to assess and levy a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned.

An act to incorporate the Union Manufacturing company of Maryland.

An additional supplement to the act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over Chester-river, at Chestertown.

A Further supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the better regulations of apprentices.

A Further additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act for erecting buildings for the use of the poor in Queen-Anne's county, and for other purposes.

An act to pay the civil list, and other expences of civil government.

An act authorising William Moffit, late sheriff and collector of Kent county, to complete his collection.

A Further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five.

An act to repeal an act, entitled, An act for the punishment of forgery, and for other purposes.

A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act for quieting possessions, and securing and confirming the estates of purchasers.

A Further supplement to the act, entitled, An act relating to servants and slaves.

An act for the relief of John M'Mullin, of Caroline county.

An act to lay out and open a road in Caroline county from or near Cain Ross's plantation, to intersect the state line at or near Brown's chapel.

A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act authorising the drawing of a lottery for the benefit of the college of medicine of Maryland.

A Further supplement to the act, entitled, an act authorising the drawing of a lottery for the benefit of the college of medicine of Maryland.

A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the relief of the poor of Caroline county, and to repeal part of the act of assembly therein mentioned.

An act to confirm the title of William Crockett to part of a tract of land called Heyman's Purchase in Somerset county.

An act for the improvement of Elkton, in Cæcil county.

An act for building a bridge over Tuckahoe creek where the old bridge now stands.

An act to empower the executive to purchase arms for the use of the militia of this state, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act to incorporate a company for the purpose of building a bridge over the river Susquehanna.

A Further supplement to an act, entitled, An act for regulating the mode of staying executions and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

From the Philadelphia Gazette, Extra.

Arrived below the ship Charleston Packet, captain Connell, from Bordeaux. In addition to the following highly interesting letter, we have received French papers to the 1st of November, translations from which shall appear in our Gazette of tomorrow.

Ship Charleston Packet, off Newcastle, Dec. 17.

The present will serve to inform you of my arrival from Bordeaux, which place I left on the 2d Nov. by special permission of his Majesty the Emperor, through the interference of our minister, for the purpose of bringing home the distressed seamen of our country, belonging to vessels condemned and sequestered; those in the latter situation, the Council of Prizes have some time since received orders to suspend the trials of—A general Embargo continued on all neutrals throughout the ports of France. I have on board a number of passengers, one of which is bearer of Dispatches from our Ambassador at Paris for the American government.

I have herewith enclosed you a file of Bordeaux papers, but from which, I believe few political truths may be gathered, according to the reports from Spain and elsewhere.—Bordeaux and its vicinity was crouded with sick and wounded returning from Spain, and these troops were allowed no communication with the new reinforcements from the Grand Army marching that way. So unfavorable were the accounts they bring from the seat of war, it was currently reported and credited that the French had been defeated with great slaughter in a late action at Catalonia, that King Joseph maintained with great difficulty his position at Burgos and Vittoria. The grand army was daily encreasing by forced marches through Bordeaux, and about 50,000 had already passed that city, as many more by other routs.

The Emperor arrived at Bordeaux the morning of my departure, he remained there but three hours and continued his rout towards Spain, his haste is said to be in consequence of meeting a courier from thence with unfavorable news. The French troops under Gen. Junot, who capitulated in Portugal, were daily arriving at Bordeaux and Rochefort in English transports, and it was reported were marching into the interior of France, and not to be sent on the present campaign, for certain reasons. Previous to the separation of the emperors of France and Russia at Erfurth, each sent a courier with pacific propositions to the court of St. James's, (so says the official Gazette at Paris)—report said they were not received.—Since this conference of their majesties the rumor of war with Austria appears to have subsided.

Little may be said of the commercial state of affairs, as no change has taken place except a small depreciation in Colonial produce, owing to a number of late arrivals of Letters of Marque. Many others were fitting out in the different ports which was believed would continue to reduce the markets; the absence of the American flag for so long a time, has created a spirit of Enterprize, and taught them to carry on a commerce independent of us, and they boastingly say, we shall no longer monopolize the trade of their colonies.

In the Bay of Biscay, I passed to leeward of a squadron of about fifty sail of men of war and transports, steering towards Spain and Portugal; spoke none of them: but, the next day, was boarded by a British sloop of war, who treated us politely, and permitted us to proceed, without even overhauling the ships papers, but merely enquired the news from France.

On the 23d of Oct. Napoleon delivered a Speech to the Legislative corps, in which he pledges himself to establish the new dynasty in Spain, and to plant his eagles on the Forts of Lisbon—In this speech he takes the following notice of the United States: "they have, says he, preferred abandoning the Commerce of the Ocean, rather than submit to tyranny," &c.

On the same day the Emperor had a grand levee, at which all the Foreign Ministers attended.—Among the presentations we observe M. Le Chevalier de Santivanes, minister plenipotentiary to the United States from Joseph King of Spain. This is the person erroneously stated to the ambassador from the Spanish Junta. Mr. Armstrong attended at the levee, and presented to his majesty M. Poinfelt, an American gentleman.

INAUGURAL SPEECH.

OF HIS EXCELLENCY

SIMON SNYDER, ESQUIRE.

GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Delivered on Tuesday, the 20th inst. in the presence of the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, in the chamber of the House of Representatives.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

ELEVATED to the first office of the Commonwealth, I appreciate its duties with all that diffidence and solicitude, which its high importance, responsibility and difficulty necessarily impose. Having taken the oath required, faithfully to discharge the duties of Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, it only remains to assure you, that I enter upon their performance with purity of motive and intention, and an unalterable determination to devote every faculty of my mind, to the promotion of the Freedom, Honor and Happiness of our country. I should do violence to my own feelings, did I not embrace this earliest opportunity of tendering to my fellow citizens, the sincere though faint expression, of the gratitude which animates my heart, in return for the confidence, which so large a portion of them have so strongly manifested toward me, by their votes at the late general election.

These feelings, super-added to the solemn obligation of the oaths I have taken, will be ever present, and shall, at all times, influence my conduct. With the happiness and prosperity of Pennsylvania as my object, the Constitution of the Commonwealth as my polar star, your wisdom and patriotism as my guides, and the confidence and affectionate attachment of our constituents, as my supporters, and a firm reliance on Divine Providence, I hope to discharge the duties of the station, so as to express a proper sense of the distinguished honor, which has been conferred on me.

Fellow Citizens—In entering upon my public duties, I feel that I ought to rely much upon the wisdom, patriotism and information of the Representatives of the people. I solicit your friendly aid, and shall esteem it a pure source of gratification, if I shall be so fortunate as to have, through my administration, a perfect good understanding and harmonious intercourse with the legislature of the state. These are circumstances, at all times, greatly to be desired, but in a national crisis, like the present, when all that is dear and precious to the United States, is threatened by the violence and aggressions of foreign powers, it is peculiarly and eminently the duty of all the constituted authorities to act in support of the just and honorable measures, adopted by the federal government, as if annimated by one heart, one spirit, and one determination. The happy influence of such an accordance of opinion and action, is not bounded by our country, but beneficially extends itself wherever American politics can interest, or American interests be affected.

In future communications, it shall be my pleasure, as it will be my duty, to submit to the consideration of the legislature, such measures as an honest and ardent desire to promote the public prosperity, shall suggest. Accept, fellow citizens, for yourselves and your constituents, my best wishes for your welfare and happiness, public and private.

SIMON SNYDER.

Lancaster, December 20, 1808.

FROM THE FRANKFORT (K.) ARGUS.

In this week's Argus the reader will find the president's message, and some congressional news, which will give him a clue to what may be expected. That congress will act with a degree of firmness which will be consonant to the times and agreeable to the feelings of every true Americans, we have reason to expect.—They will assimilate to the revolutionary patriots, who in the hour of the greatest danger always acted with increased vigor and shewed themselves capable of putting to confusion the bold attempts of *tories* and villianous *traitors*. It is true that at this day, we have not an opportunity of knowing who are the real traitors to their country, because under the garb of federalism, every British hireling—every villifier of his country and his government, attacks in sheep's clothing the vital principles of his government, and when he is exposed he will bawl out "I am a disciple of the Washington school.' But ere long we shall know them: we shall descry them in their lurking places—we shall retrieve a name which has been so much abused and bandied about by English men.

Under this specious garb, we find Jefferson denounced as a traitor to his country's interests by those assuming it—we have seen a separation of the states advocated by the same;—we have seen violations of the embargo laws committed by them by force of arms; and still they profess to be the only friends of the union. To such men we can only say, that falsehood and malicious defamation are your only aim; and rooted enmity has destroyed your good sense and candor so far that honest truth is a stranger to all of you.

But reader, would you wish to know, who compose a large portion of the feral republicans? Why verily, they are British agents who come to America for the purpose of transacting mercantile business. They will strut about the coffee houses in the seaports towns with all the pomp and parade of which conceited fools are capable of assuming; and lo! in ten days time they are genuine federal republicans. They support the British papers in America in conjunction with such Americans as are equally corrupt, and from this combination springs the abuse against Mr. Jefferson and the majority in congress; and thence results the delusion of a portion of the American people, who otherwise would give their hearts and hands towards cementing national union; and would cordially join with their fellow citizens in support of their government.

FROM THE N. Y. DAILY ADVERTISER.

The following extract from the circular letter of general Washington to the governors of the several states, dated 18th June 1783—must call the burning blush of shame to the cheeks of those infamous characters who are at present engaged in sowing the seeds of jealousy and disunion in our happy country, and who at the same time profess the most profound and *exclusive* veneration for the policy of the father of his country.

"There are four things which I humbly conceive are essential to the well being, I may venture to say, the existence of the United States, as an independent power.

"1st. An *indissoluble* union of the states, under *one federal head.*

"2dly. A sacred regard to public justice.

"3dly. The adoption of a proper peace establishment, and

"4thly. The prevalence of that pacific and friendly disposition among the people of the United States, which will induce them to forget their *local prejudices* and *politics*, to make those mutual concessions, which are requisite to general prosperity, and in some instances to *sacrifice their individual advantages* to the interest of the community.

"These are the pillars on which the glorious fabric of our indepedence and national character, must be supported—Liberty is the basis, and whoever would *dare* to sap the foundation or overturn the structure, under *whatever spurious pretext* he may *attempt* it, will merit the *bitterest execration* and the *severest punishment* which can be inflicted by his *injured country.*"

Such is the voice and opinion of the ornament of human nature, of the disinterested patriot, of the general of liberty—Its sound is calculated to cover the enemies of "*indissoluble union*," with *shame and ignominy*, to unnerve their traitorous arms and to form a rallying point for every *true patriot* and lover of the *independence* and *freedom* of his country.

PHILO LIBERTAS.

FOR THE STAR.

BRUTUS—NO. II.

SIR,

In my last, of Tuesday the 13th ult. I gave a sketch of the danger of an *Army*, and the consequences of it; I shall still keep that in view, and now endeavor to demonstrate to the People, that the Constitution of the United States, gives them the sovereignty of the nation, and who have the sole power to choose such characters as they may judge the best qualified to conduct the affairs of the same, for the benefit of the whole. This Constitution then being the solemn contract between the sovereign People, and those they make choice of, to transact the business for them. And before any business can be legally entered into, a solemn oath is required of those thus entrusted, to be administered.—That the Senators and Representatives of Congress, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by *oath* or affirmation, to support the Constitution: but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust, under the United States. See Art. 6. Constitution, latter clause.

Should any presume to deviate from the powers given them in the Constitution, or to exceed its bounds, he, or they ought to forfeit all confidence, and never be trusted again.

But as it has been the case (and that we the People have experienced already) and ever will be (unless a strict watch is kept over them) the servants will strive to get above their masters; and I have seen in history those servants, those very men who have been exalted, to the high stations they fill (or have filled) have had the impudence to say, their masters were incapable of judging for themselves, and that they (their servants) would judge for them. Only advert to the administration of Mr. Adams, and there you will find the power was so far arrested out of their masters hands, as to make laws (unconstitutional laws too) whereby they gave themselves the power to levy fines, and imprison many of their masters. What ingratitude! The case is now altered, and do hope they will never gain the ascendency again.

Parties will always have names. In the revolution they were *Whig* and *Tory*, these continued till the year 1788, when the Constitution was about to be adopted, and the adoption of which, met with much opposition, those in favor of it, were called Federalists, and those against it, Anti-Federalists, the federalists gained the victory, the government went on tolerably well, till the administration of Mr. Adams, when the name was arrested from the federalists, and was assumed by the Ante's, the genuine federalists were then changed to Republicans, being very offensive to their nostrils—and so it went on, till the administration of Mr. Jefferson, when the offensive matter being extracted, the (then would be Federalists) assumed the name of Federal Republicans—and changed the name of republicans to Democrats, which was also offensive to their delicacy, as republicanism was before, so that the people may plainly discover the three powers given in the above mentioned instrument, (the Constitution) to wit. Federal, Republican, Democracy, these names being well understood, and strictly adhered to, will assuredly put it out of the power of designing men of taking any advantage of us.—However, to put a stop to names from this time, let us assume the original names of *Whig* and *Tory*—the Whig's friends to our country, and Tory's the reverse.

In truth, every private citizen has a right to watch the steps of those who would betray their country; nor is he to take their word about the motives of their designs, but to judge of their designs by the event.

This is the principle of a *Whig*, this the doctrine of Liberty; and its as much knavery to deny this doctrine, as it is folly to rediculc it; some will tell us, that this is setting up a mob for Statesmen, and for censurers of states. The word mob does not at all move me on this occasion, nor weaken the grounds which I go upon. It is certain, that the whole people who are the public, are the best judges, whether things go ill or well with the public. It is true, that they cannot all of them see distant dangers, nor watch the motions, and guess the designs of neighbouring states: But every individual, as well as a statesman, whether he can sit peaceably in his stall; whether he is paid for his work; whether the market where he buys his victuals is well provided; and whether a dragoon or an officer comes to him for his taxes, if he is in arrairs.

Every man too, even the most ignorant, can see, in a public and sudden transition from plenty to poverty, from happiness to distress, whether the calamity comes from *War* and Famine, and the hand of God; or from oppression and mismanagement, and the villainies of men. In short, the people often judge better than those they elect to office of profit or trust, and have not so many biasses to judge wrong; and politicians often rail at the people, chiefly because they have given the people occasion to rail.

Those ministers who cannot make the people their friends, it is to be shrewdly suspected, do not deserve their friendship, it is certain that much honesty and small management, rarely miss to gain it. As temporal felicity is the whole end of government; so people will always be pleased or provoked, as that increases or abates. This rule will always hold good. You may judge of their affections, or disaffections, by the burthens which they bear, and the advantages which they enjoy. Here then is a sure standard for the government, to judge of the people, and for the people to judge of the government.

We have reason to thank kind Providence for giving us a President for nearly eight years, who has baffled all calumny, and a congress who from their upright conduct, has removed all suspicion of guilt from themselves (if any such suspicion can!) by being foremost to pursue the guilty (however bad success they have had in the trial of *Burr* and others) and doubtless take double vengeance upon any in public authority (if any such can be found) who shall appear to have contributed to our public misfortunes; and in fine, will promote and encourage a rigorous and strict enquiry wherever any suspicion is given, that enquiry ought to be made.

Such conduct will disperse our fears, restore our credit, give bread to the poor, make trade and manufacture flourish again; and in some measure compensate for all our past evils, by giving us a lasting prospect of our future peace and friendship—Then be on your guard.

BRUTUS.

FROM THE EASTERN ARGUS.

Prophecies fulfilling.—There can be no doubt that the immortal WASHINGTON with a prophetic ken foresaw that a few 'choice spirits,' would (in a short time after he was removed from this scene of action when his living influence could no longer operate) start a division of the states; or else we cannot account for his solemn admonitions upon this head. "Indignantly frown (says he) upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now *line* together the various parts." It would almost seem that he had in view lord "*Faulkland*" in the Centinel, and a number of lesser personages who figure on the political stage at this time when every federalist thinks he has discharged his duty, after he has fulminated his curse against the *southern states.* Ought not every American to "*frown indignantly*" on those who are urging local divisions and antipathies, who are constantly raising prejudices against our brethren of the middle and southern states. *Citizens judge ye*, whether you ought to follow the advice of *Washington* or *Faulkland.*

BOSTON, Dec. 22.

The ship Julia, captain Snow, anchored in the outer harbor yesterday afternoon, from Valentia, via Gibraltar—Captain S. left Valentia, October 19, and the latter place the 24th—Left his ship before she came to anchor in the afternoon, and arrived in town in the evening. He has Gazettes and letters, to the date of his leaving Valentia, but did not bring them on shore. He reports, that the Spanish people are perfectly united in their cause and new government; that governors had been appointed to all the provinces in the kingdom; that 4000 English troops had been landed near Valentia, from Portugal, and had marched and formed a junction with 71,000 Spaniards, who were drawing near, and investing Barcelona, (which was by the last accounts in possession of the French) but it was thought they could not hold out long, as admiral Collingwood had a strong naval force blockading that port; that the French had, it was said, 50,000 men at Perpignon, for the relief of Barcelona, but that they had not attempted to enter; that the day before he left Valentia, an agent from the general government requested him to stay a few days, to bring out dispatches to the government of the United States, and to the governors of the several states, the purport of which was to inform them, that *all Spanish ports open to neutrals for a free trade.* The day he left Gibraltar, accounts had been received from Madrid, from the general Junta, announcing that all the American vessels, detained at Algesiras, and other ports of Spain should be immediately liberated.

Mrs. Redue,

MOST respectfully informs the Ladies of Easton and its vicinity, of her residence here, and intention to pursue the business of a MANTUA-MAKER, and that whatever employment in that way, or otherwise they may please to favour her with, shall engage her attention to discharge with fidelity and punctuality. She wishes too, to board three or four Children, for whom suitable accommodations will be provided, and such attentions as Parents have a right to expect.

Easton, December 27, 1808. 3t