by *Edward Anderſon*, and *Isaac Cannell, jun.*

In Head of Cheſter by *William Gilbert, Groom Oſborn*, and *Edward Eubanks.*

In Centreville by *James Wilmer.*

In Eaſton by *John Kennard, jun.*

In Saliſbury by Rev. *Willian Stone.*

In Snowhill by *J. H. Handy*, and of each of the Commiſſioners.

April 17, 1804.

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 Centreville, on Unicorn branch: which branch emties 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 Merchan. 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 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 ſubſcriber in Bridge-Town, Kent county.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

January 31, 1804. tf

To be rented, for the present Year,

TWO two-ſtory houſes on Waſhington-ſtreet, in the moſt central part of Eaſton, and good ſtands for Mercantile Buſineſs. One of the buildings has been uſed as a Store for ſeveral years—with good Kitchens and Stables, Gardens, &c.—Alſo a ſmall houſe on the ſame Street, and one valuable lot adjoining Thomas Prince's, for leaſe or ſale; and ſeveral lots on Dover-ſtreet.—For particulars, apply to

SAMUEL BALDWIN, OR
WILLIAM MELUY.

Easton, Feb. 7, 1804. 3q

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 pantalets 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 *Phill*, 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 expences paid by

CHARLES GIBSON.

April 10, 1804. 3

For Sale.

THE Subſcriber will ſell the property he now occupies—containing aboot 275 acres—40 of which is woodland, ſituated in an agreeable neighborhood, 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 orchard, &c. There will be ſown 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 purchaſer. Any perſon deſirous to treat for the ſame, may know the terms by applying to

HENRY RINGGOLD.

Kent County, March 10, 1804.

WANTED TO HIRE,
A NEGRO MAN,

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

April 10.

NOTICE.

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

NICHOLAS CARROLL,
NICHOLAS BRICE, } *Truſtees*

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

N. BRICE, *Adminſtr. of J. B.*

Baltimore, April 20, 1804. 8

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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, MAY 22, 1804. [NO. 38....246.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Erecting Louisiana into two territories, and providing for the temporary governments therrof.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all that portion of country ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies south of the Mississippi territory, and of an east and west line to commence on the Mississippi river, at the thirty-third degree of north latitude, and to extend west to the western boundary of the said cession, shall constitute a territory of the United States, under the name of the territory of Orleans; the government whereof shall be organised and administered as follows:

Sec. 2. The executive power shall be vested in a governor, who shall reside in the said territory, and hold his office during the term of three years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. He shall be commander in chief of the militia of the said territory; shall have power to grant pardons for offences against the said territory, and reprieves for those against the United States, until the decision of the President of the United States thereon shall be made known; and to appoint and commission all officers, civil, and of the militia, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 3. A secretary of the territory shall also be appointed, who shall hold his office during the term of four years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the governor, to record and preserve all the papers and proceedings of the executive, and all the acts of the governor and legislative council, and transmit authentic copies of the proceedings of the governor, in his executive department, every six months, to the President of the United States. In case of the vacancy of the office of governor, the government of the said territory shall devolve on the secretary.

Sec. 4. The legislative powers shall be vested in the governor, and in thirteen of the most fit and discreet persons of the territory, to be called the legislative council, who shall be appointed annually by the President of the United States, from among those holding real estate therein, and who shall have resided one year, at least, in the said territory, and hold no office of profit under the territory, or the United States. The governor, by and with advice and consent of the said legislative council, or of a majority of them, shall have power to alter, modify, or repeal the laws which may be in force at the commencement of this act. Their legislative powers shall also extend to all the rightful subjects of legislation; but no law shall be valid, which is consistent with the constitution and laws of the United States, or which shall lay any person under restraint, burthen, or disability, on account of his religious opinions, professions or worship; in all which he shall be free to maintain his own, and not burthened for those of another. The governor shall publish throughout the said territory, all the laws which shall be made, and shall, from time to time, report the same to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress; which if disapproved of by Congress, shall thenceforth be of no force. The governor, or legislative council, shall have no power over the primary disposal of the soil, nor to tax the lands of the United States, nor to interfere with the claims to land within the said territory. The governor shall convene and prorogue the legislative council, whenever he may deem it expedient. It shall be his duty to obtain all the information in his power, in relation to the customs, habits, and dispositions of the inhabitants of the said territory, and communicate the same, from time to time, to the President of the United States.

Sec. 5. The judicial power shall be vested in a superior court, and in such inferior courts, and justices of the peace, as the legislature of the territory may, from time to time, establish. The judges of the superior court, and the justices of the peace, shall hold their offices for the term of four years. The superior court shall consist of three judges, any one of whom shall constitute a court, they shall have jurisdiction in all criminal cases, and exclusive jurisdiction in all those which are capital; and original and appellate jurisdiction in all civil cases, of the value of one hundred dollars. Its sessions shall commence on the first Monday of every month, and continue till all the business depending before them, shall be disposed of. They shall appoint their own clerk. In all crimial prosecutions which are capital, the trial shall be by a jury of twelve good and lawful men of the vicinage; and in all cases, criminal and civil, in the superior court, the trial shall be by a jury, if either of the parties require it. The inhabitants of the said territory shall be entitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus; they shall be bailable, unless for capital offences, where the proof shall be evident, or the presumption great; and no cruel and unusual punishment shall be inflicted.

Sec. 6. The governor, secretary, judges, district attorney, marshal, and all general officers of the militia, shall be appointed by the President of the United States, in the recess of the Senate, but shall be nominated at their next meeting for their advice and consent. The governor, secretary, judges, members of the legislative council, justices of the peace, all other officers, civil, and of the militia, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, shall take an oath or affirmation, to support the constitution of the United States, and for the faithful discharge of the duties of their office; the governor, before the President of the United States, or before a judge of the supreme or district court of the United States, or before such other person as the President of the United States shall authorise to administer the same; the secretary, judges, and members of the legislative council, before the governor; and all other officers, before such persons as the governor shall direct. The governor shall receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars; the secretary, of two thousand dollars; and the judges, of two thousand dollars each; to be paid quarter yearly out of the revenues of impost and tonnage, accruing within the said territory. The members of the legislative council shall receive four dollars each per day, during their attendance in council.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the following acts, that is to say,

An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States.

An act, in addition to an act, for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States.

An act to prevent citizens of the United States from privateering against nations in amity with, or against citizens of the United States.

An act for the punishment of certain crimes therein specified.

An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from service of their masters.

An act to prohibit the carrying on the slave trade from the United States to any foreign place or country.

An act to prevent the importation of certain persons into certain states, where by the laws thereof, their admission is prohibited.

An act to establish the post-office of the United States.

An act further to alter and establish certain post roads, and for the more secure carriage of the mail of the United States.

An act for the more general promulgation of the laws of the United States.

An act, in addition to an act, entitled, an act for the more general promulgation of the laws of the United States.

An act to promote the progress of useful arts, and to repeal the act heretofore made for that purpose.

An act to extend the privilege of obtaining patents for useful discoveries and inventions to certain persons therein mentioned, and to enlarge and define the penalties for violating the rights of patentees.

An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.

An act, supplementary to an act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.

An act providing for salvage in cases of recapture.

An act respecting alien enemies.

An act to prescribe the mode in which the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings in each state shall be authenticated, so as to take effect in every other state.

An act for establing trading houses with the Indian tribes.

An act for continuing in force a law, entitled, an act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes. And

An act making provision relative to rations for Indians, and to their visits to the seat of government, shall extend to, and have full force and effect in the above mentioned territories.

Sec. 8. There shall be established in the said territory a district court, to consist of one judge, who shall reside therein, and be called the district judge, and who shall hold, in the city of Orleans, four sessions annually; the first to commence on the third Monday in October next, and the three other sessions, progressively, on the third Monday of every third calender month thereafter. He shall in all things, have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers, which are by law given to, or may be exercised by the judge of Kentucky district; and shall be allowed an annual compensation of two thousand dollars, to be paid quarter yearly out of the revenues of impost and tonnage accruing within the said territory. He shall appoint a clerk for the said district, who shall reside, and keep the records of the court, in the city of Orleans, and shall re[illegible] for the services performed by hi[illegible] same fees to which the clerk of Ke[illegible]tucky district is entitled for similar services.

There shall be appointed in the said district, a person learned in the law, to act as an attorney for the United States, who shall, in addition to his stated fees, be paid six hundred dollars annually, as a full compensation for all extra services. There shall also be appointed a marshal for the said district, who shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees to which marshals in other districts are entitled for similar services; and shall moreover be paid two hundred dollars, annually, as a compensation for all extra services.

Sec. 9. All free male white persons, who are house keepers, and who shall have resided one year, at least, in the said territory, shall be qualfied to serve as grand or petit jurors, in the courts of the said territory; and they shall, until the legislature thereof shall otherwise direct, be selected in such manner as the judges of the said courts respectively shall prescribe, so as to be most conducive to an impartial trial, and to be least burthensome to the inhabitants of the said territory.

Sec. 10. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to import or bring into the said territory, from any port or place without the limits of the United States, or cause or procure to be so imported or brought, or knowingly to aid or assist in so importing or bringing any slave or slaves. And every person so offending, and being thereof convicted before any court within said territory, having competent jurisdiction, shall forfeit and pay for each and every slave so imported or brought, the sum of three hundred dollars; one moiety for the use of the United States, and the other moiety for the use of the person or persons who shall sue for the same; and every slave so imported or brought, shall thereupon become entitled to, and receive his or her freedom. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to import or bring into the said territory, from any port or place within the limits of the United States, or cause or procure to be so imported or brought, or knowingly to aid or assist in importing or bringing any slave or slaves, which shall have been imported since the first day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, into any port or place within the limits of the United States, or which may hereafter be imported, from any port or place without the limits of the United States and every person so offending, and being thereof convicted before any court within said territory, having competent jurisdiction, shall forfeit and pay for each and every slave so imported or brought the sum of three hundred dollars, one moiety for the use of the United States, and the other moiety for the use of the person or persons who shall sue for the same; and no slave or slaves shall directly or indirectly be introduced into said territory for actual settlement, and being at the time of such removal bona fide owner of such slave or slaves; and every slave imported or brought into the said territory, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall thereupon be entitled to, and receive his or her freedom.

Sec. 11. The laws in force in the said territory, at the commencement of this act, and not consistent with the provisions thereof, shall continue in force, until altered, modified, or repealed by the legislature.

Sec. 12. The residue of the province of Louisiana, ceded to the United States, shall be called the District of Louisiana, the government whereof shall be organized and administered as follows:

The executive power now vested in the governor of the Indiana territory, shall extend to, and be exercised in the said District of Louisiana. The governor and judges of the Indiana territory shall have power to establish in the said District of Louisiana, inferior courts, and prescribe the jurisdiction and duties, and to make all laws which they may deem conducive to the good government of the inhabitants thereof: *Provided however,* That no law shall be valid which is consistent with the constitution and laws of the United States, or which shall lay any person under restraint or disability on account of his religious opinions, profession, or worship; in all of which he shall be free to maintain his own, and not burthened for those of another: *And provided also,* That in all criminal prosecutions, the trial shall be by a jury of twelve good and lawful men of the vicinage, and in all civil cases of the value of one hundred dollars, the trial shall be by jury, if either of the parties require it. The judges of the Indiana territory, or any two of them, shall hold annually two courts within the said district, at such place as will be most convenient to the inhabitants thereof in general, and shall possess the same jurisdiction they now possess in the Indiana territory, and shall continue in session until all the business depending before them shall be disposed of. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the Indiana territory to record and preserve all the papers and proceedings of the governor, of an executive nature, relative to the district of Louisiana, and transmit authentic copies thereof every six months to the President of the United States. The governor shall publish throughout the said district, all the laws which may be made as aforesaid, and shall, from time to time, report the same to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress, which, if disapproved of by Congress, shall thenceforth cease, and be of no effect.

The said district of Louisiana shall be divided into districts, by the governor, under the direction of the President, as the convenience of the settlements shall require, subject to such alterations hereafter as experience may prove more convenient. The inhabitants of each district, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five shall be formed into a militia, with proper officers, according to their numbers, to be appointed by the governor, except the commanding officer, who shall be appointed by the President, and who, whether a captain, a major, or a colonel, shall be commanding officer of the district, and as such shall, under the governor, have command of the regular officers and troops in his district, as well as of the militia, for which he shall have a brevet commission, giving him such command, and the pay and emoluments of an officer of the same grade in the regular army; he shall be specially charged with the employment of the military and militia of his district, in cases of sudden invasion or insurrection, and until the orders of the governor can be received, and at all times with the duty of ordering a military patrole, aided by militia if necessary, to arrest unauthorised settlers in any part of his district, and to commit such offenders to jail to be dealt with according to law.

Sec. 13. The laws in force in the said district of Louisiana, at the commencement of this act, and not consistent with any of the provisions thereof, shall continue in force until altered, modified or repealed by the governor and judges of the Indian territority, as aforesaid.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That all grants for lands within the territorities ceded by the French Republic to the United States, by the treaty of the thirtieth of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and three, the title whereof was, at the date of the treaty of St. Ildefonso, in the crown, government or nation of Spain, and every act and proceeding subsequent thereto, of whatsoever nature, towards the obtaining any grant, title or claim to such lands, and under whatsoever authority transacted, or pretended, be, and the same are hereby declared to be, and to have been from the beginning, null, void, and of no effect in law or equity. Provided nevertheless, That any thing in this section contained shall not be construed to make null and void any bona fide grant made agreeably to the laws, usages and customs of the Spanish government to an actual settler on the lands so granted for himself, and for his wife and family; or to make null and void any bona fide act or proceeding done by any actual settler, to obtain a grant for lands actually settled on by the person or persons claiming title thereto, if such settlement in either case was actually made prior to the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and three; And provided further, That such grant shall not secure to the grantee or his assigns more than one mile square of land, together with such other and further quantity as heretofore hath been allowed for the wife and family of such actual settler, agreeably to the laws, usages and customs of the Spanish government; and that if any citizen of the United States, or other person, shall make a settlement on any lands belonging to the United States, within the limits of Louisiana, or shall survey, or attempt to survey, such lands, or to designate boundaries by marking trees, or otherwise, such offender shall, on conviction thereof, in any court of record of the United States, or the territories of the United States, forfeit a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and suffer imprisonment not exceeding twelve months; and it shall, moreover, be lawful for the President of the United States to employ such military force as he may judge necessary to remove from lands belonging to the United States any such citizen, or other person, who shall attempt a settlement thereon.

Sec. 15. The President of the United States is hereby authorised to stipulate with any Indian tribes, owning lands on the east side of the Mississippi, and residing thereon, for an exchange of lands, the property of the United States, on the west side of the Mississippi, in case the said tribes shall remove and settle thereon; but in such stipulation, the said tribes shall acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the United States, and shall agree that they will not hold any treaty with any foreign power, individual state, or with the individuals of any state or power; and that they will not sell or dispose of the said lands, or any part thereof, to any sovereign power, except the United States, nor to the subjects or citizens of any other sovereign power, nor to the citizens of the United States. And in order to maintain peace and tranquility with the Indian tribes who reside within the limits of Louisiana, as ceded by France to the United States, the act of Congress, passed on the thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and two, entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," is hereby extended to the territories erected and established by this act; and the sum of fifteen thouland dollars of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated by law, is hereby appropriated to enable the President of the United States to effect the object expressed in this section.

Sec. 16. The act, passed on the thirty first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and three, entitled "an act to enable the President of the United States to take possession of the territories ceded by France to the United States, by the treaty concluded at Paris, on the thirtieth day of April last, and for the temporary government thereof," shall continue in force until the first day of October next, any thing therein to the contrary notwithstanding; on which said first day of October, this act shall commence, and have full force, and shall continue in force for and during the term of one year, and to the end of the next session of congress which may happen thereafter.

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

AN ACT

Further to protect the commerce of the United States, against the Barbary powers.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of defraying the expences of equipping, officering, manning, and employing such of the armed vessels of the United States, as may be deemed requisite by the President of the United States for protecting the commerce and seamen thereof, and for carrying on warlike operations against the regency of Tripoli, or any other of the Barbary powers which may commit hostilities against the United States, and for the purpose also of defraying any other expences incidental to the intercourse with the Barbary powers, or which are authorised by this act: A duty of two and an half per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties now imposed by law, shall be laid, levied and collected upon all goods, wares and merchandize, paying a duty ad valorem, which shall after the thirtieth day of June next, be imported into the United States from any port or place: And an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the said additional duty in respect to all goods, wares and merchandize imported in ships or vessels not of the United States: and the duties imposed by this act shall be levied and collected in the same manner, and under the same manner, and under the same regulations and allowances as to drawbacks, mode of security and time of payment respectively, as are already prescribed by law in relation to the duties now in force on the articles on which the said additional duty is laid by this act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That a distinct account shall be kept of the duties imposed by this act, and the proceeds thereof shall constitute a fund, to be denominated "The Mediterranean Fund," and shall be applied solely to the purposes designated by this act: And the said additional duty shall cease and be discontinued at the expiration of three months after the ratification by the President of the United States, of a treaty of peace with the regency of Tripoli; unless the United States should then be at war with any other of the Barbary powers, in which case the said additional duty shall cease and be discontinued at the expiration of three months after the ratification by the President of the United States of a treaty with such power: *Provided, however,* That the said additional duty shall be collected on all such goods, wares and merchandise, liable to pay the same, as shall have been imported previous to the day on which the said duty is to cease.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States, if he shall deem it necessary, shall be, and is hereby authorised to cause to be purchased or built, officered, manned and equipped, two vessels of war, to carry not more than sixteen guns each, and likewise to hire or accept on loan in the Mediterranean sea, as many gun boats as he may think proper.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That a sum not exceeding one million of dollars, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated (in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for the same objects) for the purpose of defraying any of the expences authorised by this act, which may be incurred during the present year: Or if necessary the President of the United States is hereby authorised to borrow the said sum, or such part thereof as he may think proper, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, from the bank of the United States, which is hereby empowered to lend the same, or from any other body or bodies politic or corporate, or from any person or persons: and so much of the proceeds of the duties laid by this act, as may be necessary, shall be and is hereby pledged for replacing in the treasury, the said sum of one million of dollars, or so much thereof as shall have been thus expended, and for paying the principal and interest of the said sum, or so much thereof as may be borrowed, pursuant to the authority given in this section: And an account of the several expenditures made under this act shall be laid before congress during their next session.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
March 25th, 1804.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To amend the charter of Alexandria.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the town of Alexandria shall be, and is hereby divided into two districts, by a line running east and west, at an equal distance between King and Prince streets, beginning at the river Potowmac and extending to the western boundary of said town, and all that part of the town which is situate north of the said dividing line, shall be called the northern district, and all that part of the town which is situate south of the said dividing line, shall be called the southern district of the town of Alexandria, and where any house or lot shall be situate partly in each district, it shall be considered as lying in that district where the greater part of said house or lot is situate and shall be assessed accordingly, each of the districts aforesaid shall be divided into electoral wards, by a line passing from north to south through the middle of Pitt street, to be called the first, second, third and fourth ward, none of the taxes on the valution of real property, which shall hereafter be collected in the northern district, shall be expended in the regulating, or filling up, or paving, or repairing of the streets, or sinking of wells, or building of buildings in the southern district, nor shall the taxes on the valuation of real property, which shall hereafter be collected in the southern district, be expended in the regulating, or filling up, or paving, or repairing the streets, or sinking of wells, or building of buildings in the northern district.—But all the monies to be expended upon the aforesaid improvements in either district, shall be raised by an assessment on the valuation of real property in each district respectively, at the times and in the manner the said common council shall order and direct. It shall be the duty of the assessors and other public officers to keep the accounts of each district separate and distinct in regard to the assessments for the aforesaid local purposes, and all other taxes, which are now or shall hereafter be assessed or levied, upon the valution of real property or other subjects, together with the fines and also the rents, issuing from the property belonging to the corporation and all their other resources, shall constitute a general fund, to be appropriated as the common council shall direct.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That every free white male citizen of full age, who shall be bona fide seized of a freehold estate in the town of Alexandria, or shall have resided in the town aforesaid for the space of one year, and have been a house-keeper therein for the space of three months next preceding the day of the election, and who shall have been within that time charged with any tax upon the public books, and shall have paid such tax, shall be qualified to vote for members to serve in the common council of the said town, and no other person shall exercise the right of suffrage; and the persons qualified as aforesaid to vote shall meet at some convenient place in the ward in which they respectively reside, and elect by ballot four persons for the representatives of such ward in the common council, out of the free white male citizens who shall have arrived to the age of twenty one years, and shall have resided in the town of Alexandria three years, and in the ward for which he shall be elected, for the space of three months immediately preceding the election, and shall moreover be seized of an estate of freehold in the said ward of the value of five hundred dollars, and be a house-keeper therein. And that the said election shall be held on the first Tuesday of March in every year, by three commissioners to be appointed in each ward for that purpose by the mayor and commonalty for the ensuing election, and afterwards by the common council, which appointment shall be at least ten days before the day of each election, except in regard to the first election to be held under this act. The election for the ensuing year, shall be held at such place in each ward as shall be fixed on by the mayor and commonalty, and thereafter shall be held at such place as shall be appointed by the common council, of which public notice will be given.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the members of the common council, elected as aforesaid, or any twelve of them shall within seven days after their election, in each year assemble themselves at the court house, or any other place which shall be hereafter fixed for their meeting, and shall choose one of their body to be president of the said common council to whom shall be administered by any justice of the peace in the county of Alexandria, an oath or affirmation for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office; whereupon the president of the said common council shall administer the oath of office to the other members of the said council and shall have while the council is in session the same power which is at present exercised by the mayor upon the like occasion, and he shall convene the council whenever in the opinion of four of the members expressed to him in writing, or whenever in his opinion the good of the town may require it; and the authority of the said common council shall continue one year from the day of their election, and until others are chosen and qualified in their stead, and no longer. That the common council so elected, and those thereafter to be elected, and their successors, shall be and hereby are made a body politic and corporate, by the name of the common council of Alexandria; and by the said name shall have perpetual succession with capacity to purchase, possess and enjoy lands and tenements, and goods and chattles either in fee or lesser estate therein, and the same to give, grant, let, sell, assign or transfer; and to plead and be impleaded, prosecute and defend all causes, complaints, actions real, personal or mixed, and to have one common seal, and perpetual succession. And all the estate, rights, and credits, now vested in the mayor and commonalty of the town of Alexandria shall be vested in the said common council when elected, and may be recovered in their name for the use of the said town; and in like manner all claims and demands against the mayor and commonalty of Alexandria, prior to the operation of the present act, may be prosecuted and recovered against the aforesaid common council; and process served upon the president of the common council shall be deemed sufficient.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the jurisdiction of the said common council shall extend to the limits heretofore prescribed by law, and exercised by the mayor and commonalty. The concurrence of a majority of the whole number of members elected into the common council, shall be necessary for the passing of any law, order, or resolution, or for repealing, altering or revoking the same.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the said common council shall have power to erect and repair work houses, houses of correction, and other public buildings, for the benefit of the said town; to pave, make and repair the streets and highways; to make all laws which they shall conceive requisite for the preservation of the health of the inhabitants, and for the regulation of the morals and police of the said town, and to enforce the observance of their said laws, by reasonable penalties and forfeitures, to be levied upon the goods and chattles of the offender; and they shall have power to raise money by taxes, for the use and benefit of the said town: *Provided,* That such laws shall not be repugnant to, or inconsistent with the laws and constitution of the United States. The said common council shall, whenever they deem it proper, have power to open, extend, regulate, pave and improve the streets, within the limits of the said town: *Provided,* They make to the person or persons who may be injured by such extension, just and adequate compensation out of the funds of the corporation, to be ascertained by the verdict of an impartial jury, in like manner as has been usual in other cases where private property has been con[illegible]d for public use.—They shall have [illegible] to hold and keep within the said town, market days in every week, and from time to time to appoint a clerk of the market, who shall do and perform all things belonging to the office of clerk of the market, within the said town, according to the rules and regulations which they shall prescribe.—They shall have power to pass all laws, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, which they may conceive requisite for the prevention and removal of nuisances, and to appoint a superintendant of police, commissioners, and surveyors of the streets, constables collectors of the taxes, and all other officers who may be deemed necessary for the execution of their laws, who shall be paid for their services, a reasonable compensation, and whose duties and powers shall be prescribed in such manner as the common council shall deem fit, for carrying into execution the powers hereby granted.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the jurisdiction of the said common council shall extend over the harbor of Alexandria, and over vessels of every description, which may arrive and be in the harbor, or be at anchor in any part of the river Promac below Pearson's island and within the district of Columbia, for the purpose of preventing and removing all nuisances, and such other subjects or things being on board any such vessel, as may be prejudicial to the health of the town, and for no other purpose. And also, their jurisdiction shall extend over the houses lately built in the vicinity of the town, for the accommodation of the poor and others, and over the ten acres of ground hereto belonging, and over all persons who may be sent or placed thereby the consent or authority of the common council, and on their way to and from the same, until they be regularly discharged: *Provided,* That paupers and other persons shall not be considered as having thereby gained a residence in the county, so as to become chargeable thereto.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the common council shall annually, at their first meeting after their own election and qualification, choose by ballot, a fit and able man having the qualifications herein after directed, to be mayor of the town, which choice shall be made by a majority of the whole number of members of the said common council, unless the whole number of members be equally divided between two persons, in which case one of those two persons shall be immediately, by the vote of the president of the council, elected. The mayor shall hold his office for one year, from the time of his election, and until a successor is chosen and qualified in his stead. At the expiration of which period he may be elected for two years thereafter in succession, and no longer until he shall have been out of office one year.—He shall before he enters upon the duties of his office, take an oath or affirmation, in the presence of the council, faithfully to execute his said office, which shall be recorded in their book of proceedings. He shall see that the laws of the corporation be duly executed, and shall report the negligence or misconduct of any officer to the common council, who on satisfactory proof thereof, may remove from office the said delinquent, or take such other measures thereupon as shall be just and lawful. He shall have power to convene the common council, when in his opinion the good of the community may require it, and he shall lay before the council, from time to time, in writing, such alterations in the laws of the corporation, as he shall deem necessary or proper. He shall have, and exercise all the powers of a justice of the peace within the said town, and shall receive for his services, annually, a just and reasonable compensation, to be allowed and fixed by the common council, which shall not be encreased or diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected. Any person shall be eligible to the office of mayor, who is a white male citizen of the United States, who shall have attained to the age of thirty years, and who shall be the bona fide owner of a freehold estate in the said town, and shall have been a resident in the town of Alexandria five years immediately preceding his election, and no other person shall be eligible to the said office.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That, in case of the refusal of any person to accept the office of mayor upon his election thereto, or of his death, resignation, inability or removal, the common council shall elect another in his place to serve the remainder of the year. The common council shall have power to supply vacancies in their own body, by causing elections to be made in the manner herein before directed out of the citizens qualified to fill the said office in the ward in which such vacancies shall have happened; and may in the absence of the president, elect a president pro tempore. In case of the temporary inability or absence of the mayor, the president of the common council shall perform all the duties of the mayor that may be required to be performed during his absence or inability, and in case of vacancy in the said office he shall perform the duties thereof until a new election shall be made.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the acts of the common council shall be signed by the president of the common council and shall be presented to the mayor for his approbation, who, if he objects thereto, shall within three days after it shall be presented to him for his assent return it to the common council with his objections in writing, and if a majority of the whole council shall be of opinion that the law ought to be passed, it shall, notwithstanding the objection of the mayor, become a law and he shall sign the same; but if the mayor shall not return his objections to the same within three days to the said council, it shall become a law and shall be signed by him. The clerk of the council shall record in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, all the laws, orders and resolutions which shall be passed as aforesaid, and deliver a copy of them to the public printer to be printed for the information of the people.

Sec. 10. *Be it further enacted,* That the commissioners to superintend the election in each ward, shall before they receive any vote, take severally the following oath or affirmation, to be administered by the mayor or any justice of the peace, "I A. B. do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I will truly and faithfully receive and return the votes of such persons as are by law entitled to vote for members of council in ward No. and that I will not knowingly receive or return the vote of any who is not legally intitled to the same, so help me God;" the said election shall be closed on the day it is begun, and the poll shall be kept open till sunset and no longer. The said commissioners in each ward or a majority of them shall, on the next day after the election, make a list of all the votes received at said election; and the four persons having the greatest number of votes, shall be duly elected; and in all cases of an equality of votes, the commissioners shall decide, and shall make a return of the persons so elected, under their hands and seals, to the mayor, who shall cause the same to be published in the newspapers of the town; the said commissioners shall also send a duplicate return, under their hands and seals, of the persons elected, to the clerk of the common council, who shall preserve and record the same; the said common council shall judge of the legality of the election of any person who shall be returned as a member thereof, and shall have full power to pass all laws to enable them to come to a just decision upon a contested election. They shall have power to compel the attendance of the members of the council by reasonable penalties, and to pass all laws for the orderly and regular conduct of business.—They may punish any member for disorderly behaviour, and with consent of three fourths of the whole counsel expel a member.

Sec. 11. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever taxes upon real property, or other claims charged upon real property within the town, shall be due, and owing to the common council, and the proprietor shall fail to discharge the same, the said common council, after giving the party reasonable notice when he resides in the town, sixty days notice when he resides out of the town, and in the United States, and after six months publication in the newspapers, when he resides out of the United States, shall be empowered to recover the said taxes or debts, by motion in the court of Alexandria county: *And provided,* It shall appear to the satisfaction of the court, that such taxes or claims are justly due, judgment shall be granted, and an execution shall issue thereupon, with the costs of suit, against the goods and chattles of the defaulter, if any can be found within the town; if not that the whole property upon which the tax or claim is due shall by order of the court, be leased out at public auction for the shortest terms of years that may be offered on condition that the lessee pay the arrearages, and also the future taxes accruing during the term, and be at liberty to remove all his improvements at the expiration of the lease: *Provided always,* That the common council may prosecute any other remedy, by action, for the recovery of the said taxes and claims which is now possessed or allowed.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of any act or acts of the general assembly of Virginia, as comes within the perview of this act shall be and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair or destroy any right or remedy which the mayor and commonalty of Alexandria now possess or enjoy to or concerning any debts, claims or demands against any person or persons whatsoever, or to repeal any of the laws and ordinances of the mayor and commonalty of the said town in force, which are not inconsistent with this act.

NATHL. MACON.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN BROWN,
President of the senate, pro-tempore.
February 25th, 1804.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Relating to the recording, registering and enrolling of ships or vessels in the district of Orleans.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any ship or vessel possessed of and sailing under a Spanish or French register, and belonging, on the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and three, and continuing to belong wholly to any citizen or citizens of the United States, by the treaty of the thirtieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States and the French republic, or to any person or persons being, on the said thirtieth day of April an inhabitant or inhabitants of the said ceded territories, and who continue to reside therein, and of which the master is a citizen of the United States, or an inhabitant as aforesaid, may be registered enrolled and licensed in the manner prescribed by law; and being so registered, enrolled, or licensed, shall be denominated and deemed a ship or vessel of the United States, and entitled to the benefits granted by any law of the United States to ships or vessels thereof: Provided, That it shall be lawful for the collector to whom application shall be made for a certificate of registry, enrolment or license for such ship or vessel by any citizen or inhabitant applying as aforesaid, shall, prior to his being entitled to receive such certificate of registry, enrolment, or license, deposit with the collector, the register and other papers under which such ship or vessel had been navigated; and also take and subscribe, before the collector (who is hereby authorised to administer the same) the following oath: I A. B. do swear (or affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and that I do entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate state or sovereignty whatever, and particularly to the king of Spain and the French republic.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the inhabitants of the said ceded territory who were residents thereof on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, who shall take the oath aforesaid, and who continue to reside therein, or citizens of the United States residents of said ceded territorty, shall be entitled to all the benefits and privileges of owning ships or vessels of the United States, to all intents and purposes, as if they were resident citizens of the United States.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN BROWN,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 25, 1804.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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From the AURORA.

MR. DUANE,

INCLOSED is a copy of the oration delivered by Dr. Michael Leib, on the day of celebrating the acquisition of Louisiana, procured at the unanimous request of the committee of arrangement, by their chairman, for the purpose of being made public; you will, therefore, be so good as to give it a place in your paper, and oblige your well wisher.

MAT. LAWLER.

16th May, 1804.

ORATION,

Delivered on the celebration of the 12th May, 1804—BY DR. M. LEIB.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

This day we have consecrated to peace and the happiness of our country; we have hallowed it by our joy and our gratitude. On an occasion like the present, when we are commemorating an event which has secured permanent tranquility to our land, but one feeling can animate the friends of liberty and the constitution. After having passed through scenes of trial and of peril, to have arrived at the goal of peace and safety, without having cause to heave one sigh, or to shed one tear over an human victim immolated to our posterity, must fill our hearts with gratitude to him, who directs the destinies of nations. Let us, therefore, be thankful and rejoice.

A country immense, fruitful and diversified in its productions, of resources various and ample, and capable of furnishing abundance to man, has been acquired by the United States, with singular glory; unstained by blood. By this acquisition we have secured to ourselves the navigation of a river, by whose channel alone, the products of some of our sister states can find market. The general interests of the union are so intimately interwoven with the free navigation of the Missisippi, that the blood and the treasure of the nation must have been put in requisition, in the event of failure of pacific means. On this occasion "the finger of Heaven" *did not* "point to war." The guardian genius of our country presided over our councils, dictated peaceable measures as most congenial with the principles of a free government, and the happiness of the people, and the nation confirmed the admonition, and applauded the result. For a few millions of dollars we have obtained a territory, necessary to our future tranquility, and for the acquirement of which we were urged to stake our all, to sacrifice incalculable sums, and to drain the blood of citizens. Sentiments of false honor and glory were silenced by the voice of reason—the madness of ambition in despair was left to its ineffectual ravings, and the cry for war was founded and reverberated alone by the enemies of republican government. Louisiana is destined to be incorporated into the union, and her sons have acquired the condition and rank of freemen; let us then contemplate the happiness before us with grateful feelings and indulge an honest exultation at the triumph of pure principles.

We have cause to rejoice, my fellow citizens, when we retrospect upon the various and imminent dangers and hair breadth and happy escapes of our country. A very few years have passed away since the principles of our constitution were in jeopardy, and its friends in a state of proscription. The republican citizens of the United States were denounced as enemies, their names inserted upon black lists, and the laws were in many instances destitute of sufficient force to protect them from outrage. The pacific relations of our government were destroyed, and a new species of warfare invented to furnish pretexts for an accumulation of power in the hands of the magistrate, and new impositions on the people. Armies and taxes, navies and eight per cent loans gladdened the hearts of adventurers and stock jobbers; laws, repugnant to our constitution, were enacted, by which the right of the citizen was destroyed, the emigrant, who had chosen this country as his asylum, was placed upon a bed of torture, and the hard earnings of the people squandered to pamper the sycophants of rulers and the conspirators against our rights. Military legions were raised in defiance of the national charter, with the design and arrogance of pretorian bands, to dragoon the citizens into submission, and to make them unlearn the principles of the late revolution, and of free government. The centinels of our freedom who dared to proclaim our wrongs were dragged from their families and their homes, and either incarcerated, or publicly scourged in a market place, or almost murdered within their own precincts. A foreign incendiary, under the auspices of the administration, commanded a foreign military badge to be worn by Americans, to mark the distinction between political sects, and thereby exposed those, not in the confidence of the government, to insult and outrage. Cockades and standards, uniforms and drums superceded the implements of peace, and "to arms, to arms" resounded through our land, when no enemy was near, excepting the enemies of our constitution, who were invested with the powers of the government. A sister state was to be ground into *dust and ashes*, for having presumptiously dared to think for herself, and thereby to differ from a weak and an infuriated administration. Nay the god of peace and of good will to all mankind was invoked to sanctify conspiracies against our rights; and on a day dedicated to his service, ruffians, the pretended friends of order and religion, manifested their piety by threats and disturbed the peaceable citizens by tumultuous processions. Let us rejoice, my fellow citizens, that we have not been shipwrecked; that our constitution has rode out the storm, and that we have made a safe port. Let us felicitate ourselves that every man may *now* sit down contented under his own vine and fig tree and have no one to make him afraid; that every individual is in the full enjoyment of the free exercise of his opinions, undisturbed by governmental interference, and undismayed by private denunciation.

We have cause for exultation, my fellow citizens, when we compare our present condition with the past, and when we contrast our destiny with that of other nations. Under a government emphatically now of our own choice, we enjoy the purest blessings of liberty; we have no laws to seal our lips and bind our hands. We dare speak and write as becomes freemen, and the ruler is literally amenable to the tribunal of public opinion. We have no standing army of mercenaries or volunteers, to menace or terrify our citizens. We have no governmental Mamelukes to superintend the press, and trample under foot the laws of humanity and of our country. We have no taxes, which require an host of harpies, battening upon our labor to strengthen the arm of government. The public debt, the price of our Independence and freedom, is in arrangement for extinction, and in a few years nothing will remain of it but the record. The revenues for the support of government are derived from sources neither vexatious or oppressive, consisting of voluntary contributions, and are paid almost without a consciousness of their existence. Trial by jury has become a substance and affords security; for no longer are judges subsidised to criminate innocence, nor injuries suborned to condemn citizens to imprisonment and death. Do we desire the continuance of the present happy state of things, or, with the inconstancy attributed to governments of the people, do we wish to exchange it for another? If we choose the former alternative, let us remember and practice the maxim, united we stand, divided we fall. Let this truth be imprinted on our minds, that however plausible the pretext, he who endeavors to unsettle the existing state of things, is an enemy to our prosperity and the deadly foe to our principles.

If we cast our eyes towards the transatlantic world, my fellow-citizens, in contrasting it with our own, on this and every other day, we shall have cause for unbounded gratitude and exultation. There, in every nation, however diversified in its form of government, in language or in manners, a congenial despotism embraces all. A chief, sustained by a military, or a proud and domineering nobility, dictates the law by force, or by corruption. The labor of the subject is made to minister to the ambition or the pleasures of the ruler; and his property, his liberty, and his life, in almost every one, are literally held by courtesy. The rank of untitled and undistinguished man, is inferior o that of the animal who bears the proud lord or baron to the chace, or even of that which scents the field to furnish sport for his master. There "man is to man the sorest foest ill." Happy would it be for us, if those who revile and endeavor to undermine and destroy our political and civil institutions, were translated to those governments of their approbation and panegyric. The rank of man which they now hold, would then be apportioned to their merits, and sycophant or slave would be the livery to adorn them. Such a school would furnish the most useful and lasting lessons, and in the contrast of present and past condition, the enemies to our institutions would become the most zealous friends to orthodox principles. They would then find, that the security, and stability of the governments which have been exultingly compared with our own, are despotisms, that furnish security but to their chiefs, and stability but to their power: that degraded and debased man has there nothing to hope for, but from change, and can only look to accident, or eternity for relief from his afflictions. Let us rejoice, my fellow-citizens, that our happiness depends upon ourselves, and let us on this day swear, that we will never part with that liberty which dispenses it, but with our lives.

Let us resist every conspiracy against the principles of our government, whether it be manifested in propositions to disorganize the union; or in attempts to destroy the confidence of the people, in republican systems; or in endeavours to scatter the seeds of jealousy and discord, among men of congenial sentiments. The enemies of the constitution are active, vigilant, and desperate. No mean is for them too adventurous that promises success; no scheme too difficult which holds out hope; and no plan too audacious that invites to a reinstatement in departed power.—We have seen a daring effort made to declare the public will a nullity, as expressed in the choice of a president, and the nation brought to the brink of a civil war, by the deriders of the Sovereign people; and we now see the disciples of the same sect, and audacious desperation, inviting and courting a dissolution of the union. Their expedients, are many and versatile—they require to be met by honest means, a firm attitude and union. Let us look to the Constitution as the ark of our safety, let it be the rallying point of every true lover of his country, let us forget private bickerings to secure and preserve our safety on this day resolve to support the constitution and the union, or be buried under their ruins.

REPUBLICAN GRATITUDE.

Among the acts of the last session is one, which from its connection with other objects, has attracted but little of the public attention. As it exhibits the strongest evidence, that republics are grateful, whatever those hostile to them may say to the contrary, we with the more pleasure invite this attention.

FAYETTE was among the first, if not the first of his countryme, who imbibed from our revolutionary struggle an ardent devotion to liberty. Surrounded with all the delights of socia life, he abondoned them with the spirit of a man who disdained to owe his hapiness to causes, other than those derived from rendering services to his fellow beings. He crossed the Atlantic, and soon found in our armies that distinction to which his merit entitled him. His services were rewarded by the thanks of the whole American nation, and Virginia, principally the scene of his exertions, enrolled him among their citizens.

In affluent circumstanes, he had declined all reward for his services. After enjoying the rare felicity of realising his best hopes in contempling the established liberties of a new world, he returned to his native county, where he enjoyed all the pleasures which a heart rich in its own esteem, an commanding the esteem of the most virtous and enlightened, could bestow. This sunshine was but of short duration. The revolution in his own country soon called him from the retirement he coted. Of the scenes that followed it is unnecessary to say much. It is sufficient to observe that amidst all its vicissitus, his reputation remained unblemished; and that he has in all its stages, united the respect of his enemies with the love of his friends.

This revolution, however which found him rich made him poor. Thus circumstanced it became a prosperous nation, grateful for his services, to offer the only solace in her power to his misfortunes. At the instance, therefore, of Mr. Dawson, of whom we cannot on this occasion make too honorable mention, Congress at the session antecedent to the last, authorised the Secretary of War to issue land warrants to Major General La Fayette for eleven thousand five hundred and twenty acres; to which quantity of land he would, for his rank in the army, have been entitled at the end of the war, had he claimed it. Having not done this, by the operation of a statute of limitations, the legal right had ceased.

This, though far from being an adequate compensation for services rendered, was a handsome testimonial of the sympathy of congress in his misfortunes. Most of the land, however, appropriated to the satisfaction of military rights, having been located, it was found that the value of the tract allotted to Fayette would be inconsiderable, and not, by any means, equal to the liberal wishes of the legislature. At the last session, therefore, a new provision was adopted authorising land warrants to be issued to him, to the above amount of land, in any part of Louisiana.

By the operation of this provision, the value of the location will be probably increased more than ten fold. To satisfy the first provision land could not be found we are advised, worth more than a dollar an acre. Under the existing provision it can be got worth between ten and twenty dollars; making the entire tract worth above one hundred thousand dollars. The authorised location is the more honorable from being the only instance in which any disposition of the soil of Louisiana is allowed.

We are persuaded that every American will feel satisfaction in this act of munificence, alike worthy of the man that receives, and of those that confer it. May it conduce to the happiness of him who has so liberally contributed by his exertions and sacrifices to the happiness of his fellow men!

[*Nat. Intel.*

Of all the tyrants which have ever existed, Party, carried to excess, is the most tyrannical, the most unfeeling, the most cruel, the most unrelenting. Let us view it in whatever light we please, we will still find the same effects to be produced by the same causes. Once fairly embarked, we are hurried on by its vortex, and the "still small voice" of conscience and of reason, if heard at all, is heard in vain. Before this idol, this Dagon of intolerance, every one must bow, even at the expense of truth, if he has not sufficient firmness to withstand the united attacks of calumny and abuse. But woe to him who is once fairly entangled in its snares. Seldom or never is it, that he can break the chains which have been forged by this enchanter. He may resolve; but, like the resolutions of the drunkard to return do more to his bottle, his resolves will be in vain, for Party has laid its "wizard hand" upon him; its intoxicating influences are too powerful to be resisted; and the man once possessed of the most benevolent and philanthropic disposition, will be found almost transformed into an infuriate, subjected to the baneful and contending passions of envy, ambition, distrust, jealousy, anger, rage, hatred and revenge.

Reader, what think you of the picture? It is, at least, a faithful one, though drawn in glowing colours. Turn it which way we will, still, to a reflecting and composed mind, is the same hideous aspect of the excess of party, presented to view. Yet, in the present state of man, party is, in a certain degree, necessary; and were we to divest ourselves of it entirely, we should be in danger of falling into that state of apathy, which precedes despotism: indeed, the excess of party, *unchecked*, by creating general disgust, must ultimately lead to the same end.—Though it cannot, in a representative system of government, be altogether dispensed with, as a free people will naturally be watchful for the preservation of their liberties, yet, with proper correctives, party would prove a good, rather than an evil, and these correctives can only be applied, with effect, by the *people* generally.

In the United States, two great parties long struggled for power, and each have enjoyed it in turn. The rancour and the bitterness which have been generated, so far from subsiding, appear, in the minds of many, to be deeper rooted than ever. Both parties have complained of the intolerance and the wickedness of the other. Are they both right? Was principle more generally pursued, as the rule of action, no doubt these heart-burnings would be considerably lessened. By hot-heads, and by men for whose conduct we are really at a loss to assign a single worthy motive in extenuation, this may be called milk-and-water stuff, and the like. Be it so. It is immaterial; but these remarks are, nevertheless, true.

Whilst the rest of the world is either in a state of convulsion or oppression, we are blessed with the best government on earth, if we are capable of continuing it. We live under the operation of the mildest laws, administered by men chosen from among ourselves, and yet we do not appear to enjoy it, or to be satisfied with our condition. We have complaints and murmurs; we are divided into factions; and our public officers are the objects of indiscriminate abuse—the butt of party—against whom the shafts of calumny have an unlicensed range. Indeed, it would appear as if they were the proper and lawful objects, upon which we ought to vent our ill-nature. When a foreigner arrives in our country, it is very natural for him to suppose that our public functionaries are the greatest scoundrels in existence; and, once impressed with this idea, it is equally as natural for him to think, that we are as great scoundrels for choosing them. What a precious figure must we make in the eyes of the nations of Europe!—Have we no national pride, or is it entirely extinct? Surely, Americans will not be insensible.

On some of our public officers, aye, and even on some of our *private citizens*, decency itself has been outraged, and put to the blush. But we forbear—we wish not to rub up old sores, or to rekindle the embers of rancour or detraction. Let them be buried for ever. These remarks are intended to be general, and not particular, and in making them we rise superior to the littleness of party. No one is alluded to, and, consequently, no one can be offended. If any should feel *conscience-struck*, let them improve by the lesson.

By pursuing party to excess, how must the sluices of corruption be opened, and an opportunity be thereby afforded to the *ignorant* but *aspiring demagogue* to warm himself into power? For men of sensibility and talents will remain in private life, sooner than wade to office through oceans of calumny. At best, it is an unthankful gift, and the man of genius, of science of learning, cannot put up with the loss of reputation, in exchange for the paltry consideration of office.

Have we men in office, who are neither fitted by talents nor integrity for the station, in which they have been placed by accident; whose only aim is *self-aggrandizement*; whose only principle is an unquenceable thirst for popular favor and office; and whose only merit consists in *intrigue*, and an unmeaning and senseless bawling about liberty, which they are endeavoring to subvert;—*have we such men as these?* Let them be decently dismissed to the more peaceful pursuits of private life, for which they are better qualified, and let others supply their place, who have been found more worthy. To effect this, *party*, conducted with becoming spirit and firmness, would be a virtue. A number of honest citizens, by their *votes*, would easily decide the business, and would shew to *designing men*, that the PEOPLE, ever tremblingly alive to their true interests, are not to be *imposed* upon by mere *names*.

As, therefore, party must and will exist, let us endeavor to avoid carrying it to excess. Be it our pride to elect good men to office, to discountenance all *dictators*, and to preserve our republican institutions unimpaired. In this noble cause, *embarked in for the purpose of placing virtuous men in office*, party will prove a general good, and a public blessing.

Phil. Ev. Post.

The following speech contains a handsome attestation to the unrivalled prosperity of the United States, and the abilities of the administration, made too by no enthusiast of liberty.

Speech of Mr. WINDHAM, in the British House of Commons.

SIR,

I rise in pursuance of the notice I gave last week to move the house to take into consideration the state of the nation, and to propose an easy remedy to part of

the difficulties we at present labor under. It would be useless to take up much of the time of the hon. members in recapitulating the evils which are so universally known, and not less severely felt by every man in the country, except his majesty's minister: yet now that I am on my legs, I cannot bear to sit down before I have called the attention of the house and the country to the situation in which we are involved, alike incapable of defending ourselves, and of attacking the enemy, by the blind obstinacy of our present premier; not like my friend the late capt. Riskwell, who after playing at hazard till he grew so blind as not to be able to see the dice, much less distinguish their points, continued for many years to play by the ear. He had been so long accustomed to the caster's rattle, that he would cry out 'No Die!' so well in time as to astonish the whole table, of which he was nestor. Our present caster on the contrary, cannot distinguish a point in the game with his eyes open; and though we have been rattling in his ears, that he has laid his stakes without the least attention to the odds, he still risks on, and if suffered to throw the dice for the nation much longer, will not only be cut himself, but will ruin every person that backs his hand.

Neither is it necessary to be a very skillful judge of cockfighting to perceive that our volunteer peacocks, woodcocks and weathercocks are not a fit match for the French gamecocks; the blood of the latter must be entirely ebbed, and consequently their strength utterly exhausted before their courage will fail them; — whereas the former, having been used, much less trained to sparring and chasing, will hardly be fit for any other than the use commonly made of them. But seeing the perilous state we are reduced to, it behoves every man in the country and more particularly the representatives of the people, to turn their thoughts to every means of defence, independent of those hitherto aodpted by our inapt administration. One principle object ministers should be attentive to, is the proper direction of the force we can easily dispose of; yet they have idly dispersed, and consequently weakened, the most formidable means we have of attacking our inveterate enemy. I mean the cheap, ready and extensive way that is open to us, of sowing dissention among the French by our periodical publication. We have often boasted in this house of being able to cope with France single handed, and though I am firmly persuaded that is the only way which we could oppose that country single handed, we should also be a match for the wide world, [you readily conceive, sir, that I mean our writings] yet we should not venture to try their effect upon other nations, unless we are able to meet them all in arms, which we have to do by pursuing the method his majesty's ministers have lately adopted. How was I not grieved some time since, to see advertisements stuck up for seamen to fight against 'the pusillanimous Dons,' at the same time that ministers were undecided, as indeed they are in every good thing, whether they should attack the Spaniards or not? How much better would it not have been to take the Dons unawares, to seize their galleons and other vessels, to ravage their settlements, to render them in short incapable of defending themselves before ever they knew what we were about: Even Thomas Jefferson could not escape our open censures, because he chose to be civil with the government with whom his country is allied, though we must all be persuaded it would be happy for England had she such a man to direct her councils. It was lamentably said in this house about twenty years ago, that it would require at least half a century to repair the losses America had sustained during the war, and to re-establish that country in the state it was when possessed by our gracious sovereign: *but look now at America, compare the pitch of prosperity she has risen to during the short administration of Jefferson, to the present state of our own country, and can there be a native of Great Britain, but must heartily regret his not being born an American?* What I would now propose as an easy remedy to some of our evils, or at least a preventative of greater, is to imitate the Paris newspapers, so far as not to spend our force uselessly. One of these papers in particular, is worth learning from. It directs all its force against the declared enemies of France and molest no body else. Though it feels us round out, that the members of the British parliament are, with very few exceptions, a set of knaves altogether, it never speaks but in terms of the highest respect for other governments. At the same time it declares it would be as vain to attempt to wash a Blackamore white, as to expect a grain of sense from our gracious sovereign, it does not neglect to adduce some specious proof of what it asserts, from the long reign of his majesty, during which, as it says, nothing but war, bloodshed and rebellion have been talked of or seen. It adds, that as if to complete the long scene of folly, the seeds of civil war are every day suffered to take such deep root, as to require but the last breath of his majesty to blow them into full blossom. [A deep sigh through the whole house.] In short that paper exposes the imbecility and what he calls the injustice of the British government, but is so respectful to all other states that one would think it under the influence of every one of them. Let us then we wise enough to imitate such an example.

"My sentence is for open war; of wiles
"More unexpert, I boast not."*

Yet I should be glad to see France deluged with her own blood, by means of that discord which our periodical writings are so well calculated to inspire among her citizens. But let our strength in this sort of warfare be not diminished by being used against powers which are not as yet at war with us. It may not indeed be amiss to attack the Dutch in this manner, as they are to furnish ships for the invasion, and we need care little about the Mynheers now, having taken so many of their valuable ships before the declaration of hostilities. [A hearty laugh.] It cannot reasonably be supposed, they will again give up their fleet, as some brave fellows among them did when a lawyer took upon himself the sole direction of the marine. O it was a lucky administration! Would to Heaven that for the good of Old England it had lasted a good deal longer! [A general laugh.] As I see the house in such a good humour, I will sit down, in full confidence that my advice will be followed.

* *Paradise Lost*, B. II. v 51.

Capt. Hodge, arrived at Newburyport from Cape Francois, states that a week before he sailed from the Cape, a disturbance happened between Christophe and the captain of an English frigate. The lieutenant of the frigate, with several of her men, attempted one night to take a number of the French inhabitants. The blacks were alarmed, assembled in great numbers, and, with Christophe at their head, took from the lieut. his side arms. The next morning they were sent along side, but the captain of the frigate refused to receive them, and they would neither suffer the boat to be along side the frigate nor to go ashore. A flag of truce was then sent ashore demanding satisfaction; in the mean time the frigate got springs on her cables, and warped up abreast the city, with signals of hostility flying, and in readiness to fire on the city if necessary. The English captain, however, received no satisfaction, and in 3 days was ordered from the place.

The French people at the Cape, are in a most distressing situation, expecting every moment a general massacre; as it was known that Christophe had received orders from governor Dessalines to that purpose. None of them are suffered to leave the island, and American vessels are strictly searched both before sailing and by the barges outside. A Danish schr. which sailed from the Cape for St. Thomas, was overhauled by a brigand barge, and French passengers found on board. She was immediately carried into a small port to the leeward of the Cape, and the captain, crew, and every soul on board shot. The schooner was afterwards brought up to the Cape. The whites are daily missing, supposed to be secretly murdered, and their property immediately confiscated and sold at auction. No age or sex is spared from the outrage and inhumanity of the blacks, who boast of their mild treatment when compared with the cruelties which they have suffered from Frenchmen. Men, women, and children are held in the most abject slavery, and daily expire from hardship and fatigue. They are now obliged to carry cannon balls to a fort building in the mountains, about fifteen miles back, and are not even permitted to hire it done for them. Great numbers drop down with the fatigue, and die on the road.

The few Americans who arrive at the Cape are obliged to be extremely circumspect. For want of proper regulations, and from the ignorance and jealousy of the blacks, they are subjected to much hazard and inconvenience.—Christophe will take what proportion of the American cargoes he pleases at his own price. One day he will permit certain goods to be taken on board, and the next, order them to be landed again, and no dependence can be placed in any trade with them. The slightest transgression of their rules is punished very severely.—An American supercargo was kept three days in a dungeon for going on shore after dark. In general the Americans notwithstanding the professions of the blacks, are treated extremely ill. The arretes and proclamations of Dessalines and Christophe are mere flummery and seldom or never put in execution.

[*Newburyport Herald.*

From the AMERICAN CITIZEN.

CELEBRATION
OF THE
ACQUISITION OF LOUISIANA.

This great event, so conducive to our safety and greatness, so acceptable to a greatful people, and so honorable to the government by which it was peacefully atchieved, was celebrated in this city on Saturday last, the 12th day of May, with those demonstrations of joy which usually accompany the commemoration of our national independence.

On the occasion, as on that of our grand national fete, Providence smiled on the patriotic efforts of our citizens in rendering homage to humanity, virtue and freedom. The day was unusually fine. At sunrise a

GRAND NATIONAL SALUTE

Was fired from the cannon of the battery and returned by the fort on Governor's Island.—The

STANDARD OF AMERICA

Was hoisted on the Battery, City-Hall, Great Wigwam, Mechanic Hall, City Hotel, Union Hotel, Shipping in the Harbour, and all public places.

Bells in the city rang.

At 12 o'clock the procession was formed in the park, consisting of the

Military—Horse, artillery, and infantry.

Corporation, headed by the mayor and sheriff, and accompanied by the marshals and constables with their staffs of office.

Executive, judicial, and civil officers.

Representatives of the city of New-York.

General society of mechanics and tradesmen.

Band of music.

Two trumpets, with an escort of horse, guarding the American standard, borne by a staff officer.

Franklin Typographical Society.

Caledonian Society.

Hibernian Provident Society.

Supreme Concord Society.

Concord Society, No. 2.

Young men and citizens.

Officers of the brigade of the city and county of New-York in full uniform.

The procession was headed by col. Van Zandt, in the character of *Herald* mounted on a white horse richly caparisoned, bearing a white silk banner, on which was inscribed

Extension of the Empire of Freedom in the peaceful, honorable, and glorious acquisition of the immense and fertile region of LOUISIANA, Dec. 20th, 1803, 28th year of American Independence, and in the Presidency of

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The banner was ornamented with palm and olive branches.

A MAP, made of white cambric muslin, 15 feet in length by 9 in width, of the Mississippi, comprehending LOUISIANA and the Western States, was placed in the centre of Tammany Society, and borne by its members.—The map was well executed and exhibited an elegant spectacle.

Thus formed the procession moved from the park through Chatham, Pearl, Wall, Broad and Beaver streets to the battery, where a circle was formed and national salutes were fired from the cannon in honor of the three nations, and returned by the fort. Between the salutes the different bands of music, united, played

Buonaparte's March.

A Spanish piece.

Hail Columbia.

The uniform troops fired by platoons and battalion

The procession then moved through Broadway to the park where, having formed a circe, a *feu de joie* was fired by the troops.—Upon a signal given by the Herald in the centre, three cheers, accompanied by the drums and fifes, were given and the rejoiced citizens retired to the festive boards.

Emblematical transparencies, fire-works and illuminaions were, in the evening, exhibited at the various public places of resort.

The day was spent with cheerfulness and convivality and without an accident.

There was a very general suspension of business.

FRENCH FLEET.

The following is given as a correct list of the French fleet at Brest and Rochefort—a similar state of active preparation prevailed in other harbours.

FLEET AT BREST.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Le Mirengo	120	Admiral Truguest, Captain L'Hermill, Chief of the Staff.
Le Republicane	120	rear adm'l. Missiessy, Capt. Le Bigot.
L'Invincible	84	rear admiral Dordin, Capt L'Hertier.
Le Foundroyant	84	Gurreau
Le Watigni	84	Guillemet
L'Impetueuse	84	Le Veyer
Le Jean Bart	84	Le Gouardun
Le Cassart	74	Faure
Le Veteran	74	J. Bigot
L'Ulysse	74	Krohm
L'Aquillon	74	Vatteau
Le Diomed	74	Henry
L'Eole	74	Provost La Croix
Le Tourvil	74	Renaude
Le Batave	74	E. Laignhle
Le Conquerant	74	Martin
La Comme	44	Second
La Valereu	44	Kergariou
La Josephi	44	Decres
La Judieu	44	G. M. Proteau
La Felecit	32	Maingone
La Necessite	32	Lahale
La Diligente	32	Cocault
Le Fesin	24	Seguam
Le Vif	20	Ayreau
Le Courier	20	Caboreau

Four small cutters, from 8 to 16 guns. Four bombs and three fire ships. In the Dock at Brest, one of 120 guns, two 84, and four 74, with two 44 gun frigates. In the Dock at L'Orient, one 120 gun ship and two 84, with one 32 gun frigate, and two 20 gun cutters.

THE SQUADRON AT ROCHEFORT.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Le Majesseux	120	Admiral Villeneux, Capt. Violet.
Le Magnanime	84	rear adm'l Emerain, Capt. Allemand.
Le Jemappe	84	Petit
Le Suffrein	74	Troude
Le Brave	74	Dessandes
La Cybele	44	Senez
L'Infatigable	44	Girardrai
La Gloire	44	Bonamy
L'Auguste	24	Farjenes

The Brest fleet has only a compliment of men for eleven ships of the line, but the squadron at Rochefort has its full compliment. The transports in the harbor can only carry ten thousand men, but the men of war are fitted out to carry twelve thousand more; and of the 28,000 men under Angereau, only 22,000 had received orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark. The garrison at Brest and its forts amount to 8000 men, of whom 3000 are artillery. On board the squadron at Rochefort are 4000 land troops, and at the Isle of Rhe 3000 more are in readiness to embark.

The National Intelligencer has given a statistical table of the United States from 1774 to 1803, which marks the progress of the states in their population, commerce, arts and political and domestic affairs. It gives to the United States 1.250 miles in length, and 1.040 miles in breadth, being more than 1.000.000 of square miles, or 640 millions of acres. We can notice the great numbers only. In the above term of years, the population has risen from 2 to 5 millions the improved land from 20 to 38 millions of acres; the militia has increased from 400,000 to 900,000—the seamen from 15,000 to 63,000; the domestic produce from 6,000,000 of dollars to 43,000,000; the exports from 6,000,000 to 55,000,000; the tonnage from 198,000 to above a million of tons; active sinking funds in 1793, 2,000,000; in 1802, 12,000 000; bonds and cash in the treasury in 1793, 6,000,000; in 1803, 13,000,000. Louisiana is not included. [*Salem Reg.*

Some of the federal papers are attempting to fix on the republican party the disgrace resulting from the violent and lawless conduct of Judge Bowen, of Georgia. Whether Judge Bowen is or is not of the republican party we do not know; some papers assert he is, and some that he is not; but this much must be evident to every man of common understanding, that the guilt of an individual ought not to be attached to the whole party to which he belongs, unless that party uphold and applaud his misconduct. And as there is not a republican in the union who approves of Judge Bowen's behaviour, so is there not one that ought to partake of his guilt and disgrace.

Did the republicans uphold and endeavor to justify Judge Bowen's conduct, as the federalists have done in the conduct of Judge Chase, and Judge Pickering, they would justly come in for a share of the public detestation which such conduct merits. But republicans, if we know them, will never so far abandon principle and decency, as to be apologists and supporters of such men as Bowen, Chase, and Pickering, let them belong to what they may. When officers transgress the laws they are sworn to support—when they disturb that order and harmony, which it is their duty to preserve—when they trample on that justice and those rights which they are commissioned to dispense and protect—it ought to be forgotten to what party they belong, and men of all parties ought to unite in removing them from that sacred trust which they are found capable of abusing. We hope in such cases republicans will always be found impartial and independent.—Whether federalists are or not, look at the votes on the questions for impeaching Judge Pickering, and for enquiring into the conduct of Judge Chase and answer!

Tren. T. American.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)
AN ACT

To ascertain the boundary of the lands reserved by the State of Virginia, north-west of the river Ohio, for the satisfaction of her officers and soldiers on continental establishment and to limit the period for locating the said lands.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the line, run under the direction of the surveyor-general of the United States, from the source of the Little Miami, towards the source of the Scioto, and which binds on the east, the surveys of the lands of the United States, shall, together with its course continued to the Scioto river, be considered and held as the westerly boundary line, north of the source of the Little Miami, of the territory reserved by the state of Virginia between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers, for the use of the officers and soldiers of the continental line of that state: *Provided*, That the state of Virginia shall, within two years after the passing of this act, recognise such line as the boundary of the said territory.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all the officers and soldiers, or their legal representatives, who are entitled to bounty lands within the above-mentioned reserved territory, shall complete their locations within three years after the passing of this act, and every such officer and soldier, or his legal representative, whose bounty land has, or shall have been located within that part of the said territory, to which the Indian title has been extinguished, shall make return of his or their surveys, to the secretary of the department of war, within five years after the passing of this act, and shall also exhibit, and file with the said secretary, and within the same time, the original warrant or warrants under which he claims, or a certified copy thereof, under the seal of the office where the said warrants are legally kept; which warrant, or certified copy thereof, shall be sufficient evidence that the grantee therein named, or the person under who such grantee claims, was originally entitled to such bounty land; and every person entitled to said lands, and thus applying, shall thereupon be entitled to receive a patent in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That such part of the above mentioned reserved territory as shall not have been located, and those tracts of land, within that part of the said territory to which the Indian has been extinguished, the surveys whereof shall not have been returned to the secretary of war, within the time and times prescribed by this act, shall thenceforth be released from any claim or claims for such bounty lands, and shall be disposed of in conformity with the provisions of the act, entitled, "An act in addition to, and modification of, the propositions contained in the act, entitled, 'An act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory, north west of the river Ohio, to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union, on an equal footing with the original states; and for other purposes."

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN BROWN,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 23, 1804.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To amend the act, entituled, "an act concerning the registering and recording of ships and vessels.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That no ship or vessel shall be entitled to be registered as a ship or vessel of the United States, or if registered, to the benefits thereof, if owned in whole or in any person naturalized in the United States, and residing for more than one year in the country from which he originated, or for more than two years in any other foreign country, unless such person be in the capacity of a consul or other public agent of the United States. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the registering anew of any ship or vessel before registered, in case of a *bona fide* sale thereof to any citizen or citizens resident in the United States: *And provided also*, That satisfactory proof the citizenship of the person on whose account a vessel may be purchased, shall be first exhibited to the collector before a new registry shall be granted for such vessel.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the proviso in the act, intituled "an act in addition to an act, entituled "an act concerning the registering and recording of ships and vessels," passed the twenty seventh of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, shall be taken and deemed to extend to the executors or administrators of the owner or owners of vessels in the said proviso described.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the senate, pro-tempore.
March 27, 1804.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

☞ *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.*

BLANKS
FOR SALE,
AT THE STAR OFFICE.

STAR,
OR,
E'n. Shore General Advertiser.

EASTON, Tuesday Morning
May 29, 1804.

OFFICIAL.

As a testimonial of the PRESIDENT's high opinion of the gallant conduct of Lieutenant DECATUR, in taking and destroying the frigate the Philadelphia, a commission to him as Captain in the Navy has been duly issued, and will without delay be transmitted to Commodore Preble, to be presented to him.

OFFICIAL.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Preble to the Secretary of the Navy, dated on board the Constitution, Syracuse harbor, Feb. 19, 1804.

Feb. 12th—I received about 20 Maltese sailors and pilots from the island of Malta, which by permission of the governor I ordered to be shipped there. These men I shall want to distribute among our sailors in latteen boats, as they are accustomed to them.

19th—A prize to the Nautilus has this moment arrived, captured to the eastward of Tripoli. She is a brig from Malta under English colours bound to Tripoli, loaded with hemp and spars, ready made sails, bale-goods and building stone, and has nine Tripolines on board.

Extract of a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, from the commanding officer of a Detachment of marines sent hence to New-Orleans, dated Havannah, April 23, 1803.

Having but 8 days water on board it was deemed expedient to put in here for an additional supply. The governor has manifested towards us the most friendly dispositions, and has afforded us every accommodation in obtaining the requisite supplies. I have great pleasure in informing you that the governor has lately passed a decree prohibiting American prizes in any of the ports of Cuba.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY has issued orders to the officers at New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, to close their recruiting rendezvous, and to repair, without delay, to their respective ships.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated May 20, 1804.

The Congress, capt. Rodgers, is now dropping down the E. Branch. She will be followed, it is said, to-morrow by the John Adams, capt. Chauncey, and on Wednesday by the Essex, capt. James Barron, and in the course of the week by the President, commodore Barron, and the Constellation, captain Campbell. They will rendezvous at Hampton, and sail thence in squadron. Your's, &c.

Washington City, May 22.

Some notice having been lately taken in several prints of embarrassments having arisen in the adjustment of American claims under the convention of 1803 with France, we are enabled to state that some obstacles to a final liquidation of them exist from the various constructions given to that instrument. We can, however, assure the public that measures have been taken with a view to such an understanding between the two governments as, while the immediate convenience of the claimants is attended to in a reasonable degree, may tend ultimately to secure equal justice to every claim not foreclosed by the former convention of 1800, and that no payment of claims liquidated by the commissioners has yet been actually made.

OFFICIAL.

To RICHARD V. MORRIS, *Esq.*
New York.

Navy Department,
May 16, 1804.

SIR,

With my letter to you of the 2d inst. I transmitted to you a copy of the opinion of the court appointed to enquire into your conduct as commanding officer of the late squadron of armed vessels of the United States, in the Mediterranean. This opinion having satisfied the president that it is not the public interest that you should be longer continued in command in the navy of the United States, I have it in charge from him to inform you, that he has revoked your commission.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT SMITH.

The following abstract from the proceedings of the court in the case of Commodore Morris, sets forth the opinion referred to in the above letter.

Friday, 13th April, 1804.

PRESENT,—

The same members of the court, as before; and the Judge Advocate.

The court was cleared, and proceeded to form and pronounce their opinion, as follows: viz.

This court having carefully examined, and deliberately weighed the evidence produced, and all that was alledged by captain Richard V. Morris, in explanation or in vindication of his conduct, DO REPORT, as their OPINION, that the said captain Morris did not conduct himself in his command of the Mediterranean squadron, with the diligence or activity necessary to execute the important duties of his station; but that he is censurable for his inactive and dilatory conduct of the squadron under his command, in these instances: viz.

1. In remaining with, and detaining his squadron at Malta, without necessity, or any adequate object, answerable to the length of his stay and detension aforesaid;—that is to say, from the fifth to the thirtieth day of January, 1804; also from the eleventh to the nineteenth day of February, 1803,—and also from the first to the twenty-first day of May, 1804.

2. In carrying his whole squadron, on the 19th day of February, 1803, from Malta to Tunis Bay, and thence down to Gibraltar, and not returning with or sending back any part of his squadron till the month of May following; having in the mean time, no part of his squadron on the station, aloft, to cruise off the coast of Tripoli, or otherwise protect our commerce in that quarter, as occasion might serve.

3. In remaining with, and detaining his squadron at Gibraltar, without necessity or any adequate object, till too late a period in the spring of the year 1803;—that is to say, from the twenty-third day of March, to the eleventh day of April, 1803.

4. In not proceeding with, or sending any part of his squadron (after the one unsuccessful attempt in the month of January, 1803,) to the coast of Tripoli, till he sent captain Rodgers, from Malta, with the frigate John Adams alone, on the 5th May, 1803; who arrived with his frigate before Tripoli on the 8th of May following.

5. In not going sooner than the 22d May, 1803, to the coast of Tripoli.

6. In quitting the blockade of Tripoli, on the 10th June, 1803, in the frigate New York, accompanied by the schooner Enterprize,—without necessity or any adequate object,—and never afterwards appearing on the coast of Tripoli.

7. In raising the blockade of Tripoli, on the 26th day of June, 1803, and carrying the whole squadron from thence to Malta, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, &c. without necessity or any adequate object,—and never afterwards sending any part of the squadron to the coast of Tripoli.

And this court do further report, that as to the period that the Mediterranean squadron was under the command of captain Morris from the 25th May, 1802, when he first arrived in the Mediterranean, to the 5th January, 1803, when he was joined at Malta by captain James Barron with the frigate New York, and by captain John Rodgers, with the frigate John Adams, there are no facts disclosed by the evidence, sufficiently clear and explicit, where on to ground any censure of the conduct of captain Morris, in his command aforesaid, or whereon to form any specific opinion sufficiently satisfactory to the judgment and conscience:—Wherefore they have limited the expression of their opinion to such periods of his command, and to such parts of his conduct, as they could, from the evidence, fairly and clearly pass an opinion upon.

Given under our hands this theerteenth day of April, 1804:

SAMUEL BARRON, *President.*
HUGH G. CAMPBELL,
JOHN CASSIN.

A gentleman residing about 6 miles from the city, on the other side of the Patapsco, gives us a malancholy account of the ravages by the hail storm of Tuesday. Two clouds which, in quick succession came in a direction down the Patapsco, from the N. W. spread an awful gloom in his neighborhood, equalled only by the shades of night, and sent out gleams of lightning which rendered the scene indiscribably terrific. For nearly 30 minutes they spent their rage in discharging scolloped lumps of ice and torrents of rain; and though but little wind accompanied the hail, yet its size and quantity were so great as to destroy every species of vegetation and lay the face of the farms in its course, almost as bare as winter. Our informant states, that he has traced its greatest violence for about three miles, commencing a mile or two below Elkridge-landing, though he has heard that it was felt with equal fury on Sparrow's-Point. On his own farm the hail, notwithstanding the vast fall of rain, lay in places 3 feet deep—on an average not less than 6 inches, and even this morning, in some places it was one foot deep! Some pieces measured 9 inches round! [*Fed. Gaz.*

Letters from the Mediterranean state that lieutenants Decatur and Stuart, after having effected the destruction of the Tripoline frigate, had been ordered on another expedition.—Information had been received, that the bashaw of Tripoli was daily expecting a vessel with presents from some subsidiary power, with one of his favorite officers on board. Strict watch was to be kept for her by the American squadron.

Were the federalists to take as much pains to support the government, as they do to overturn it—were they as liberal of just applause to the constituted authorities, as they are of unmerited censure—did they evince as great a disposition to harmonize, as they do disorganize—we should be the happiest, because we are the freest, people which ever existed.—We wish they would make the experiment—would cease from their foul abuse and false accusation of those who have been constitutionally appointed to make and administer the laws—would leave off discolouring and misrepresenting measures calculated to establish our freedom, increase our strength, and confirm our happiness—would desist from their denunciations and anathemas against all who differ from them in principle—and see if our country would be less respectable, less prosperous, or less happy?

T. T. Amer.

New-York, May 19.

In the ship Louisiana, from N. Orleans, came passengers General Wilkinson, commander in chief of the army of the United States, and several officers in his suite.

May 21.

Mr. Gibbs, who arrived in the brig Susannah, from Turk's Island, was informed by a captain from Cape Francois, that on or about the 20th of April, every Frenchman, woman and child, to be found in that place, had been put to death—during which time no Americans had ventured to open their stores, for the purpose of doing any kind of business, but as the Mountain troops marched out on the morning of his quitting the the Cape (the 30th April) directly after it was supposed they would commence business. All kinds of American produce extremely high and in great demand.—Plunder of every description to be purchased at 100dth part its value.

The Pittsfield Sun says—"If you will take the trouble to look over the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, you will find it true as a general observation, with some exceptions, that those counties and towns, which were most opposed to the adoption of the constitution of the United States, are now the most *federal.*

We can assert, with confidence, that there are seventy five republicans, and not more than seventy-seven feds, as yet heard of, who are elected to the next general court. It is notorious that the strong holds of federalism are included in this statement, and that the republican prospect is very flattering.

Boston Chron.

This morning a Dutch gentleman, who has been some time in this city for the purpose of procuring men to go to the Cape of Good Hope, put a period to his existence, by shooting himself. We have not learned the particulars.

P. Ev. Post.

Joseph Nesmes, a French Major of the army of St. Domingo, 32 years of age, poisoned himself on Sunday morning at the City Hotel. He had recently received letters from France, stating that his family were plunged into the greatest distress and misery, which was the cause of his committing the fatal act.

Citizen.

By a late census, the inhabitants of Washington city, in the district of Columbia, are stated to amount to 4,352. In the year 1800, according to the general census, the number of inhabitants amounted to no more than 3,210, including transient workmen, estimated at 400. The increase for three years is calculated at about fifty five per cent. There are 3,412 whites, 717 slaves, and 223 free negroes.

No. 3563, in the New York lottery now drawing in that city, came up a prize on Tuesday the 13th inst. of ten thousand dollars. It is the property of a gentleman of Poughkeepsie.

The federalists begin to admit that their party will never regain their ascendency in the United States; but they affect to believe that a *new party* will spring up and prevail. With this view they are exercising all their arts to excite and magnify *divisions* among the republicans.—This very circumstance ought to furnish an additional inducement to the friends of republicanism to be united and firm. Union and perseverance in so good a cause will and must finally prevail. Ambitious, trimming, the third-party politicians will be neglected and despised by all parties.

[*F. Argus.*

CASH
WILL BE GIVEN FOR CLEAN
LINEN RAGS,
AT THE STAR-OFFICE.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To authorise the adjournment of district courts by marshals, in certain cases.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in case of the inability of the judge of any district court to attend on the day for holding a special or an adjourned district court, such court may, by virtue of a written order from the judge thereof, directed to the marshal of the district be adjourned by the marshal to the next stated term of said court, or to such day prior thereto, as in the said order shall be appointed.

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

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'ry.
Easton, May 15, 1804.

☞ THE Democratic Republicans of Queen Ann's County, are informed that their political friends of Kent County, have agreed to meet in the different districts of Kent County on Saturday the 2d of June next, and elect three persons in each district to compose a committee for Kent, and meet such similar committee as Queen Ann's shall appoint, in order to confer on the nomination of the person who shall be supported as Elector of the President and Vice President of the United States.

May 18, 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.

NOTICE.

A hogshead of Tobacco,
Marked (*A. P. No.* 51,)

IS now in Emmerson's Ware-House, which has been there for ten or 12 years—supposed to contain 6 or 7 hundred weight. The owner of said hogshead of Tobacco, is desired 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 Emmerson'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 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 is hereby Given,

THAT the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County, will meet at the Court-House in Easton, on Monday the 6th day of June next, and continue to set twenty days thereafter, if necessary, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making such alterations in the assessment of property as may be required according to law.

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

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 attended to.

F. SURGET,
CHARLES BOSLEY.
Easton, May 29, 1804. 3

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 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 *Daniel Knoch*, 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 *Daniel Knoch*, 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 Knoch'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 Gulley* of Talbot 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 *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 Office, at ten o'clock on the seventeenth day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said *Charles Gulley's*, then and there taking the oath prescribed, 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 Wednesday the 1st ult. a very black fellow, about 6 feet high, short curly hair, which he very seldom combs; rather of a thin visage, 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. Indeed 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 stutter 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 fulled cloth jacket, a pair of new ditto breeches, a pair blue fulled stockings, osnabrig 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, including what the law allows, for apprehending and securing said fellow, and reasonable expences 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 respectfully requested to give the preceding an insertion in their respective papers.

March 12.

Apollo's Fount.

From the Political Observatory.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON.

THE HERO's dead! a doleful sound!
How wide the stroke, how deep the wound!
The man that did his country save,
Lies mouldering in his silent grave.
He led our forces to the field,
He made the haughty tyrants yield,
He fought the foe on every side,
And humbled Britain's towering pride.
Nor ancient Rome, nor ancient Greece,
In time of war or time of peace,
With all their mighty sons of fame,
Could boast a more exalted name.
Virtue's fair dictates he embrac'd,
True honor all his actions grac'd,
He kindly sooth'd and hush'd our fears,
And gently wiped his country's tears.
Can we forget, when first we woke
Beneath proud Britain's galling yoke,
Great WASHINGTON, 'twas he, 'twas he!
Led on our hosts to victory!
Since he's no more, shall we despair,
And yield our souls to ceaseless care?
Behold Columbia's blissful fate,
See JEFFERSON in chair of state!
See Liberty divine descend,
And on her favorite Son attend;
Behold his wide paternal hand
Outstretch'd to guard our happy land;
His hand and heart, and lips agree
To settle firm our liberty:
All friends to freedom join to greet
And hail him welcome to his seat.
His matchless talents, goodness, grace,
His love of peace and righteousness,
Secure his country's weal, and form
A safe defence in every storm.
Sometimes a cloud may intervene,
But soon the radient sun is seen,
Dispelling mists, dispensing light,
And beaming glorious on our sight.
Sweet liberty, that lovely flower,
Which bloom'd so bright in Eden's bower,
Shall ne'er beneath his gentle sway,
Drop its fair head and fade away.
His soul disdains a golden bribe,
He hates that fell, despotic tribe,
That horde of dark designing knaves,
Who wish us all to be their slaves.
Thank heaven, their towering wings are clipt,
Their projects in the bud are nipt,
They'll not our rights in ruin whelm,
Since Jefferson has took the helm.
May heaven protect his precious life,
Preserve him safe mid faction's strife;
Long may he live rever'd and lov'd,
Ere he's to happier realms remov'd!
Why mourn we then, and heave the sigh?
Great Washington was born to die,
A mortal man, whose fickle breath
Was in his nostrils, doom'd to death.
But mark the ways of wondrous heaven,
Another Washington is given!
Behold Columbia's blissful fate,
See JEFFERSON in chair of state!

E. H.

ODE TO MIRTH.

WRITTEN BY A CAROLINIAN.

BANISH sorrow, banish grief,
Mirth will quickly lend relief!
Hither bring the budding rose,
E're with full blown grace it glows;
Haste and join each gaudy flower,
Doom'd to deck the vernal hour;
Swiftly glides life's tide away,
None can look beyond to day!
Hence corroding care! avaunt,
And the guilty bosom haunt;
Horror to thy pallid crew,
Lo! I bid a long adieu:
Go some lonesome turret seek,
Where the wintry blast blows bleak;
And the watch-bell's sullen toll
Strikes with awe the timid soul.
Hither mirth as light as air,
Hither blithsome nymph repair!
Come adorn'd with every smile,
And the tedious hours beguile;
While the lute and warbling lyre,
Thoughts of tender love inspire:
Life, alass! is but a span,
Let's enjoy it while we can;
What avail the deep drawn sigh,
Gloomy look and streaming eye?
When the tyrant shall call,
Grave or merry we must fall:
Strength, alas! or beauty's bloom,
Cannot save us from the tomb!

T. R. S.

MORAL ARITMATIC.

FLAM to my *face* is often kind,
He *overrates* my worth and talents;
But then he never fails, I find,
When we're *apart*, to *strike the balance.*

Addressed, extempore, to a Lady, who desired the Author to tell what was the subject of her thoughts.

I SAW it glow upon thy cheek—
I saw it glisten in thine eye—
I saw the guarded secret break,
Oh MARY, in *that* long-drawn sigh.
'Twas LOVE—the rebel reigns secure,
And triumphs o'er that little heart—
Ah, fair one! shun the fatal lure,
And bid the treacherous foe depart.

From the Philadelphia Evening Post.

MR. M'CORKLE,

HAVING read in your entertaining paper of the 22d instant, an account of a most extraordinary Female Swindler, I hand you the narrative of as extraordinary a Male Swindler, near on a par.

Few swindlers have equalled Tom Bell of Boston, who figured about sixty years ago, the most accomplished and adroit of villains. This young man had a liberal education. He was handsome, well proportioned, a majestic carriage, and of so engaging and easy address, as to win the good opinion of all he wished to deceive. But at length his villainy was discovered, and he was obliged to leave his native city. He played many tricks on his way to Philadelphia, but escaped. When he reached the city, he was genteely dressed, and had money at command to take the best lodgings. His fascinating manners were irresistable, and attracted the notice of people of rank—His company was sedously courted by all, but he did not reign long undiscovered, with all his cunning. Nearly had he married a lovely yonng lady of fortune and family, when one of his countrymen very opportunely came to the city, and hearing great eclat ring in praise of a Mr. Bell, and suspecting it to be Tom, contrived to have a squint at him, and having recognized the scoundrel, made it known he was. This put an end to the match, and Tom departed for the island of Barbadoes, where he arrived safe, and assumed the name of Burnet, son of the governor of Boston. He took a grand lodging, bought a carriage, and had servants in livery. All this attracted the attentiou of gentlemen of distintion; he had invitations daily to their houses, and noble preparations were made for a governor's son. O! the sweet creature! cried the young ladies—O! that he would fancy me; cried one and all! Balls thrice a week; the ladies appeared more brilliant than ever, expecting to allure this nonpareil stranger, but their good genius protected them from his snares. At length he took an excursion to a distant town of gaiety. There lived in that town a very rich and benevolent Jew, whom I shall disguise under the name of S———, who wishing to have the honor of entertaining so exalted a personage under his roof, gave Mr. Burnet a kind invitation to take up his abode with him. It was accepted; great ceremony was observed on the occasion; a large room was cleared for balls; dancing ladies and gentlemen were invited; all charmed and facinated by Mr. Burnet. Consider yourself as in your father's house, my dear Sir, said old S———: my cellars are well stored with good wine; all things in plenty; pray make free. Company invited; all gay and debonnair; but, alas! not to last long. One dance more, the curtain drops, and the scene is closed. The dance went merrily on, and Mr. Burnet never appeared more engaging; when, O sorrowful to relate, down he suddenly falls in a fit! The ladies screamed out, and the company, all alarmed, pitied poor Mr. Burnet, dispersed, and the dance was at an end. By this time old S——— returned home, his pockets loaded with money, and having emptied them in his sanctum sanctorum, or bed chamber, where all his riches were deposited, and hearing of the disaster of Mr. Burnet, hastened to his relief—found him speechless, extended on the floor; had him carried into his bed room, and gently laid in his *own* bed. The doctor sent for; felt his pulse; ordered quiet in the house; to-morrow he will be better, if not disturbed. Servants, attend to the doctor's orders at your peril! was the command of S———, who, being drowsy, was necessitated to find another bed. A lighted lamp was put in the room, and the door shut. Tom observed all these manœuvres, and took advantages of the auspicious moment to make his fortune at once; out of bed he gently slid, and with his pick locks quickly laid open all the old gentleman's treasures; gold in abundadce within his grasp; he could not take it all away, but contented himself with filling his pockets, took up the lamp, went softly down stairs, hid his money and his pick-locks, and returned to his bed undiscovered.—Next morning he made his appearance at the breakfast table, with a smiling countenance, gay and lively as ever, and had company visiting and congratulating him on his recovery. Soon after this, old S——— having a call for money, up he goes, opens his strong box, and observing a great hole made in his money, roared out, Wife, Wife! what has become of my money? Lord bless me, said the wife, I know not; you keep the keys. O what an uproar in the house. I am ruined—undone—ten thousand pounds at least, have I been robbed of, and who could have robbed me, but Mr. Burnet? O, for mercy's sake, cried Mrs. S———, say not that, or our house will surely be pulled down on our heads, and we shall be killed; better say nothing about it, my love. This narrative, though it may appear strange, is nevertheless true.——Ladies, let this warn you against appearances—many wolves in sheep's skins, are prowling for prey.

N. B. Was old Mr. Hutton now living, I doubt not but he could relate the *scoundrel* seats of Tom Bell. This old man died at the age of 106 years, born in Philadelphia, and his portrait is in the Museum—a striking likeness, drawn by Mr. Peale.

A curious inscription on the tombstone of *Margaret Scott*, who died at Dalkeith, in Scotland, Feb. 1738, aged 125.

Stop, passenger, until my life you read:
The living may get knowledge by the dead.
Five times five years I liv'd a virgin's life;
Ten times five years I was a virtuous wife;
Ten times five years I liv'd a widow chaste;
Now, weary'd of this mortal life, I rest.
Between my cradle and my grave have been
Eight mighty kings of Scotland and a queen;
Four times five years the commonwealth I saw,
Ten times the subjects rose against the law;
Twice did I see old prelacy pull'd down,
And twice the cloak was humbled by the gown:
An end of Stuart's race I saw: Nay more,
My native country sold for English ore.
Such desolations in my life have been—
I have an end of all perfection seen.

DESCRIPTION OF LOVE.

Love is like the devil, because it torments; like heaven, because it wraps the soul in bliss; like salt, because it is relishing; like pepper, because it often sets one on fire; like sugar, because it is sweet; like a rope, because it is often the death of a man; like a prison, because it makes one miserable; like wine, becuuse it makes us happy; like a man, because it is here to-day and gone to-morrow; like a woman, because there is no getting rid of it; like a ship, because it guides one to the wished for port; like a will-o'th'-wisp, because it often leads one into a bog; like a fierce courser, because it often runs away with one; like a little poney, because it ambles nicely with one; like the bite of a mad dog, or like the kiss of a pretty woman, because they both make a man run mad; like a goose, because it is silly; like a rabbit, because there is nothing like it. In a word, it is like a ghost, because it is like every thing, and like nothing; often talked about, but never seen, touched, or understood.

AN IRISH GIANT!

Lately the remains of the largest person ever known in Ireland, at least since the days of Phil Macoul, the famous Irish giant, were interred in the Church yard of Roseunallis, in the Queen's county. The coffin, with its contents, weighed fifty-two stone, which amounts exactly to six hundred. It was borne on a very long bier, by thirty strong men, who were relieved at intervals. The name of this extraordinary person is said to have been Roger Byrne, who lived at or near Burros in Offory, and is reported to have died of no other disease, but a suffocation, occasioned by an extremity of fat that stopped the play of the lungs, and put a period to his life, in the 54th year of his age. He was thirteen stone heavier than the noted Bright, of Maldon, whose waistcoat inclosed seven large men.—Byrne was a married man, and it is remarkable his widow is a very small woman, by whom he has left four boys.

Not long since, two gentlemen, Mr. D. and Mr. L. stood candidates for a seat in the state legislature of New-York. They were violently opposed to each other: by some artifice Mr. D. gained the election. When he was returning home, much elated with success, he met a gentleman an acquaintance of his. "Well," says D. "I have got the election. L. was no match for me. I'll tell you how I flung him. If there happened any Dutch voters, I could talk Dutch with them, *and there I had the advantage of him.* If there were any Frenchmen, I could talk French with them, *and there I had the advantage of him.* But as to L. he was a clever, honest, sensible little fellow." "Yes, Sir," replies the gentleman, "*and there he had the advantage of you.*"

BON MOT.

A Barrister, as remarkable for pleasantry as a good appetite, on hearing it remarked what a quantity of Ham he had eaten at breakfast, observed, that he had been only taking *extracts* from *Bacon's Abridgment.*

An *Irishman* went the other day into a *Cooper's* shop, and begged the master to give him *an empty barral of flour* to make his *hog a hencoop!*

A Physician was asked, whether his patient's fever had gone off?—I believe so, answered the doctor—and the man has gone with it.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

In addition to "An act for fixing the military peace establishment of the United States."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be appointed, in addition to the surgeon's mates provided for by the "act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States," as many surgeon's mates, not exceeding six, as the President of the United States may judge necessary, to be attached to garrisons or posts, agreeably to the provision of the said act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That an equivalent in malt liquor or low wines, may be supplied the troops of the United States, instead of the rum, whiskey or brandy which, by the said act, is made a component part of a ration, at such posts and garrisons, and at such seasons of the year, as, in the opinion of the President of the United States, may be necessary for the preservation of their health.

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

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 26, 1804. 3m

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 subscriptions 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 besides 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 BARROLL, *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 journey. He intends running it to Aikers'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. tf

NOTICE.

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

NICHOLAS CARROLL, } *Trustees*
NICHOLAS BRICE, }

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

N. BRICE, *Admistr. of J. B.*
Baltimore, April 20, 1804. 8

WANTED TO HIRE,
A NEGRO MAN,

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

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

NOTICE.

To facilitate to claimants under the 7th article of the treaty with Great Britain the receipt of their monies in instances in which they have not constituted the public agent in London, their special attorney, it has been thought proper to draw to the United States all such monies of the above description as may not be drawn from him by the individuals themselves prior to the 1st of Sept. next. The agent is accordingly instructed to cease paying them after that date, but after the 1st of Nov. next, they will be again payable at the city of Washington, to those who have right, or to their attorneys duly authorised.

Department of State, April 28th. 1804 }

☞ *The printers of the laws of the United States are requested to insert the above in their respective Gazettes four times.*

For Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell the property he now occupies—containing about 275 acres—40 of which is woodland, situated in an agreeable neighborhood, 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 orchard, &c. There will be sown 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 purchaser. Any person desirous to treat for the same, may know the terms by applying to

HENRY RINGGOLD.
Kent County, March 10, 1804.

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 Centreville, on Unicorn branch: which branch emties 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 Merchan. 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 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 subscriber in Bridge-Town, Kent county.

JOHN CAMPBELL.
January 31, 1804. tf

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE
EASTON BOOK-STORE,

BIBLES, Prayer-Books, Testaments, Psalters—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 ABRAHAM, 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 uncommon handsome well made fellow, not disposed to talk much, he has obtained a pass from a free fellow called *Phill*, 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 expences paid by.

CHARLES GIBSON.
April 10, 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.