pretended that to hear counsel after the cause was substantially decided, would be complying with the true intent and meaning of the constitution; for this would render the provision totally futile and useless, and would be calculated only to deceive unfortunate defendants, who might place reliance upon it. The judge in delivering this opinion, introduced a mode of proceeding new and before unknown in our jurisprudence; and contrary to the known and established usages and practice of the courts in our country; all the legal characters that have been examined as witnesses on both sides, and most of the witnesses to the article were legal characters, prove the fact, that no such practice ever did exist in this country; not one solitary case can be adduced of a similar proceeding by a judge, either in this country or in that from which we have taken most of our laws and usages. The writers on the laws of England afford no instance of this kind; and it was left for judge Chase to introduce this extraordinary and before unheard of mode of administering justice.

(To be continued)

To the Editor of the Daily Advertiser.

SIR,

You will, I think, coincide in opinion with me, that the following extract from Dr. Buckhan's advice to mothers, on the subject of their own health, and on the means of promoting the health, strength, and beauty of their offspring, is well worthy of the attentive perusal of your fair readers. It is written in the most agreeable style, and conveys the most valuable instruction to the fair sex, in whose health and happiness our own is inseparably involved.

By giving the article a place in your paper, when it suits your convenience, you will oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

The desire of preserving and improving personal beauty, which discovers itself at an early period in the female breast, is wisely designed by nature for the best and most important ends; it is a powerful check on excesses of every kind, and is the strongest incitement to cleanliness, temperance, moderate exercise, and habitual good humor. All that is necessary is to convince young people that these are the means of rendering them lovely, because they are the only means of securing the enjoyment of health, the very essence of beauty; instead of sourly discouraging so natural a wish, let us point out the way to its full accomplishment, and thus prevent many amiable women from taking a wrong road, and from destroying both health, and beauty by an absurd pursuit of the latter alone.

One of the first truths to be impressed upon the minds of young women is, that beauty cannot exist without health, and that one is absolutely unattainable by any practices inconsistant with the other. In vain do they hope to improve their skin, or to give a lively redness to their cheeks, unless they take care to keep the blood pure, and the whole frame active and vigorous. Beauty both of shape and countenance, is nothing more than visible health; the outward mirror of the state of things within; the certain effect of good air, cheerfulness, temperance, and exercise.

There is nothing perhaps, so pernicious to women as the use of creams, and pastes, and powders, and lotions and numberless other contrivances to bleach the skin, or to produce an artificial white and red. All of them act with double injury, not only in destroying the surface which they were expected to beautify but in poisoning the habits and causing a fatal neglect of the great preservatives of life itself. A blotch or a pimple, however offensive to the eye, give timely notice of the impure state of the fluids and of the kind efforts of nature to expel the noxious matter. Ought not these efforts then to be assisted by a judicious plan of diet and regimen, instead of throwing back the impurity into the blood, and converting the very means of health, into the seeds of infection and disease? Beside lead or mercury, is the chief ingredient in all those boasted cosmetics, and being absorbed through the skin, cannot fail to occasion cramps, spasms convulsion cholics, and the incurable train of nervous and consumptive complaints.

Beauty is impaired, and health too often destroyed by other absurd practices, such as drinking vinegar, to produce what is called a genteel or slender form and avoiding expusure to the open air, for fear of its injuring the fancied delicacy of a fine skin. Vinegar, used us sauce and in moderate quantities, serves to correct the putrescent tendency of various articles of food, and is equally agreeable and wholesome; but when swallowed in druaghts, for the purpose of producing plumpness, it proves highly injurious, causing excessive perspiration, relaxing the bowels, imparting no small degree of acrimony to the system. The dread of open air is still more ridiculous and detrimental.—Look at the healthy texture of milkmaid's skin, and at the roses ever blooming on her cheek and then consider whether the open air can be unfavorable to beauty.—The votaries of fashion may affect to despise these natural charms, and to call them vulgar: the heart of man feels their irresistible attraction, and his understanding confirms him in so just a preference.—Surely the languid sickly delicacy, produced by confinement cannot be compared to the animated glow of a face fanned by the refreshing breeze.

The woman, therefore, who feels a laudable wish to look well, and to be so in reality must place no confidence in the sally doctrines or the deceitful art of fashion. She must consult nature and reason, and seek for beauty in the temple of health; if she looks for it elsewhere she will experience the most mortifying disappointment; her charms will fade; her constitution will be ruined; her husband's love will vanish with her shadowy attractions; and her nuptial bed will be unfruitful, or cursed with a puny race, the hepless victims of a mother's imprudence. She cannot transmit to her children what she does not herself possess; weakness and disease are entailed upon her posterity; and, even in the midst of wedded joys, the hopes of a healthy vigorous issue are blasted forever.

The only way to prevent such evils is to pay a due regard to those rational means of promoting health, which I have already hinted at; temperance, exercise, open air cleanliness and good humor.—These subjects are pretty fully discussed in my "Domestic Medicine;" yet a few remarks may be proper on the present occasion."

"In laying down rules of temperance, I do not wish to impose any restraint on the moderate use of good and wholesome food or drink; but under these heads we must not include spirituous liquors; relaxing and often repeated draughts of hot tea and coffee; salted, smoke-dried, and highly seasoned meats; salt fish; rich gravies; heavy sauces; almost in digestible pastry; and sour, unripe fruits, of which women in general are immoderately fond. We pity the green-sick girl, whose longing for such trash, is one of the causes as well as one of the effects of her disease; but can any woman capable of the reflection gratify a perverse appetite by the use of most pernicious crudities? By plucking and eating it before it is ripe you defeat the benignant purposes of nature, and will severely feel her resentment. The morning is the best time to eat fruit, when the stomach is not loaded with other ailment. Even in the evening I had rather see it introduced than the enervating luxuries of the tea table, or the still worse preparations for a supper of animal food. A meal of this sort should not be made twice in one day. After a hearty dinner, a long interval is necessary before nature can require, or even bear, without injury, another substantial repast. Suppers are doubly prejudicial on account of the hours, and the danger of going to bed with a full stomach.—Appoplexies are often occasioned by such inconsiderate and unseasonable indulgence, but its certain effects are restless nights, frightful dreams, broken and unrefreshing slumbers, an incapacity of early rising next morning head aches, paleness of aspect, and general relaxation. Whosever sets any value on health or beauty, will always make very light repasts at night and will go to bed early; that is to say, never later than ten or eleven o'clock, in order to enjoy sweet repose, and to rise betimes with renovated strength and alacrity to the pleasures and duties of the ensuing day.

The following is given as the political character of the lammortal Sir William Jones, *by his late Biographer.*

"If the political opinions of Sir William Jones, at any period have been censured for extravagance let it be remembered, that he adopted none, but such as he firmly believed to arise out of the principles of the constitution of England, and as such he was ever ready to avow and defend them. His attachment to liberty was certainly enthusiastic, and he never speaks of tyranny and oppression, but in the languge of detestation:—This sentiment, the offspring of generous feelings, was invigorated by his early acquaintance with the republican writers of Greece and Rome, and with the works of the most celebrated writers of his own country; but the whole tenor of his life, conversation and writings, proves, to my conviction, that he would have abandoned any opinion which could be demonstrated irreconcileable to the spirit of the constitution.

With these principles, he ever refused to enlist under the banners, of any party, which he denominated faction, and resisted the influence of private friendships and attatchments whenever they involved a competition with his regard to the constitution of his country. These sentiments may be traced in his correspondence and publications, and they are sometimes accompanied with expressions of regret, arising from the impossibility of reconciling his political principles to the bias of his inclination, towards individuals.

In a letter to Lord Althorpe, he says, "As to America—this I know that the sturdy transatlantic yeomanry will neither be dragooned nor bamboozled out of their liberty."

In another letter he says, "On the people depend the welfare, the security and the permanence of every legal government; in the people must reside all substantial power; and to the people must all those, in whose ability and knowledge we, sometimes wisely, often imprudently, confide, be always accountable for the due exercise of that power with which you are for a time entrusted."

To Dr. Price, from India, he writes in 1790. "I had flattered myself with a hope of making a visit to our venerable friend of Philadelphia, before the retreat I mediated to my humble cottage in Middlesex; but God's will be done. We shall meet, I devoutly hope, in a happier state."

Such was the character of one of the greatest and best of men—and such the love of liberty with which he was always inspired. *Salem Register.*

[The humour and moral of the following piece which originally appeared in the Political Barometer, should entitle it to a place with Æsop's Fable of the Old Man, his son and the Ass.]—

F. Museum.

The public, some writers say, is a being with many heads, and consequently possesses as many different minds, as those can amply testify who are the *servants of its will*, among whom, printers perhaps are the chief *Butlers* and *Bakers.*—'Give us more foreign intelligence,' says the news-mongerer, and let domestic politics alone' 'Battle the feds; dash away at the demos,' cries the politician: 'A fig for your foreign intelligence, unless you can send Emperor Buonaparte into England up to his knees in blood. We do not want to hear about ships spoken at sea—a courier passing through Hampergoseamperdum—Marshal Helterskelter holding audience with his serene highness, the landgrave of Lubberdegullion, or the marriage of count Waddletwattle with her ladyship the duchess of Winkum-Squinkum t let your paper detail such important advices.' 'Hit the federal or democratic editors,' exclaims the third; 'nothing I like so well as squabbles among editors; there is some fun in that.' 'Let us have another novel,' says Mrs. Fripple, 'I like novels monstrously well, especially if there is something *scareeful* in them; I wouldn't give a cent if they hadn't a novel in.'—'Novels!' says old Grouse—'Nonsense! give us something about farming; tell us to how destroy the Hessian fly, or something about fining cyder, or wheat upon clover.' I like novels too,' says Mrs. Simper; 'but besides them I want a good deal more poetry, and a number of queer stories about Ann Necdotes; I love to read them terribly.' 'All withy-washy, says Jack Golloper, 'give us the sport of the turf; tell us about the race between Madam Scratchum [Thornton] and Mr Strikefire [Flint] and her challenging him after she got beat; that's the dandy.'

Thus might we go on almost ad infinitum, and describe the mode which Mr Public points out for us to be guided by, in conducting our paper; and in answer to all this we can only say, that although we consider our own method best, yet as soon as they can all agree upon one plan, we will cheerfully adopt it, and until then, we trust we may be permitted to jog on in the old way of giving a little of every thing which we consider the most important; for,

"*If all the land was paper,*
"*And all the sea was ink,*

It would still be impossible for us to comply with all the demands of the public, until in those demands the public could become more united.

Something of the Marvellous.—The following extraordinary paper is copied from an authentic record in the Tower:

"The king to all to whom these letters shall come greeting: know ye, that whereas Cecily, who was the wife of John de Rygeway, lately indicted for the murder of him the said John, her husband, and for that murder arraigned before our beloved and and faithful Henry Greene, and his associates, our justices, assigned to deliver our jail of Nottingham; and because she stood mute, stands adjudged to her punishment, as reported to us; without food or drink, shut up in a close dungeon, she remained alive for forty days, by a miracle, and as it were, contrary to human nature, as we have understood by testimony worthy of credit.—We being moved by piety for this cause, to the praise of God and the glorious virgin his mother, from whom the said miracle proceeded as we do believe, of our special grace, remitted to the said Cecily the execution of the aforesaid judgment, being willing that the said Cecily may be released from the aforesaid prison, and that she may not farther be bodily impeached, by reason of the aforesaid judgment. In witness whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness the king at Westminster, the twenty-fifth day of April, and in the year of our Lord 1357.

"By writ of Privy Seal."

PRINTING

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

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To authorise the Secretary of War, to issue 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 Secretary of war, be and he hereby is authorised, from and after the passing of this act, to issue warrants for military bounty lands, to the sixty three persons who have exhibitted their claims, and produced satisfactory evidence, to substantiate the same to the Secretary of war, and also to such persons as shall, before the first day of April next, produce to him satisfactory evidence of the validity of their claims, in pursuance of the act of the twenty sixth of April, eighteen hundred and two, intituled "An act in addition to an act, intituled "An act in addition to an act, regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of the United Brethern, for propagating the gospel among the Heathens."

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted* That the holders or proprietors of the land warrants, issued by virtue of the preceding section, shall and may locate their respective warrants, 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, intitled "An act in addition to an act, intitled "An act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of the United Brethern for propagating the gospel among the Heathen."

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the act, entitled "An act, in addition to an act, entitled "An act, in addition to an act regulating the grants of lands appropriated for military services, and for the society of the United Brethern, for propagating the gospel among the Heathen," approved tho 26th day of April, 1802, be and the same is hereby continued in force until the 1st day of March 1806.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives

A. BURR,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

March 2, 1805.

APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To continue in force "an act, declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the state of Maryland passed the twenty eighth day of December 1793, for the appointment of health officer."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress be, and is hereby granted and declared to the operation of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed the twenty eighth day of December, one thosand seven hundred and ninety three, ihtituled "An an to appoint a health officer for the port of Baltimore, in Baltimore county;" so far as to enable the state aforesaid, to collect a duty of one cent per ton on all vessels coming into the district of Baltimore, from a foreign voyage, for the purposes in said act intended.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force for nine years from the passing thereof, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter and no longer.

NATHL. MACON,
speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

March 1, 1805.—APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

Union Bank of Maryland,

6th May, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders that an election for sixteen Directors will be held at William Evan's tavern, in the city of Baltimore, on Monday, the first day of July next, at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue till three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the board of Directors,
R. HIGINBOTHAM, Cashier.

N. B. By the act of incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the ensuing year.

☞ The editors of the Easton Star; the Frederick town Herald, and of the Elizabeth town Gazette are requested to publish the above once a week six times and forward their accounts.

May 14. 6t

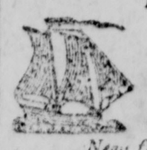
Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of the subscribers, trading under the firm of *Owen Kennard & Nephew*, being this day dissolved by mutual consent—all persons having claims against them, will please to apply to Owen Kennard, for payment, and those indebted will make their respective payments to either of them.

OWEN KENNARD.
SAMUEL GROOME.

Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, May 18, 1805. 4

Easton and Baltimore Packets
FOR SALE.



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

New fast sailing Schooner
LOUISIANNA,

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

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

May 14, 1805. tf.

In Chancery,

April 20, 1805.

ORDERED, That the sale made by Evans Willing, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Lewis Datheu, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the tenth day of July next: *Provided,* a copy of this Order be inserted in the Easton newspaper three times before the first day of June next. The Report states, that part of a tract of Land called "Western Fields" sold for £.480, 12, and a tract of "Ill Neighborhood" sold for £.50. Test.

SAMUEL HARPER HOWARD,
REG. CUR. CAN.

April 21, 1805. 3

In Chancery,

MAY 18, 1805.

ORDERED, That the sales made by *James Earle,* as stated in his Report, this day filed, of certain lands, mortgaged by *John R. Bremwell* to *Elizabeth Lloyd* and *Henrietta M. Lloyd,* shall on the 22d day of June next be ratified and confirmed; unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on that day—*Provided* a copy of this be inserted in Smith's Newspaper at Easton, at any time during the present month; and provided too, that the purchase money be on or before that day brought into this Court, or the receipt in writing of the complainants, to the amount of the purchase money, shall on or before that day, be here filed. True copy. Test.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
REG. CUR. CAN.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscribers of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Talbot county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of *William Dawson,* late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to present them duly authenticated to the subscribers or to either of them; and those who are indebted to the estate are also requested to settle their respective debts as early as possible.

ROBERT DAWSON.
WILLIAM D. THOMAS.

Talbot county, May 21, 1805. 3w

New Store.

The subscriber having entered into Copartnership with an extensive IMPORTING HOUSE *at Baltimore,*

INFORMS the public, that the business will be carried on under the firm of THOMAS & CO. at Queen's-town, who have now on hand, and will constantly be supplied with an extensive and general assortment of

Seasonable Goods.

And from the many advantages they possess, they are enabled and are determined to sell at reduced prices.

RICHARD THOMAS.

Queen's-town, April 16, 1805. tf

To be rented,

THE Dwelling Houses, Store Houses, Granaries and other convenient Houses and Gardens, lately occupied by *Francis Sellers,* esq. deceased, and Mr. *William Clayland,* deceased, the whole in good repair, and well calculated for the retail business, and accommodation of genteel families, there being but two retailers in a neighborhood of considerable extent and fertility.

HENRY NICOLS.
HENRY DOWNES.

May 7, 1805. ts. 6w.

Lost,

ON Friday the 10th instant, either in Easton or on the road leading to Hillsborough, a red Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing a variety of papers, among which are two promissary notes, the subscribers name is indorsed on some of the papers, which can be of no use to any person but the owner. A reward of three dollars will be paid on delivery of the book, with its contents to the subscriber, living near Hardcastle's Mill, Talbot county.

ATHAEL STUART.

May 21, 1805. 2

Currier Wanted.

A STEADY, sober and attentive CURRIER, will meet with constant employ and good encouragement by applying to the subscriber, living in Easton, Talbot county.

WILLIAM PATTON.

May 21, 1805. 3

The Subscriber

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

JOSIAH BAYLY.

April 30, 1805. tf