The bill appropriates 3,750,000 dollars inclusive of two millions, appropriated the last session, and authorises the president to borrow at the rate of 6 per cent. one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. Randolph moved an additional section appropriating 20,000 dollars, for compensation to commissioners, secretary and agent for investigating claims, and for contingencies. This sum was afterwards reduced, at the instance of Mr. Randolph, to 18,750 dollars.

The committee agreed to the amendment, and reported the bill so amended. The house immediately took up the report of the committee, and agreed thereto; when the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading this day.

The bill was afterwards read the third time and passed without a division.

A message was received from the senate informing the house that they do not concur in the amendments of the house to the bill to enable the president of the United States to take possession of the territories ceded by France to the United States by the treaty, &c. and had appointed, on their part, a committee of conferrence, consisting of Mr. Breckenridge and Mr. Taylor.

The house resolved not to recede; and appointed on their part, a committee of conference.

*Mr. Eustis* rose, and observed that within a few days past the house were called upon to take notice of an event which, perhaps, would be more interesting to posterity than to the present generation; the death of one of those illustrious patriots who, by a life devoted to his country, had bequeathed a name and an example to posterity, which he would not attempt to describe. He had information that another of these sages, EDMUND PENDLETON of Virginia, had paid the last tribute to nature. On this occasion he begged leave to offer the house the following resolution:

*Resolved*, that this house, impressed with a lively sense of the important services rendered to his country by EDMUND PENDLETON, deceased, will wear a badge of mourning for thirty days, as an emblem of their veneration for his illustrious character, and of their regret that another star has fallen from the splendid constellation of virtue and talents which guided the people of the United States in their struggle for independence.

The resolution was immediately taken up, and agreed to—ayes 77.

## Female Education.

THE REV. ELISHA RIGG having rented the house now occupied by the hon. Wm. Hindman, Esq. informs the public, that he purposes to remove his FAMILY and FEMALE SCHOOL thither, against the 1st day of January next. He will then be able to admit several young ladies in addition to the number he already has. The house is large and comfortable, and pleasantly situated on the Talbot county shore of Wye river, 13 miles from Easton, and 12 from Centreville.

The branches of literature at present taught in his School are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and the Elements of General History. Mr. R. has provided a complete map of the world, exhibiting every country on the globe at one view, and a separate map of each quarter of the world, with the several countries painted in different colors which greatly facilitates the acquisition of a correct idea of their relative positions and dimensions. But to those branches he intends to add Music, Drawing and the various kinds of Needle-work. A governess, of an improved understanding, unexceptionable principles and easy manners, will shortly be engaged to superintend the Needle-work, and such other accomplishments as belong, peculiarly, to the female character; an advantage to the School, of which Mr. R. could not heretofore avail himself, for want of house-room. The terms for Boarding and Tuition (Music and Drawing excepted) are £. 50 per ann. to be paid in quarterly payments.

N. B. The Boarders find their own Beds, &c.

Queen Ann's county, Oct. 4, 1803.

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

## Notice.

THE subscriber intends to petition the General Assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

LOTT WARFIELD.

Magistrates and other Blanks, for sale at the Easton book-store.


# STAR

OR,

*E'n. Shore General Advertiser.*

EASTON, Tuesday Morning

*November* 8, 1803.


Yesterday was the day by law, for the meeting of the Legislature of this State.

JOHN KELTY, Esq. has been appointed by the Governor and Council, Register of the Land-Office, for the Western-Shore, in the place of John Callahan esq. deceased.

A letter from Trenton, New-Jersey, says, gen. Bloomfield is chosen governor of this state, by a majority of 16 in a joint vote of the two houses. The votes were 33 to 17.

On Monday the 31st ult. the Senate resolved to wear crape for STEVENS THOMPSON MASON, a Senator, deceased. They also came to a resolution to wear crape for SAMUEL ADAMS, and EDMOND PENDLETON.

This last measure was not adopted without debate, Messrs. Pickering, Hillhouse Adams, Dayton and Tracey opposed it on the ground of the precedent it would furnish. It was supported by Messrs. Breckenridge, Nicholas, Wright, Jackson, S. Smith and Butler. The opponents of the motion required the taking of the yeas and nays, which were Yeas 21—Nays 10.

*New York, October 27.*

The fast sailing ship Triton, captain Carberry, arrived at this port last evening in 33 days from Liverpool. She left there on the 20th September, and capt. Carberry obligingly favored the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with London papers to the 18th, and Liverpool papers to the 19th. They afforded very little intelligence.

A considerable armament had sailed from the British ports on a secret expedition, supposed to make a descent on the coast of France.

By accounts from Madrid, said to be of unquestionable authority, dated the 13th of August, we are assured that Spain has purchased her neutrality during the present war for six millions of livres per month, or three millions sterling a year; and Portugal has also purchased her neutrality for three millions of livres per month, or one million and a half sterling a year. Thus, Buonaparte has extorted from Spain and Portugal four millions and a half sterling, to support him in the prosecution of the war.—Buonaparte, with this additional sum of four millions and an half sterling, applicable to his warlike operations, becomes to Great Britain, much more formidable than when attempting to contend against her with empty coffers.

A report was in circulation in London on the 16th September, that the French have actually seized upon Hamburgh; a step which they intend to justify in consequence of the military preparations making by Denmark in the Duchy of Holstein.

*Foreign news*—Irish papers to the 22d ult. have been received by the ship Susan, capt. O'Connor from Dublin—but their contents are unimportant.

Admiral Bruix has been appointed commander in chief of all the national flotilla or gun boats, built or building in France.

All seamen fit for service had been directed to appear at the office of the military conscription at Cherbourg, to receive orders to be ready to embark with arms and baggage at an hour's notice.—A similar measure had been adopted in all the other dorts. An embargo had been laid on all fishing boats above 7 tons burden, and the fishermen above a certain age were to be sent on board the national flotilla. A Danish army of thirty thousand men had been assembled at Holstein: a measure so evinsive of jealousy, had given great umbrage to the French. Denmark, it was surmised, had been countenanced by Russia in this measure.

By London dates of the 16th, we find that the French had made an experiment on a small scale of the practicability of sending out their gun boats.—On the evening of the 14th September a flotilla of gun boats left Bologne, and got safe into Calais; it was supposed, that when they could get an opportunity they would proceed to Dunkirk.

Ireland is still the scene of arrests, trials and executions. Gen. Russel was apprehendod in a house in Parliament-street—upon information communicated to major Sirr, he went to where this person was said to be concealed. In a few minutes Russell was discovered in an upper room, and in his defence—drew a pistol from his breast, which, however, he did not, nor could not fire. The major, with great intrepidity, secured his prisoner, and he was safely logded in the castle. Russell after his arrest expressed himself with great boldness and confidence, talked of the *cause* in which he was embarked, and declared his readiness to support it in the field or on the scaffold.

Robert Emmet, Esq. was tried and found guilty of high treason, Sept. 19th, at which time he also received sentence of death. Thomas Castelle and Joseph Doron, have been apprehended on a charge of high treason. Sentence of death has been passed on John Killen and M'Can. Hays and Lelley were executed in Thomas-street. September 17th, Donelly and Farrel, were executed at Palmers-town.

*New-Jersey Election*

The election in New-Jersey has terminated, agreeable to our anticipations, in the success of the republican ticket, The republicans will have a majority in both branches of the legislature—three in the council or upper house, and eleven in the house of assembly. This calculation counts on a majority in Gloucester; should that county prove federal, of which there does not appear any probability, the republicans will still have a majority of *one* in council and *five* in assembly. *N. Y. Morn. Chron.*

We have in our possession, subject to the investigation of the curious; a part of a log of wood, lately found about 50 feet below the surface of the Capitol Hill, Washington city, in digging a well. The interstices of the wood appear to be filled with a species of pyrites, which must have accumulated since the deposition of the wood, which was covered by three different strata of considerable thickness; the first was of red gravel, the second red clay, and the third a black colored clay, at the bottom of which the wood was found. We leave it to phylosophers to determine how long this wood must have laid before the pyrites could be formed, or the different strata accumulated. — *Exp.*

On Wednesday 26th ult. died at Richmond, at a very advanced age, the venerable EDMUND PENDLETON.—His virtues and talents have shone upon a conspicuous theatre, and a grateful country has bestowed on his memory their best reward. He was in all times the enlightened and zealous friend of the liberties of mankind; and enjoyed, thro' a long life, the rare merit of consistency. In 1776 he was an undaunted whig; and in 1798 he was an inflexible republican. Let us respect his virtues, and imitate his example. *Nat. Intel.*

MR. PENDLETON went young into the Virginia assembly, and survived every member of the assembly to which he was elected. He was never out of public service from the 23d year of his age to his death, being 62 years. He served in the 1st and 2d congress, and was then appointed president of the courts of chancery and appeals, and died in the latter office, having attended court for the purpose of delivering his opinions in several great causes, argued at the preceding term, and studied by him laboriously in the vacation, after this, it was his intention to have resigned. He delivered one only before his death. He never regarded wealth, and did not die rich. He died in the 85th year of his age. *Ibid.*

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Richmond to a member of Congress, dated the 28th ult.*

"This day about 4 o'clock P. M. the venerable president of our court of appeals departed this life. Another patriot of '76 is gone! but the remembrance of his virtues, his talents, his services, the mildness of his disposition, and the unexampled dignity of his deportment, will long be cherished by his fellow-citizens in Virginia—and the congress of the United States, who have testified their respect for the memory of Samuel Adams, will unite with us, in a public expression of regret, for the death of Edmund Pendleton, who devoted the last forty years, and even the last day of his life, to the service of his country.

"Yesterday Mr. Pendleton took his seat on the bench. His intention was, to deliver a very long and elaborate decree which he had prepared in an important cause; but finding himself unequal to the task, he said, that he was obliged to solicit the aid of a brother judge, whose *voice could be heard.* Immediately after the decree was pronounced he retired, bowing to the court and bar, with his accustomed politeness and dignity of manners. I followed him to his carriage, without discovering any extraordinary symptoms, which would justify an apprehension of the event which was so speedily to occur. From what I can learn, no extraordinary symptoms did appear at any time. He dined with the governor, conversed cheerfully, sat his usual time, went home, laid down and died, without any apparent struggle either of mind or body.

"A spectacle more interesting than that which I contemplated yesterday, was never presented in the shape of human being. There was a serenity in his countenance, which produced in my mind a sentiment of veneration and awe, that chilled me. His great age, his broken limbs, his emaciated person, his pallid face, his talents, his virtues, his services, altogether, made an impression on my feelings of which I can give you no adequate idea, but which no time will erase.

"I told you that he was cheerful at the governor's—judge whether he was not in as full possession of his understanding as of his spirits. The gentleman who took off his cloak, observed that he still retained his old companion of '76. Yes, said he, my cloak is like its master; it continues in service long after it is worn out.

"Another gentleman in the course of conversation noticed Lord Chatham's quotation from the Padlock, in speaking of the conduct of Great Britain to the colonies,

"*Be to their faults a little blind,*
"*Be to their virtues very kind*"—

"But said, Mr. P. (who had before taken no part in the discussion) Lord C. took care not to repeat the next line of the song "And let all their ways be unconfined"; for he was decidedly of opinion, notwithstanding his zeal in our behalf, that we should not have the privilege of making even a hob nail for ourselves."

BY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE
*United States of America,*
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a certain treaty and two several conventions between the United States of America and the French Republic, were concluded and signed by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and the French Republic, duly and respectively authorised for that purpose, which treaty and conventions are word for word, as follows.

[*The treaty and conventions were published in the STAR of the 25th ultimo.*]

AND WHEREAS the said treaty and conventions have been duly ratified by me, on the one part, with the advice and consent of the senate, and by the first consul of the French republic on the other, and the said ratifications were duly exchanged at the city of Washington on the twenty-first day of this present month of October:

NOW, THEREFORE, to the end that the said treaty and conventions may be observed and performed with good faith on the part of the United States, I have ordered the premises to be made public, and I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfil the same treaty and conventions and every clause and article thereof.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents and signed the same with my hand.

GIVEN at the City of Washington in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hnndred and three, and (L.S.) of the sovereignty and independence of the United States, the twenty eighth.

TH: JEFFERSON.

*By the president,*
JAMES MADDISON.

*The following tender and delicate little story is from Anderson's Recreations in Agriculture, &c. under the head of "Travelling Memorandums."*

At a village not a hundred miles from Shrewsbury, I overheard the following conversation. "I would give my heart" said a well looking young man to a beautiful girl who sat beside him—"I would give my heart, Susan, for one kindly kiss of those bewitching lips of thine, were it not that I have no heart to give! it has been gone from me a long while." "And pray" said Susan, with an arch expressive look, "where hath that roaving heart of thine so long concealed itself?"—"You little enchanting rogue," said he, with an emphatic look which met her consenting eye, "and you pretend not to know where it has been!" Then clasping her in his arms, he imprinted upon her lips a warm extatic kiss expressive of the softest rapture. After she had a little recovered herself, with a sweeter blush suffusing her cheek than ever Aurora yet displayed—"Well, "Robin," said she, "I also would give my heart to have back that kiss again, were it in my power to give: but alas! it is gone, and I fear will never more be within my power." "And when did this little wanderer take flight?" said he; "and where hath it taken up its abode since it left thee?"—"It made its escape," said she, "the moment that I knew I had got possession of your's; for no sooner did I feel it warm within my breast, than it filled it so entirely that I could find no place for any thing else; so off it flew directly and here it took refuge (puting her hand upon his breast;) feel how the little flutterer frisks about its new abode." "It is a kind little heart Robin," said she, (concealing her face upon his bosom) "and will prove ever true to you." "Blessings on thee, my lovely Susan," said he, (pressing her tenderly to his arms, and gently leaning his cheek upon her's, the rapturous tears flowing copiously down) for now you have made me the happiest of mankind." Blessings upon you both, said I, retiring; and blessings upon thee, Mr. Editor, and blessings on all mankind. My heart is full; for is there any pleasure we feel equal to that of participating in the bliss which is the reward of innocence and virtue? *Timothy Hairbrain.*

## *By Authority.*

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 of April last, and for the temporary government thereof.

*Be it enact 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 take possession of, and occupy the territory ceded by France to the United States, by the treaty concluded at Paris on the thirtieth day of April last, between the two nations; and that he may for that purpose, and in order to maintain in the said territories the authority of the United States, employ any part of the army and navy of the United States, and of the force authorised by an act passed the third day of March last, entitled "an act directing a detachment from the militia of the United States, and for erecting certain arsenals," which he may deem necessary, and so much of the sum appropriated by the said act as may be necessary is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying this act into effect; to be applied under the direction of the president of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, that until the expiration of the present session of congress unless provision for the temporary government of the said territories be sooner made by congress, all the military, civil, and judicial powers, exercised by the officers of the existing government of the same, shall be vested in such person and persons, and shall be exercised in such manner as the president of the United States shall direct, for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of Louisiana in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion.

NATHL. MACON,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JOHN BROWN,
*President of the Senate pro-tempore,*
October 31, 1803.
APPROVED.
TH: JEFFERSON.

## Will be Sold at Public Sale,

*On the 16th instant, on a credit of six months, at* Peter Denny's *plantation, in Talbot county, and within one mile of Easton:—*

EIGHTEEN or twenty horned cattle, of which there are several cows that give milk, heifers with calf, and several valuable steers. The terms of sale will be more fully known on the day of sale.—It is not improbable but that several other articles may be offered for sale on that day. The House at present occupied by Mrs. Corse, not far from the corner of Washington and Dover-streets, is offered for rent the ensuing year—for terms apply to

PETER DENNY.

November 8, 1803. 3q

## ☞ Notice.

THE Trustees of the Poor for Talbot county, state of Maryland, intend to petition the legislature at their next session, to pass a law to authorise them to sell the property belonging to the poor of said county, and to levy a sufficient sum of money to enable them to purchase a situation near Easton, and to build the necessary buildings thereon, for the use of the Poor.

By order of the trustees,
JEREMIAH BROMWELL.

November 3, 1803.

## To be Let,

*And possession given on the 1st day of December next, if required,*

THE HOUSE and LOT, now occupied by the subscriber. There are on said lot a good corn house, smoak house, stable and carriage-house; also, a well improved garden and clover lot.—For terms apply to

*Rachel Goldsborough.*

Easton, November 8, 1803. 3

## To be Rented,

*For one, two, or three Years,*

THE Dwelling House and Lot formerly occupied by the subscriber, in New-Market, Dorchester county; the dwelling house is comfortable, being two stories, having three rooms above and three below, with a ten feet passage, and cellar under the whole.—There is also a good grainery, a set of good stables and carriage house—the whole in good repair. There is also a good kitchen, with a covered way between it and the dwelling house—likewise a productive garden, with a small lot adjoining.—The front part is at present occupied as a store, together with the grainery and part of the cellar, the remainder by a private family; this situation is in the center of this rising village, and is supposed to be equal to any in the county for a store or any public business. The house is sufficiently large for the accommodation of a private family and store, all under the same roof, having two good fire-places below and two above stairs. Possession will be given on the first day of January next.—Any person inclining to rent, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber at New-Market. JOHN STEVENS.

November 8, 1803.