From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE PRESENT POLICY OF THE FEDERAL PARTY.

Fruitful in resources, and indefatigable in their zeal, the federal party have scarcely ever despaired of recovering from their defeat. No sooner is one error refuted and one trick exposed, than their ingenuity or their artifice have readily supplied them with others. Gifted with the fecundity of the fabled Hydra, their blood falls to the earth, only to generate new monsters. Following in their turn the fate of their parent, these have been unable to withstand the power of truth; and the federal party are now left to the unavailing regret that in spite of their multiplied expedients, in spite of their indefatigable zeal, they have scarcely partaken of a solitary triumph. Previous to the commencement of Mr. Jefferson's administration, they represented the republican party as the friends of France and revolutionary anarchy, and as the enemies of Britain and good government. Taking these traits as the ground work of their picture, they drew a scene of the probable policy of our administration and the condition of our country, fraught with the most horrible images. In a few month we were to be engaged in a sanguinary war with Great Britain, and entangled in a base alliance with France. Navies were to be built; armies to be raised: taxes were to be laid upon the deluded people. Even if this scene should not be realised, their prophetic imagination was ready to draw as melancholy a picture of internal relations. The principles of the republican party were said to be copied from the revolutionary jacobins of France. Their political opponents were to be denounced, proscribed, perhaps immolated on the guillotine. The rights of property were to be violated; and the confiscated estates of the proscribed, were intended to reward the Robespierres and the Danions of the day. What has now become of these glowing images of foreign degradation and internal distress? They have faded like the visions of the night, before the dawn of experience.—Connected by treaties of friendship with Great Britain and France; neither involved in war with the one, nor entangled in alliance with the other, we have commanded the respect of both, and of all Europe. At home, we are enjoying a mild and beneficent administration.—Persecution is knawing her own chains. Where the public weal is supposed to demand a change of measures, reformation takes the place of revolution; and social order is maintained by the laws, as well as by the habits of the people.

With such illiberal insinations of the views of the republican party, they blended more illiberal attacks upon the private character of the president. They descended to the recesses of his private conduct; vainly expecting to find those defects in the man which they had in vain attempted to detect in the public officer. There was scarcely a vice in the whole catalogue of human infirmities, which they did not triumphantly attribute to him. Fearless of God, he was said to be in continual fear of man. He had profaned the vestibule of conjugal love. Under an air of the most sanctified simplicity, he was disguising the most ambitious and extensive designs. The fastidious critics of the administration, thinking nothing beneath them, even erected themselves into a contemptible court of fashion, and arraigned at this terrible tribunal even the texture of his coat and the hue of his hose. Impotent and contemptible criticisms! That perfection is not the attribute of man, is what the friends of Mr. Jefferson have never denied: that Mr. Jefferson possesses more illustrious virtues, than most other men, that he has rendered more substantial services to America, than almost any other man; this is the position which his friends are anxious to maintain, and which the people have ratified by a triumphant voice. In four years there is scarcely a single friend who has deserted his cause; while numbers of his former enemies have honorably acknowledge their mistake by enlisting under its banners.

Defeated in such impotent projects the federal party of the north next determined to vary the method of their attack.—Unable to accomplish their objects by a complete combination with the south they resolved to pursue the old maxim of tyrants, and *conquer by dividing*. They now attempted to excite a jealousy among the republicans of the north towards the republicans of the south. They descanted upon southern ambition and northern degradations. They represented the people of the South as the natural rivals and the actual masters of the North. Virginia in particular was said to be secretly acquiring this transcendant influence.—They appealed to her reluctance in embracing the present constitution; they appealed to the 21 section of the first article of that instrument; to her opposing the principal acts of the two anterior administrations; to every measure of the present administration for so many proofs of *Virginia ambition and Virginia influence*. They tried to eke out these constructive charges, by recurring to recent facts.—They produced Pierce Butler's letter to the legislature of South Carolina, too plainly dictated by the goadings of disappointed ambition. They condescended even to cite the authority of Mr. Elliott of Vermont; he who stands forth as an awful beacon of the danger of sacrificing the public interests, to gratify our own insulated feelings. The tocsin was sounded through the New England states. *Virginia influence* was now the federal talisman, by which they hoped to work a change of the administation, if not a dissolution of the union. It was employed in their public prints; it was employed in their private circles; it was employed in their public meetings. "May the dominion of Virginia be limited by the constitution, or at least by the Delaware," was a set toast, given by 180 federalists of Boston, at a festival given to Tr. Gore But this charm was employed in vain. The federalists of the north could never inspire the republicans with similar apprehensions. The presidential election at last decided the extent of those impressions. And what has turned out to be the result? That New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermout and Rhode Island, *four* out of the five *New England states* which gave an unanimous vote *against* Mr. Jefferson in the year 1800, have now given an unanimous vote for him.

To what great purpose then have the federal party exerted all their ingenuity? With 14 votes only, out of 176, in the election of a President: their influence lost in the Senate and House of Representatives: directing the decisions of only 3 Legislatures in the union; they exhibit a striking instance of useless and perverted effort. In this desperate situation, where is the remedy, which can preserve them from destruction? Is there any other alternative offered to their choice, than to resign opposition, and submit the uncontrouled superintendance of affairs to the opposite party? Is there in fact any practicable policy which can promise them relief, in this disconsolate condition?—There is such a policy; it is the only policy too, which they can pursue; and it is a policy, which may be productive of considerable benefit to them if the republican party will permit them to pursue it.

So long as the federal party bore any considerabla ratio to the republican party, the members of that party were united by a sense of mutual danger. Every man was willing to sacrifice some part of his own interest, or some shade of opinion to the good of the whole. But it was predicted, that the downfall of the federal party would be followed by the divison of the republicans. Contending sects who unite for the fear of a common enemy, have been observed to separate from each other when the enemy is defeated, and the same destiny was predicted to befal the members of the republican party.

The United States Gazette of Tuesday last, (introducing a letter touching the character of Mr. Jefferson, from a certain Thomas Turner, of Virginia, to the editor of the Boston Repertory, a paper, as infamous for its persevering endeavors to sully the character of the president, as for its uniformity in abandoning every moral principle of truth and honor) says, "we have waited till this time to see whether Mr. Jefferson's papers would set up any kind of defence, or attempt in any manner to invalidate the testimony. We find, however, that they have, with one accord, adopted the only prudent course, that of observing the most profound silence!" Had the editor been as attentive in the perusal of the Richmond Enquirer, as he is assidous in manufacturing and vending misrepresentations, he might have observed that the subject had not been treated with such profound silence by the republicans, and thereby prevented the mortification his pride may receive by a *detection*. But detection has grown so familar to this desperate though impotent faction, that shame, that last remaining virtue of the abandoned, has entirely forsaken them.

In another place he says, "the affair of Mrs. Walker, which has been most loudly clamoured against, as a federal slander, is placed *beyond the possibility of doubt!!*" Where is the authority, we would ask, which the Gazette says, "places it beyond the possibility of doubt"? Does he produce any documental evidence to prove this? No! And yet it is "beyond the possibility of doubt!" How then does he make this appear? From the rancorous asseverations of a disappointed demagogue; from the bare *assertion* of a man, apparently as little worthy of respectful belief as a common falsifyer," a man even beneath contempt...! This man hesitates not to call President a *coward*, a *traitor*, a villain And after all this the Gazette proceeds to tell us, that "his *well known* character for *honor* and veracity, places his testimony beyond the possibility of suspicion!!" As if an unprincipled defamer like him, *could* possess either *honor*, *veracity* or *common integrity!*

We have bestowed more attention on this subject than we at first meditated; but our feelings were unusually excited by the manifest injustice, or in fact downright blackguardism of the letter in question. We shall, therefore, conclude with extracting the remarks of the Enquirer on the subject, which *may*, possibly convince Mr. Bronson that the "democrats" *havenot* "observed that profound silence" of which he charges them.

[*Wil. Mirror of 22d June*]

On a letter under the signature of Thomas Turner, which appeared in the Repertory of May 31.

The genius of federalism sleeps no longer. "Like another Lazarus it has risen from the tomb," in its genuine form, though with exhausted vigor.—We are proud to behold it, in its native appearance. We hope that every man will mark the monster as it rises upon our view. Let every one behold the extremities of infatuation and fury, into which federal policy will hurry its partizans!

A new advocate has appeared upon the political theatre. *His* arguments are not drawn from the same inventive ingenuity, which distinguished the writings of Callender and Coleman. *He* professes to speak from the most respectable authority, and from original documents. We behold this champion in the person of Thomas Turner, of Virginia; who without the desire of supporting a patriotic cause, wants the power to prop the tottering cause of federalism. Let the gentleman beware, that Sir William Draper is not the only man who may hereafter be called "the bittereft enemy of his friends."

And what does Mr. Turner say? With a powerless hand he once more launches the pointless arrows which have been levelled at Mr Jefferson's character. He once more rehearses the long list of personal accusations, which have emanated from the lips of Callender and Coleman. He touches upon Mr. Jefferson's conduct during the revolution; his encouragement of Callender's book, and the remission of his fine; He expatiates upon his attempt to seduce the wife of col. John Walker; he enters into the recesses of Mr. Jefferson's family for additional accusation and then winds up the catastrophe with his conduct to Mr. Gabriel Jones.

The reader is mistaken if he expects me to enter into a long and tedious elucidation of those various events. These accusations are supported by no new matter; they demand no new refutation. Every republican of Virginia must believe them incorrect in fact or inference.—Lest however the same means of information may not exist in the distant scene, where those charges are divulged, and are intended to operate; we shall throw all the documents on this subject together, and transmit them for insertion in a Boston paper.

Respecting the only charge which Mr. Turner has attempted to elucidate by new matter, we would ask him where was the justice or propriety of his proceedings? if he could prove the meditated seduction of Mrs. Walker, by the original correspondence of Messrs. Jefferson and Walker, why did he not produce it? Did the same inducements operate upon him which a few years since, and after a deliberate consultation produced their suppression? Was Mr. Turner afraid lest it should carry upon the face of it the justification of Mr. Jefferson! Was it proper for him to come upon the theatre, and lift up just as much of the curtain, as is sufficient to display the faults of the opponent, while he hides every thing from our view which would soften or remove their economy! It is beneath us to take notice of these mutilated statements. Let him come out with his documents, and we will attempt to reply to him. We shall see whether there is not something to be found in the body of them, or in other sources, which may apologize for the feelings of Mr. Jefferson. We shall then see whether he is that "distinguished profligate," whether his conduct has been "marked by that extensive, continual, and deliberate villainy," which Messrs. Park and Turner have blazoned forth.

David M. Randolph, esq. late marshal of Virginia, has likewise come forth as the *aid* of Mr. Turner. "*He* could unfold tales which would cause Mr. Jefferson to tremble." Away with such obscure and equivocal assertions! Let these gentlemen desert such ambush fighting! Let them imitate if they can, the more honorable examples of civilized warfare, and unfurl their banners in the face of heaven!!

Richmond Enquirer.

The following anecdote is from a late Dutch paper, under the Paris head.

There has lately arrived here a very celebrated actress, distinguished for her beauty but much more respected for a character of unimpeachable virtue. A wealthy Englishman, captivated by her qualities, wrote her this very whimsical and characteristic letter:

"Madam, I understand you are determined to preserve, by good conduct, the purity of your reputation. I take the liberty to applaud your resolution, and encourage you to perseverance. So long as you continue in this determination, calculate on 50l. sterling a month, the first payment of which I enclose you But should you alter your opinion, I hope you will remember me favorably, and in that case 100l. a month are at your service.

What citizens, who duly appreciates the character of the political institution, under which he lives, and the honesty with which they are administered, can repress the mingled emotions of abhorrence and gratitude at the following delineation of the corruptions of the old world; abhorrence of the fraudulent practises of monarchy, and gratitude for the distinguished blessings of free government. Accustomed as he may have been to contemplate the corruptions of monarchies until, familiarised with the sight, his natural disgust has lost much of its edge, he will not be able to resist feeling and overwhelming astonishment at this stupendous pyramid of fraud. To gratify the pride and avarice of one man, the annual sum of two hundred and eighty-seven thousand nine hundred and thirty dolls. is lavished on himself and his family. Considering four per cent. as the common interest of money in England, this sum is equal to a capital of seven millions, one hundred and ninety eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. As, however, the stipends will generally cease with the lives of the present holders of the offices or pensions, it may be fair to reduce this sum to about five millions; which enormous sum, drawn from the hard earnings of the poor, may be considered as lavished upon this gigantic pander. Some allevation of the munificence bestowed on splendid merit; were it the reward of great and brilliant services to the nation. But, unfortunately, this is so far from being the fact, that if universal report speaks true, Dundas, is the last man on earth that national gratitude will remember. His name may be immortal, but it will be for his pre eminence in evil deeds.

Republican citizens of America; cling to your own institutions; and shun that spirit of imitation which so often prompts you to consider the government of Britain your model!

LORD MELVILLE.

Since the year 1783, Lord Melville has provided for himself his family, and immediate connections in the following manner:

Lord Viscount Mellville—Lord Privy Seal of Scotland, August 1800	3000
Fees,	500
New salary since Lord M. held the office,	1500
First Lord of the admiralty,	3000
Lady Mellville Chamberlain of File,	900
Interest of money received from Mr. Crawford, stated as high as 16,000l. but taken at the lowest, 5000l.	250
Pension from the East India company,	2000
Robert Dundas, son to Lord Mellville, keeper of the signet; joined with his father 1792, sole keeper 1800,	3000
Joint patentee for the sale of Broles in Scotland,	800
R. Dundas, son in-law and nephew to Lord Mellville 1801, chief baron of Scotland,	3000
Keeper of the register of Seasines,	2000
W. Dundas, nephew to Lord M. secretary at war,	3000
Collector general of the bishop's rents of the county of Ross,	600
Francis Dundas, nephew to Lord Melville, Scotch Brigade in India,	2000
Governor of Carrickfergus,	500
A major-general on the staff,	600
Philip Dundas, nephew to Lord Melville, governor of Prince of Wales island,	2000
Mrs. Dundas, mother to the four last, and sister-in-law to Lord Melville; pension	400
Archibald Cockburn, brother-in-law to lord Melville, a baron of the exchequer,	1200
Pension to his family,	400
Alexander Maclean brother-in-law to Lord Melville, distributor of stamps for Scotland,	2000
Collector-general of the land tax, for Scotland,	8000
Geo. Buchan, nephew by marriage to Lord Melville--Solicitor of stamps for Scotland,	1200
Robt. Dundas, cousin and nephew-in-law of lord Melville—deputy privy seal,	400
Deputy register of seasines	400
Agent for excise	200
Chas. Hope brother-in-law to lady M — lord justice clerk.	2700
Sir Pat. Murray, brother in law to lady M.—Remembrancer of the Scots exchequer,	1000
Alex. Hope brother to lady M. deputy governor of Edinburgh Castle,	600
Assistant quatter master gen.	800
——Oliphant, cousin to lady M. First in council at prince of Wales' Island,	5500
Lord Lapier cousin to lady M. Lord, high commissioner to gen. assembly,	2000
Pension to his family.	300
Total, per annum,	61,830

Writing and Printing Paper,
Just received, and for Sale at the Star *Office.*

In Chancery,

JUNE 17, 1805.

Solomon Sparks, vs. *Robert Walters,* & *Sarah Sparks.*

THE object of the bill in the above case is to obtain a decree for a sale of the equitable estate of *William Sparks* deceased, of and in part of a tract of land lying and being in Queen Ann's county, called Pleasant Spring, for the payment of the debts of the said William Sparks, and also to establish the insufficiency of the personal estate of the said William Sparks to pay his said debts.

The said bill also states, that Sarah Sparks, one of the heirs of the said William Sparks deceased, resides out of the state of Maryland.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three times in the Easton newspaper before the 20th day of July next, give notice to the absent defendant of this application and of the substance and object of the bill, and that the said absent defendant may be warned to appear here in person or by solicitor on or before the 3d Tuesday of November next, to shew cause, if any she hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy.

Test.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
REG CUR. CAN.

A Bargain in Lands.
FOR SALE,

ABOUT nine hundred acres of LAND, lying and being in Kent county, in the state of *Delaware*, within six miles of Choptank bridge, ten miles of Denton, in Caroline county and state of Maryland—within twelve miles of Frederica Landing, and fourteen miles of Milford, on the waters of *Delaware*. This land is divided into three tenements, on one of which the subscriber resides. In the whole, there are about three hundred acres of arable land, which is well adapted to the growth of Indian corn, wheat, tobacco, flax, hemp, clover, or any kind of grass; the remainder is woodland, well covered with white oak timber. A person wishing to pursue the farming business, may now have an opportunity to purchase land to advantage—the lands are very strong, and when improved, bring very luxuriant crops. Only one sixth of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the residue, with interest at very convenient annual payments, to suit the purchaser. The subscriber wishing to remove to a commercial city, prefers bonds to land to tenant out. For further particulars, enquire on the premises, of *W. HUGHLETT.*

June 18. 1805. 3m

The subscriber

INTENDING to leave the State of Maryland in a short time, is desirous to dispose of his property in Easton and its vicinity, consisting of one valuable LOT o GROUND o Washington street, nearly opposite Mr. HOPKINS's Carriage Maker's shop, with the following improvements: A two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE with seven rooms and a passage throughout the building; a brick kitchen, smoke house, and well of excellent water, together with a stable, granary and carriage house, framed and built of the best materials—it is well known this property is all new, and of course an object worthy of attention. Also a valuable LOT of GROUND, containing 16 3 4 of acres, 10 of which is in cultivation, and the remainder well timbered; this lot is situated within two miles of Easton on the main road leading to Peach Bottom. Also a new Carriage and one second handed, together with two creatures and one horse cart. Also household and kitchen furniture, consisting of various articles too tedious to mention. Gentlemen disposed to purchase the whole or any part of the above mentioned property, will meet with accommodating terms, by applying to the subscriber, living on the above mentioned lot on Washington-street.

JAMES LAMBDIN.

N. B If the above property is not disposed of at private sale before the second TUESDAY in September next, the part undisposed of will on THAT DAY be offered at PUBLIC SALE. J. L.

June 25, 1805 tf

To be Rented the ensuing year

THE FARM where *Ignatius Rhodes* now lives. This Farm is about half a mile from Easton—There are about three hundred and sixty thousand corn-hills of cleared land, and about one hundred and forty thousand of which are now in corn, and may be sowed in wheat the ensuing season; there is also three branch meadows, and two apple orchards which are very productive. Any person wanting to rent such a farm, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, living in Easton.

PETER DENNY.

June 25, 1805. 3t

N. B. If the above farm should not be rented by the 1st of September next, an OVERSEER will be wanting. P D

For Sale or Rent,

AND possession given the first of January 1806, that commodious two story brick dwelling house in the town of Easton, at present occupied by Mrs. *Sarah Troup*, and fronting on Washington-street. For terms apply to the subscriber living in Cambridge, or to Mr. *John Harwood* in Easton.

ELIZABETH TROUP.

June 25, 1805. 4

PRINTING

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

BLANKS

FOR SALE,

AT THE STAR-OFFICE.