the navy service in time of peace, nine captains, thirty-six lieutenants, and one hundred and fifty midshipmen, including those employed on board of the six frigates to be kept in service; and that he be authorized to discharge all the other officers in the navy service of the United States, but such of the aforesaid officers as shall be retained in the service shall be entitled to receive no more than half their monthly pay during the time when they shall not be under orders for actual service."

Here then we behold the rule which the leaders of the federal party laid down for themselves. They say they are sincere friends to a navy; that their actions prove it. Those actions exhibit the inflation of a bubble to answer party purposes, which like all other bubbles has its period of distention and declension.—Like them it swelled till it burst. Returned to their sober senses they tell you that 1,000,000 dollars annually appropriated to a navy is sufficient. This too under disbursements in violation of every principle of economy.

The republican administration that succeeded took them at their word; and appropriated in the year 1802, 900,000 dollars, and in the year 1803, 1,244,000 dollars, averaging each year 1,072,000 dollars.

Though this amount is a fraction below that estimated as necessary by W. Stoddert, it is above that estimated by Mr. Wolcott in 1796.

It follows demonstrably that the present administration are as friendly to a navy, if you are to judge either by their professions or actions, as the last administration; that they have in truth, pursued the same tract which the sober sense of their predecessors pointed out.

Whatever may have been the motives such are the recommendations of Mr. Stoddert, of whose federalism and devotion to a navy no one has ever entertained a doubt. PUBLIUS.

From the Northumberland Argus, June 7.

ESTHER M'DOLL.

The general interest which has been taken, and the general compassion which has been shewn for the unfortunate girl who is said to have been robbed and cruelly ill-treated, under the most aggravating and distressing circumstances, has imposed it as a duty upon those editors who live in the neighborhood where this nefarious transaction is said to have taken place, to find out the truth as soon as possible, and communicate it to the public. We have felt this duty, and have anxiously wished to lay before the public every particular of this extraordinary affair. We have heard with astonishment the suspicions which have arisen as to the truth of the story, and we have from our friends in that immediate neighborhood solicited that correctness of information, which we found it impossible even at this distance to obtain.

Against the truth of the statements of the robbery, the following facts are alledged: that the young woman calling herself Esther M'Dowell, is an active minded, sensible woman, yet, that being interrogated where she and Benjamin Connet (the alledged robber) has slept the night before the robbery, she could give no information whatever which could lead to the knowledge of the place; that no person on the road in this or the neighboring counties had ever *before* the robbery seen her and Connet travelling, and that *since* the robbery, none have ever *certainly* seen the man and horses as described by the girl; that no information has been received from her father in Kentucky, although it is nearly three months since the robbery was perpetrated; that some weeks since a man from Washington, (a few miles from where the robbery is said to have been committed) having seen Esther M'Dowell, declared that he knew her intimately, and that she had habited in men's clothes, worked by the name of John Armstrong, as journeyman to Mr. Con, a tailor, in Watsonburg.

This declaration caused much suspicion; a search was made, and not far from the tree to which she was tied, was found a man's shirt, a pair of trousers, a coat, and a pair of shoes, that these shoes had been received in exchange by John Armstrong a few days before the robbery, for a pair of other shoes and that with the shoes Armstrong had received half a dollar in cash, viz, a quarter dollar and eighteen pence, and the remainder in copper; and that this same sum of money was found in the product of the coat which was concealed a short distance from the tree where Esther M'Dowell was tied. In consequence of these facts several gentlemen in the neighborhood went to the house of the reverend Mr. Grier, where Esther continued to live from the time she was first found, that they interrogated her, and that she positively affirmed the truth of her first statement. Mr Con, the tailor, went with the gentlemen with intention to visit the girl, but from the circumstance of his being on foot and the others on horseback, he went no further than Williamsport.

In favor of Miss M'Dowell, it has been urged, that her manner, her deportment and consistency of conduct give weight to her testimony; that she has refused money from several persons although she has accepted clothes; and that on her being much pressed at the examination above mentioned, she burst into tears and expressed an ardent desire that she might have some quiet place to remain until something would turn out to prove the truth of her assertions; a gentleman present much affected by her tears and interested by her manner, immediately offered her 20 dollars, a horse and a faithful guide to take her four days journey on her road to her father's. This she positively declined, declaring her intention to remain in the neighborhood where the robbery was committed until every thing was cleared up to her credit. The gentleman (we believe his name is Gallagher) then invited her to his house; this she accepted, and where she now is. The advocates for the truth of Miss M'Dowell's testimony, confidently ask if she were an impostor, would she not gladly have accepted the offer of 20 dollars, and to be conducted four days journey from the place where she is certain to be prosecuted for perjury.

Should any additional information transpire on this subject we shall hasten to communicate it. It will be justice to forbear coming to any decided opinion on this business until evidence of a more determinate nature can be laid before the public.

From the Chillicothe (Ohio) Gazette.

CHILLICOTHE, June 4.

Wednesday last an express arrived here from Mad River, with the following communications addressed to the governor.

Gentlemen,

In answer to your favor of the 23d instant, received on the 25th, with its unhappy contents, has been duly attended to. I have called a number of chiefs of the Wiandot nation together, and here forward you their answers, and shall continue to do every thing in my power to give full satisfaction to my fellow-citizens.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your humble servant,
ISAAC ZANE

Head of Mad River, May 28, 1803

Messrs. Elias Langham and Duncan M'Arthur, Chillicothe.

Report of the council held at the head of Mad River, by several Wiandot chiefs, respecting the tenure of a letter to Isaac Zane, from Elias Langham and Duncan M'Arthur.

We address to the militia, and request that they will not be rash about what has happened, and that they will look before them and have pity on our children and theirs.

We clear your mouth—wipe the tears from your eyes and open your ears so that you may hear what we have to say.

We wish you not to be rash on this subject; we do not know how long it will be, but we shall find out who has done this mischief; you must not think it long, but we will find it, and then we will have a fair council among us.

Father, (Governor)

Now we address you, and request of you to recollect the law that was made by the treaty, that it was rested assured on both sides, that if there were people to break this law of friendship, that it would be bad people alone that should or would violate our friendship; but we must take care that the innocent must not suffer for the guilty.

We shall be strong in finding out the murderer, and if we find him first we shall acquaint you immediately.

Our present opinion is, that it is some people of great distance, that are now living among us, with a mind of clearing off to their own country, and wish to break our friendship.

We send you a Belt, in testimony of our continued friendship.

Discharoimant,
K. S. Wiandott.
[Turtle.]
Totarash Mudeater,
John Babtilt,
Teyan Dairaiguan,
Porcupine Tribe.
Tindop,
Bainonyaron,
Johndah Wenon,
Bear Tribe.
Jaijoshiahe,
Jonnonkaghain.

Isaac Zane, *Interpreter.*

Witness,
Sam. M'Collock,
Jas. Robitaille.

Head of Mad River, 28th May, 1803.

Report of a council held at Mad River, by the chiefs of the Mingo nation, respecting the contents of a letter, dated the 23d May, from col. Langham and Duncan M'Arthur, concerning the unhappy circumstance that has lately happened.

ADDRESS.

Dry your tears and refrain from weeping until we have time to exert ourselves, in every respect, to find out who has done this mischief, which we will certainly do. You must expect that we feel the same grief at heart with yourselves, for the loss of our brother.

We request that you will consider our situation and not distress us and punish the innocent for the guilty.

We are living in the bounds of our brothers, the white people's land, and it is our wish to live in friendship with them.

We are led to believe that it is a people from a large distance that has done this mischief, that wishes to breed discord amongst us and then fly to their own country. Be this as it may, we will use every exertion to find out the murderer and with all possible expedition let you know. At the same time, humbly request that you will not use any distressing means until you hear from us again.

This from your affectionate
Friends and brothers,
Undeadcho, *a mingo,*
[Turtle tribe.]
Teteanockway, *a Shawney,*
[Wolf tribe.]

This we send by our trusty friend and brother, James M'Pherson with hopes and expectations that he will bring us a friendly answer from our distressed brothers.

To his Excellency Edward Tiffin, Esq. Governor of the State of Ohio.

To the Chiefs of the Wiandot and Mingo Nations of Indians.

Friends & Brothers,

I have received by your trusty friend and brother, James M'Pherson, the reports of your councils, held at the head of Mad river, on the 23d and 28th of May, and am extremely happy to hear from you on this melancholy occasion. I will relate to you the unhappy occurrences that have happened: On the 20th of last month, an Indian, of what nation I know not, attacked captain Herod, on the north fork of Paint creek, near the old town, and, in a cruel manner, shot him, tomahawked and scalped him, without any provocation whatever. We were much distressed on this occasion, fearing that it might provoke some of our inconsiderate people to revenge his death upon an innocent person of your people.

Our fears were too well founded; for on Monday following, as two or three of our young men were riding through a prairia, near the old town, they discovered an Indian, and, in an ungenerous manner, put him to death. From the description we have of him, we fear it is Waw Willaway, a Shawney, though of this we are not quite certain. Before he fell he killed one of our white men and wounded another.

Friends & Brothers,

We mean not to let the Indian's death pass unnoticed; as soon as the wounded man who killed him is in a situation from his wounds, he will be delivered up to the laws of his country.

Friends & Brothers,

We have now lost two men, and you have lost one, and although the Indians were the first aggressors yet we do not mean that the harmony which has heretofore subsisted between your nations and our government, shall be further interrupted, on our part, we have confidence in your declarations, though you will exert yourselves to find out the Indian that murdered captain Herod, and deliver him up that he may be dealt with according to law, as well as the white man who murdered the Indian, as examples to deter the inconsiderate both of your people and ours, from committing acts of hostility which may endanger the peace and happiness of both sides.

Friends & Brothers,

Wipe the tears from your eyes, and rest assured of our real disposition to respect your rights and live in habits of friendship and brotherhood with you.—We will caution all our frontier people to that effect and request that you, in like manner, will be particular in cautioning all your young warriors and hunters to cultivate peace and friendship with our people.

We receive your belt, in testimony of your continued friendship, and request you to accept our sincere wishes that the Great Spirit may direct your people and ours, to the cultivation of peace and friendship towards each other.

EDWARD TIFFIN, Governor and commander in chief of the state of Ohio.

By the governor and commander in chief,
WILLIAM CREIGHTON, Jun.
Secretary of State.

June 1st, 1803.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Mr. Gabriel Jones has given to the public, a statement of a pecuniary transaction, of about thirty years ago, between the president and himself, with commentaries of so angry a complexion as to excite at once doubts in the mind of a candid reader that there must have been something more in the case than is there presented to his view. In truth, the history of the times is so necessary to the explanation of the money transactions of the day, that these cannot be understood without a recurrence to that; and with this recurrence alone, Mr. Jones's own facts will enable us to judge whether, like many others, he has not suffered his political antipathies to distort his estimate of character, whose *honor, honesty and integrity* proved to him in more dispassionate times, himself acknowledges to have *inspired him with the highest confidence.*

Mr. Jefferson on some emergency, borrowed fifty pounds of Mr. Jones, who was in the habit of lending money on interest, and gave his bond for payment. This Mr. Jones says, was in autumn 1773, consequently about the period of the destruction of the tea in Boston, which was followed by general Gages arrival there with an army, and by other events in rapid succession which brought on the revolution, and suspended in a great degree the ordinary intercourse of business. This state of things, and the known habit of Mr. Jones of leaving his money at interest in good hands, may furnish the reason why his fifty pounds in this instance were not repaid so soon as contemplated. All the hard money of the United States was suddenly exported to procure arms, ammunition and other necessaries for the times, and its place was supplied by emissions of paper money bottomed on the faith of the nation. Of this faith the whigs had no doubt, and the money maintained its ground at par for a considerable time.—And even when successive emissions, aided by the efforts of the disaffected, had began to make an impression on it, the whigs were still confident it would be redeemed dollar for dollar, and therefore continued to receive and pay it at par.—In January and May 1779, congress, by circular letters, encouraged their fellow-citizens to maintain the credit of their paper; represented to them the false policy of "asking enormous prices for the produce of their farms, when a little reflection might convince them that it was injurious to their interests, and to the general welfare;" and affirmed that the whole emissions (which as late as September 3d, 1779, they stated at less than 160 millions) might "without public inconvenience or private distress, be cancelled by taxes in a period so limited as must leave the possessor of the bills satisfied with the security." Such was the whig sentiment as late as September 1779. The offer of Mr. Jefferson had been in April preceding. It was the only one he could offer, for a payment in hard money was then impossible. Mr. Jones, not choosing to receive it, sent it back to Mr. Jefferson, with his bond under a blank cover also; the inference from which was plainly that Mr. Jefferson was willing, as Mr. Jones seemed to be, to let the matter lie over till there should be hard money to pay it. But Mr. Jones finds ground of crimination even in the mode of conveying the letter. Yet he well knows that no cross posts existed at that day, and that indirect conveyances could alone be resorted to. The imputation he raises on this is as unjustifiable as it would be to impute to him a receipt of the letter in due time, and a willingness now to deny it. That he received it late is probable, because he says so; and that the delay was accidental is much more probable than the absurd manœuvre which his passions impute to Mr. Jefferson.

To shew farther the public sense with respect to the revolutionary money, it may be noted that in the June following the date of this offer, Mr. Jefferson was chosen governor of Virginia, and continued till June 1781; during the whole of which time he received his salary at the rates of one thousand pounds a year of the same money, the rate at which it had been fixed by law before any emission of paper. The legislature therefore considered the money as equivalent to what it called itself, for two years after the transaction in question.—It may be remembered that a letter of Mr. Jefferson's to the house of Farrell and Jones of England was published by their agent as an act of justice to him, from which it appeared that after this date he had received between 4 and £. 5000 for lands sold in 1773, to pay the debt of his father-in-law, Mr. Wayles, to that house. This fact, and the lands sold are known to many. They lie in the counties of Cumberland and Bedford.—In August 1780, congress first had a table of depreciation established with reference to their new emission of forty for one; and in August 1781, they extended it to specie. By the retrospective information of that table, we are now enabled to say, that in April 1779, paper money was to specie, as one to eleven; not as one to twenty, as Mr. Jones suggests. But it was neither known nor believed at the time, by persons well affected to the revolution. It was not till the close of 1781, or beginning of 1782, that the Virginia legislature formally acknowledged a depreciation by establishing a scale for it. Mr. Jefferson went to Europe immediately after the peace; and his agent is known to have declared that the instructions he left were, that this debt of Mr. Jones's principal and interest should be the very first paid as soon as hard money could be obtained.

On the whole if it was criminal in Mr. Jefferson to receive that kind of money on which the event of the revolution depended, and to support its credit; then let Mr. Jones arraign every whig in the Union at the bar of his country as a criminal. Few were more so, nor more to their own loss than Mr. Jefferson. If it was criminal for a whig to pay this money to those who like himself were willing to receive it, Mr. Jefferson excited that justice. He took back the money when refused; returned his obligation for the debt, and paid it with interest in hard money, so soon as hard money re-appeared in circulation.

TIMOLEON.

THE subscriber has obtained letters of administration on the estate of *John Chaires*, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, with his will annexed, and will expose to public sale, at his late dwelling, near Centreville, on the 18th July next, his riding carriage and all his household furniture of every kind. The said property will be sold on a credit of sixty days, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with legal interest thereon from the date.

3 PHILIP FIDDEMAN.
Queen Ann's county, June 28, 1803.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *William Duyer*, late of Kent county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fifteenth day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this fourteenth day of June eighteen hundred and three. 3

ELIZABETH DUYER, Adm'trix.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, held at Wilmington, on the third day of May, 1803,

Resolved, That a payment of five dollars on each share in this Company be required of the subscribers, to be made on or before the first day of September next, to either of the following persons:

Joshua Gilpin	Philadelphia
Joseph Tatnall	Wilmington
Kensey Johns	Newcastle
George Gale	Cæcil County, Md.
Samuel Chew	Chestertown.

Books of subscription for the remaining shares in the Company, are now in the hands of the above persons, by whom subscriptions will be received.

JOSEPH TATNALL, President.
May 24, 1803. 15

Porter Cellar.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and the public in general, that he has just received by the way of Baltimore, a quantity of excellent PORTER, which will be ready for use in a few days. He has taken the cellar under the store lately occupied by Samuel Nicolls; and intends keeping a constant supply of the best

Bottled & Draft Porter,

Which he will sell by the dozen or gross, on terms as low as those of Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Orders from the country, for any number of bottles, will be immediately attended to.

PRESTON SHARPLESS.
Easton, 14th 6th mo. 1803. tf

James Berry,

Gold & Silversmith, EASTON.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced business in the house lately occupied by Mr. *Ludwick Wainer*, Washington street, and solicits the patronage of a generous public, with assurances on his part of the strictest attention and assiduity to their commands.

Easton, January 4, 1803.

N. B. The highest price given for old Gold and Silver.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable in Hagerstown, on the night of Friday the 27th ultimo, a bright bay MARE, about ten years old, fifteen hands high, shod all round, has a small star on her forehead, branded on the near buttock with the letter B, and another letter scarcely visible but supposed to be C; has a lump on her near fore leg above the knee on the outside, about the size of a hen's egg, and another small lump on the inside of same leg above the pastern joint.—On the same night was taken from John Hershey's stable, a good double skirted SADDLE, a little worn at the pommel, with plated stirrups; and a BRIDLE, with a crooked plated curb bit, supposed to be stolen by the same person who took the mare.

Whoever takes up and secures said mare, with saddle and briddle, and apprehends the thief, so that he may be prosecuted to conviction, shall have the above reward, or *fifteen dollars* for the mare, and *five dollars* for the saddle and briddle, to which will be added all reasonable expenses, if brought home, paid by

ADAM OTT,
JOHN HERSHEY.

June 21, 1803. 3

☞ The Managers of Chester Church Lottery flatter themselves, that the drawing of said Lottery will commence on the first Monday of August next. As a proportion of the tickets are yet undisposed of, they recommend it to the public to make early application, or they may be deprived of the advantage of getting them at the original price.

Centreville, 12th April, 1803.

☞ Tickets for sale at the Star Office