

The Political Star.

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By J. Whitteck, for M. J. de Kockmond.

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Miscellany.

From THE POLITICAL RECORDER.

TO THE MARQUIS DE CASA YRUIO.

To your acknowledged attempt to corrupt my fidelity as a citizen, by engaging my services to support the re-issuance of a foreign minister, you have dared to add the atrocity of impeaching the truth of my declaration...

In the nature of your employment, and the paucity of your means, you might have found an excuse, as well as a motive, for the false part of your conduct...

The guarantee of the nation will protect your person; but, as that guarantee cannot in this country, be extended, by any constitution, to invest a foreign minister with the privilege of holding a citizenship of the United States with impunity...

The circumstances of that communication were faithfully and correctly detailed in my deposition, and you a careful review of that document, I solemnly assert that every part of the deposition is true.

You doubtless presumed that you had only to contradict the Editor of the News-Paper, "whose sheets" (notwithstanding you had selected them to diffuse your "Exclusion") are already to be seen across the waters...

Where we are both known, it is not I hope an undue assumption to suppose that I should obtain equal precedence with Mr. Yruijo, abridged from the fragments of my oath.

On the present occasion, your malignity has forced me to a course of proceeding, in the vindication of my truth, in which, under all the "political intolerance" you have mentioned, I had therefore, feared to avail myself...

When my fellow-citizens of the United States; and the "people of other countries," shall have examined these vouchers, of character, the publication of which has been so extorted from me; when they have reflected, that on the part of Major Jackson there could not have existed a single motive for misstatement or departure from truth...

It is not in this country that a citizen can be punished, for obeying the laws, by disclosing the designs of a foreign minister—Nor is

within the control of any government; prevent a citizen of the United States from espousing such a charge as you have brought against me—nor of giving his reputation of the calumny through the same medium...

W. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Oct. 9, 1864.

From the letters, with which I was honored by Gen. Washington, I have selected two, which are subjoined, on account of their dates, and the subjects to which they relate.

The first was received on the expiration of my military service, which at the age of twenty-four, had embraced the perils of the American War.

The second was received when I was leaving the family of Gen. Washington, (then President of the United States) to enter on the practice of the law.

It was my pride and my happiness to preserve the friendship of that exalted man to the close of his illustrious life.

DEAR SIR, Your letter reached me yesterday, and informed me of your intention to embark next week for Europe.

Withing from, the esteem I entertain for your character, to render you every service in my power, I could not avoid troubling you with two inclosed letters—though your acquaintance in France made it almost unnecessary.

You will please to accept thanks for your obliging offer—and my wishes for your safe, pleasant and prosperous voyage.—With great esteem, I am, dear Sir, your most obedient servant,

GEO. WASHINGTON, Major Jackson, Philadelphia, Dec. 26, 1791.

As the same time that I acknowledge the receipt of your letter, notifying me of your intention to enter upon a professional pursuit—and during the ensuing term propose yourself for admittance as a Practitioner of Law in the Supreme Court, of the State of Pennsylvania, I beg you to be persuaded, that my best wishes will accompany you in that or any other walk into which your interest or inclination may lead you.

That your determination is the result of the best view you have of your circumstances and expectations, I take for granted; and therefore shall say nothing, which might embarrass the decision; but with pleasure equal to the justice of it, shall declare to you, that your department has been regulated by principles of integrity, and honor, and that the duties of your station have been executed with ability; and I embrace the occasion your address, has afforded me, to thank you for all your attentions, and for the services which you have rendered me since you have been a member of my family.

Let your departure find it be made perfectly convenient to yourself; and believe me to be with sincere esteem and regard, dear Sir, your affectionate and obliged servant.

GEO. WASHINGTON, Major Jackson.

The following letter was addressed to me by Gen. Lincoln, when he resigned the office of Assistant Secretary of War—And it is my boast, as it has been my happiness, to have enjoyed for twenty six years, the confidence and affection of this gallant Soldier, this most amiable and respectable man.

I was this morning honored, my dear friend, with the receipt of your letter of this date purporting your wish to resign the office of Assistant Secretary of War.

While my own ease and convenience, in a "sole" and explicit, caution me against complying with your request, the more silent, but persuasive voice of friendship and justice prevail, and tell me that I must facilitate the former to your interest and happiness, and that I must, however reluctantly, as your future prospects in life are involved in the measure accept your resignation.

Permit me, my Dear Sir, before I take leave of you to return you my warmest thanks for your meritorious services in the field as my Aid-de-camp, as well as for those you have rendered as my Assistant in the War of 1812. These services I have the pleasure to assure you have been seen, felt, acknowledged

by your country—besides I have enjoyed real satisfaction in your private friendship, your faithfulness and integrity have hourly increased my affection, and esteem for you. Altho my dear friend that the best, of heavens blessings may encircle you, that your path in life may be smooth and prosperous, your course through it, smooth and happy, and that you may finally smile in increasing bliss, is the prayer of your affectionate friend.

B. LINCOLN, Major Jackson.

The following is one of several letters which were wrote by Mr. Jefferson to introduce me to the American Ministers in Europe.—Not having visited Spain this letter was first delivered to its address. It was transmitted to Mr. Jefferson, and returned by him to me, since he has been President of the United States.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1793.

DEAR SIR, The bearer hereof is Major Jackson, formerly of the President's family. Supposing it possible he may see you at Madrid, I will pleasure make him known to you, as a gentleman of information, talents and worth. He merits well any information you can give him, and I also will be thankful for them, should he from the circumstances of the times, need your official interference, I am sure, that as one among our best citizens, he will have the benefits of them. I am with sincere and constant attachment, dear Sir, your affectionate friend.

TH. JEFFERSON, Mr. Short, Minister Resident of the United States of America at the Hague, and one of their Commissioners Plenipotentiary now at Madrid.

Were it necessary to multiply these proofs, they could be drawn from my correspondence with the most respectable men of our country, among whom I may here be permitted to introduce the name of General Pinckney, under whose command, and in whose regiment I served as a Subaltern and Captain in the first years of the revolution-war.—It was then my pride to emulate the noble example, as it has been my happiness, for almost thirty years, to preserve the esteem and affection of this distinguished Statesman and Soldier.

No impartial, no honest man can for a moment believe that a character thus acquired and maintained, could have been departed from by the smallest misstatement of a most contemptible communication, in which the person making the representation, had not even the shadow of an interest for perverting the truth.

Enough I trust has now been stated to repel the scandalous aspersion. More would be unnecessary, and thus much was required to vindicate the integrity of an honest name.

W. JACKSON, Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY CALEB STRONG Esq. Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. A Proclamation. For a Day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise.

The wisdom and beneficence with which the Almighty presides over all events, and the constant care which he has exercised towards us: make it our duty, in a public and solemn manner, to adore his providential goodness in giving us a nation capable of sublime virtues and enjoyments; in guarding us from innumerable public and private calamities; in affording us a competent supply of the necessaries and comforts of life; and especially in giving us the means to redeem us, and His Spirit to purify our hearts, and form them to sentiments of piety and affectionate gratitude.

I do, therefore, agreeably to the immemorial usage in this State, and with the advice and consent of the Council, appoint Thursday, the Twenty-Ninth day of November next, to be observed as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise. And the Ministers and People of the respective religious Societies in this Commonwealth, are requested to meet together on that day, that we may join in a reasonable homage to that gracious Being, who is worthy of all honor, and exalted above all praise; and render Him our sincere and humble thanks for the displays of his goodness in the infinite variety of the works of nature; in the agency of Providence; and the plan of Redemption; for the civil and religious Privileges by which the United States are distinguished; for the maintenance of public peace and order; for the preservation and health which the people of this State

In the course of the last year; for his blessing on the labor of the husbandman, and that merciful disposition of the seasons in which his Providence has been attentive both to our necessities and enjoyments; for the success which he has granted to our commerce, in manufactures and fisheries; and for all the benefits he has conferred upon us; and his great goodness and mercy towards us.

And while we celebrate the praises of the Most High, let us humble ourselves before him for our numerous and aggravated transgressions; and beseech him, that he would grant us the communications of his enlightening and sanctifying spirit, without which we shall abuse the riches of his providential favours; That he would prosper the administration of our public affairs; and that our National and State Governments may be established in righteousness; That he would smile upon and succeed the means of public instruction and education; That he would preserve the people from the influence of malignant passions; and that wicked men may be restrained by the fear of his vengeance from defiling the reputation & lives of the innocent; That he would remove out of the minds of men the pride and vain philosophy which oppose the reception of the Gospel; That he would form them to an impartial judgment and conquer the prejudices which they entertain against his appointed salvation; That he would make war to cease from the ends of the earth; and cause the divine principle of Christian charity and benevolence universally to prevail; That his will may be obeyed with the assistance by men on earth, as by angels in heaven.

And the people of this State are requested to abstain from the above mentioned duty, from such labor and recreation as are inconsistent with the devotional services hereby recommended.

GIVEN at the Council Chamber, in Boston, this eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four; and in the twenty-ninth year of the independence of the United States of America.

CALEB STRONG,  
By his Excellency's command, with the advice and consent of the Council.  
JOHN AVERY, Secretary.

FOR THE STAR.

A Letter of the 16th Sept. on the American Government.

The importance of careful attention in times of elections, particularly those approaching.

OUR government contains within itself the principles and sentiments, taught by nature and improved by experience, insuring to it a stability and permanency which time can never destroy. It is the friend of religion and morality; it promotes that economy in public affairs which is essential to their prosperity, and that peace and tranquillity which perfects the happiness of society. Industry, agriculture and manufactures thrive under its fostering influence. It presents society full of blessings, the whole community one privileged order, the laborer worthy of his hire, and offers equal benefits to all who have virtue and fortitude enough to support it. This virtue and fortitude have been most illustriously displayed by the citizens of the U. S. and they are now experiencing the glorious remuneration of their wisdom and magnanimity of spirit, in the happiest effects of a genuine republican government, the representative system, which embraces the largest extent of country, and the most numerous population, it being an improvement upon simple democracy, which of itself is incapable of such extensive influence. The constitution of our government is a charter of authorities and duties, a declaration of the powers given by the people for the management of their public affairs; and not as in old governments of Europe a charter of favor granted by a king or prince to his subjects. It contains the principles, form and power of the government, the laws of election to office, and of executive powers. In a word, every thing respecting the organization, principles and obligations of the government. In England, where a free constitution is highly boasted of, the qualifications of electors are capriciously and unjustly considered, so that but few of those who ought to be voters enjoy the privilege. There the order of nature is reversed. Some of the most illustrious are rendered voters, while others highly allied, and men of fair reputation and large estates, are excluded. In a republican or representative government the right of suffrage is universal, and the less it is so in a government called republican, the less is there of liberty, and a genuine republican government. The government of the United States is democratical in its principle. It is a representative democracy, and without any thing of aristocracy or monarchy, it enjoys all its advantages, and is free from their evils. The various powers of the government arising from one great source, the people, from whom all authority is derived, every citizen is a part of the sovereign power, and upon the people

rests the weight of government; its administrators are no more than their agents. The civil power is the power and sovereignty of each individual concerned in a system of government operating to remedy the deficiencies of individual virtue, and promoting public virtue, and the security and protection of all in the enjoyment of their rights. It is the force of the people united to secure themselves from internal and external injuries. The American republic is a vast body of people united in one sentiment, and mutually engaged to each other in obligations productive of their security and happiness: the first government of the kind the world ever knew, and exhibiting the sublimest evidences of philanthropy, wisdom and virtue. Such improvements in the science of civil government far exceed any made before, and doubtless will be succeeded by still greater; the people of America ever laying open to conviction of truth, and diligently, and it may be added, most successfully studying to attain the most beneficial knowledge, and the highest summit of political perfection. The wretched condition in which it has been involved by vicious government and unprincipled rulers, loudly called for reform; the great and essential work is begun, and a proficiency has been made in it which astonishes the world. This is truly an age of wonder, and an age of rich political blessings, in which we hope, ere long the nations around us will happily share. The idea of improvement, in the science of government has been long smothered in the human breast by the monopolizers of power, the most ignorant too, and the most vicious of mankind; of this the history of nations affords melancholy evidence. The reform here so propitiously begun and so happily progressing, is a subject in the highest degree interesting to humanity. May its opposers be ever disappointed.

In the Republican system, with universal right of citizenship, is established universal right of Conscience. No religion is established by law; and men of any religious profession are good Citizens and neighbours. Religion, in the United States, is a mere state trick or Church-craft called a pious fraud, or holy guile. This last expression as used to favour religious oppositions, can derive no propriety, from the apostolic holy guile, by which he allured men to a rational and virtuous life. Public leading religion has had but little influence in real reformation, or rather has done much to prevent it. Has not the union of Church and State produced atheism and infidelity? Americans having observed its evil consequences in other countries, have taken effectual care to prevent them in their own. Their ancestors left their homes for the sakes of enjoying civil and religious liberty in their purity, and they have nobly exerted themselves to exclude far ever from their borders both Church and State usurpation. To maintain our government in its purity, it behoves us to have a watchful eye on its officers and to encourage and honor all whose conduct has demonstrated that they have deserved well of their country. We shall thus keep out those who seek promotion merely for their own ends, and who are now aiming, under the guile of republicans, to raise themselves into power.

In times of Elections, it has been justly observed, that Republicans if sincere in the love of liberty, are jealous, active and interested. Yes we should indeed be all alive and exertion in elections, which are our first concerns; and in choosing electors of President and Vice-President let our careful attention and steady firmness be such, as will afford to us an heart-felt satisfaction in future moments of great gloom. While the enemies of our government are indefatigably employed for the destruction of a system so wisely formed, the happy efforts of which we are daily experiencing, they must be sought to all public virtue who suffer themselves to be imposed on and decoyed from the liberal principles which they have hitherto cherished and promoted. It is to be feared, some false are to be found, who are unsteady and wavering through want of fixed principles of virtue. We need be on our guard, on the right hand and the left, against secret and insidious enemies, who are now flying about every where to promote discord and dissension, if possible to advance to the Presidency a man inimical to the liberties of a people most happily experiencing the virtues of Jefferson and the present administration.

Pain yours, &c.

From the Boston Centinel.

ELECTORS.

The Jacobins appear very uneasy, because it has not been mentioned in the papers, who the Federal Republican candidates for Electors shall vote for as President and Vice-President. With due deference to the sapience of those Solomoners, we will inform them, that the proper persons to be voted for as President and Vice President will be the majority of the electors after they are chosen. To the federal republicans believe it to be their duty to select the wisest and most patriotic citizens, for electors; and leave it to them

to ascertain who are the most suitable men in the United States to be honored with the suffrages. The federal republican candidates in Massachusetts have frequently been tried and proved, and their judgment found correct. If they should find upon investigation, that Mr. Jefferson and Governor Clinton, were the best qualified to fill the high offices they are chosen to bat for, then those gentlemen we are confident will receive their unanimous suffrage: But if after investigation, they should be of opinion that there are other men, who would fill the two first offices in the United States, with more ability, more impartiality, and less intolerance; then we are confident they would prefer such men. They are not tied down to two candidates.—They are independent men; and will give independent votes. But we are far from being surprised that the democrats should make the inquiry who are the federal candidates to be voted for.—It is well known, that the democrats are enfeebled of all troubles themselves, on that subject; and have had their candidates impudently prescribed to them. Whoever they elect must vote for Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Clinton; and the white Virginians of the north, dare no more deviate from the prescription, than the black Virginians dare disobey the orders of their drivers. It is of little consequence; then, who the democratic electors are. Mere mechanics will answer as well as men; and as economy is the pretended axiom of the democrats, they would do well, should their tickets succeed, to borrow from the museum, for the occasion, nineteen Automata, and with very little trouble they can be made to deposit in a box the names of Thomas Jefferson as President and George Clinton as Vice-President, and thus all the travel and pay of the Electors will be saved; and the business be just as well done as it would be if James Sullivan down to John Farley, should be elected.

Foreign Intelligence.

TRANSLATIONS  
From papers kindly communicated by Capt. PENNY TOWNSEND, from Bourdeaux.

GENOA, AUG. 24.  
It is generally feared that the English will attempt to enter our port. In consequence, new batteries are ordered immediately.

HAGUE, SEPT. 4.  
Our Government is occupied with most interesting concerns; this we determine from the frequent and extraordinary meetings of the members, and from the frequent dispatches to Aix-la-Chapelle to the Ambassador Schimmelpennick, who is at that place.

From Copenhagen, on 28th Aug. we hear nothing but that the Russian fleet was sailing in the North Sea.

HANOVER, AUG. 25.  
The French troops which have been censured at Dennewitz, Hitzberg, Ladow, Wittrow, and Blackside, have given to the encouragement near Lundenburg, Marshal Bernadotte will be at Paris at the coronation, and General Delle will command in his absence. The Officers who go into the new encampment are to have their expenses paid punctually, and the greatest care is to be taken that the soldiers be no expense to the inhabitants, and that they do not interrupt any persons living near the Camp. The fortifications of Hameln, are continued without interruption, but the peasantry have leave of absence during the harvest time.

HAMBURG, AUG. 24.  
While the King of Sweden was at Dresden, he gave audience to Mr. Pierron, the English minister at the Court of Saxony.  
His Imperial Majesty of Russia has given orders to the commandant at Oleska, to take off a quarter part of the duties in all the ports of the Black Sea, and in the Sea of Azov. An intended tribunal of Commerce on the Island of Ocherk, is announced, and two battalions are to be stationed at that place, to afford the inhabitants a greater number of artificers, and at a lower price.

FRANKFORT, SEPT. 3.  
We hear from Constantinople that on the 11th of Aug. more than one hundred vessels, Austrian, Spanish and Italian, were at that port, bound into the Black Sea; to load in the Russian ports with grain.

GENOA, AUG. 26.  
On the 17th, four armed frigates sailed from this port to protect the coast against the pirates.— Capt. Rastetto had the command of them.

We hear from Venice, that the Emperor of Austria has given orders to the General who commands in that country, to send all the force they can spare in Albania and Dalmatia. A number of vessels are already engaged as Transports. Since Russia has taken possession of Corin, it was feared that Austria would not be an unconcerned spectator of its event.

The late news from Milan is, that the French troops which had been mentioned upon the frontiers of Venice had retired, and no troops had been sent to the same stations. This proves that no misunderstanding exists between France and Austria. Had the French any apprehensions from the Russians in the Adriatic, they could more easily send into Italy one hundred thousand men, than Russia ten thousand.

The anniversary of the birth of the Emperor of France was celebrated at Paris, on the 17th of August, with great solemnity.

FRANKFORT, SEPT. 3.  
We are assured that the court of Berlin has received in a very friendly manner the notification of the 26th August from the Austrian Ambassador, relative to the new title the Emperor of Germany has judged it his duty to support. In consequence on the 1st of Sept. new letters were sent to the Prussian Ambassador at Vienna, recognizing the title.

The Russian troops are collecting upon the frontiers of Wallonia, and along the Daister, Cour Tricheten, Governor of Poodia, who has been at Boden, is resolved to sell his post at Lamlieue.

The French Camp of Lunin, in Hanover, will have 8000 men. No Frenchman is to stay in Hanover that does not belong to the Army.

SEPT. 3.  
The letters from Berlin inform us that Mr. La Forell has had many conferences with Baron Harbenburg, the new minister for foreign affairs, but the object is unknown.

VIENNA, AUG. 24.  
The Court Gazette for the first time, this day has designated the Emperor of France as his Majesty the Emperor, Napoleon the First.

HAMBURG, AUG. 27.  
We hear from Copenhagen that on the 25th the Russian Squadron was in their road; the wind appeared to be the only cause of their detention. Many Corsairs sail from the Kingdom of Sweden. They embark at Stralund for Stockholm. Count Lille and his lot have gone for Groden, but it is not known where they will tarry, but it is believed at Petersburg.

Political & Stat.

PORTSMOUTH, THURSDAY, Nov. 11

AS the time is fast approaching when the citizens of New Hampshire will be called upon to perform one of the most important duties entrusted to their care—the choosing of Electors.—It may be well to remind them that on their choice depends much; that not only individual but national interest is at stake. If upon a careful investigation you feel persuaded that under the present administration, your property and happiness have been daily attended to—that you have enjoyed, both privileges to which you are entitled; appoint as your electors men worthy to the administration and of approved worth. On the contrary, should you have sufficient proof of the depravity and unworthiness of your present rulers, you should you be fully persuaded that they are enemies to the constitution, and foes to your happiness and peace; assist with becoming dignity your duty, and if need be, revenge your injuries, and vindicate your foes. You have fought and acquired liberty—suffer no loss. Weigh your experience in the scenes of even and impartial justice, and vote accordingly. You are freemen, appoint freemen to rule over you; they will you be enabled to secure invaluable blessings to yourselves and your posterity.

- Republican Candidates for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.
- Hon. JOHN PRENTISS,
  - Hon. TIMOTHY FARRER,
  - Hon. CHARLES JOHNSTON,
  - Hon. OLIVER PEABODY,
  - Hon. ROBERT WALLACE,
  - Hon. WILLIAM HALL,
  - Hon. BENJAMIN WEST.

- Republican Candidates for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.
- Hon. JOHN GODDARD, Esq. of Portsmouth.
  - Hon. LEVI BARTLETT, Esq. of Kingston.
  - Hon. JONATHAN STEELE, Esq. of Durham.
  - Hon. ROBERT ALCOCK, Esq. of Deering.
  - Hon. TIMOTHY WALKER, Esq. of Concord.
  - Gen. GEORGE ALDRIDGE of Westmoreland.
  - WILLIAM TARTLTON, Esq. of Westmoreland.

STAR SUMMARY.

FORN. GEN.  
London dates to the 7th Inst. French papers to the 16th Sept. have been received at Boston—they contain as usual intelligence of little or no value in addition to our own. The probability of the success of the French in Sweden and France is very uncertain. The former has for a length of time been fighting the French in the little republics of the north of the Adriatic Sea; in order, should any sudden emergency demand it, he might readily send a large body of troops. The French minister at Constantinople in consequence demanded of the Porte the cessation of the Bosphorus against the passage of the Russian troops. The Porte, in return, had promised France, that Russia should enjoy the privilege no longer than while at peace with all European Powers. In consequence of the late peace with Russia, the XVIII, and suite have arrived at Constantinople to the permanent residence. It was thought by some that the attempt to poison him; was the intention of Coulon, the British title keeper, for the purpose of obviating money to settle their creditors and executed the attempt. Europeans were daily employed in the military and naval service, distributing insignia to his newly created nobility. Some movements on the coast of France seemed to indicate an attack on the islands of Fr.

Guaranty and Attorney. Uninterrupted preparations are affording in Great Britain yet not... The manufacturers continue in unimpeded employment... HENCE reports are in favor of an abundant harvest and in France, nothing has appeared unfavorably, altho' the exportation of grain is under some restrictions...

The Marquis Yrujo has arrived at Philadelphia from the seat of government. Ephraim Kirby, Esq. has been appointed Judge of the Mississippi territory. Mr. Kelly, a Federalist has been elected a member of Congress in Pennsylvania...

A Savannah paper of the 9th ult. says, "Colonel Burr set out from this city on his way to the seat of government on Friday last. We understand his early departure was owing to a desire of taking his seat in the Senate at the opening of the session."

Extract of a letter from London, dated London, Aug. 27, 1824.

"The strongest measure possible has been taken to testify the disapprobation of Government in respect to the conduct of the Capt. Bervillor to supersede him; Capt. B's commission is signed to do for that purpose... Our officers are much mistaken in thinking they raise their importance and that of their country by taking upon themselves to set the laws and neutrality of other countries at defiance."

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Citizens of New Hampshire.

YOU cannot but be sensibly impressed with the highly interesting truths, that men, clothed to the sacred principles of liberty which effected our glorious revolution, are unceasingly exerting themselves to introduce an arbitrary despotic government, and to subvert all the rights and liberties of the people for which we fought and died... There are, as well known, men who seek only the things which make for themselves, and should they (which Heaven avert!) accomplish their aims, you would find them (perhaps for ever too late) your insensible, unfeeling tyrants and Countrymen, the exists in which you are now involved is of incalculable consequence. You have all to lose to lose. Should you be negligent and inactive now, you may be forever, as for the millions you direct which your unpropitiously will bring upon you... To the Editor of the Stars.

Important News. The wheels are going! And we shall soon have accounts of one and another drawing capital prizes. Well, they who venture ought to have. There is, however, a chance yet left for those who have been dilatory, and have not as yet furnished themselves with tickets. The lottery began drawing on Thursday last, and will finish in thirty days. A few Tickets and Quarters, Yet for sale, at C. Peirce's Bookstore, Daniel Street, Portsmouth.

Peter Cochran, Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a SINGING SCHOOL, At the brick school house, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from six to nine o'clock, where those who wish to attend will please to apply. Terms 2 dollars per quarter.

EVENING SCHOOL. JOHN RAYNES, Proposes to open an evening school, for teaching reading, writing and Arithmetic, at the Chamber over Mr. Laphin's store, in the new brick buildings on the first Monday evening in Nov.

BUILDING LOTS, TO BE SOLD, Lying on the fourth road, adjoining land belonging to Col. John Langdon, on the West and to Amos Fernald and others call, running from the Road to the Mill Pond, for particulars apply to Mr. John Wentworth, a Portsmouth, Oct. 31.

SECOND CLASS Piscataqua Bridge Lottery, Will commence drawing on the 15th day of Dec. and finish in thirty working days... The price of Tickets, after the 20th day of Nov. will be advanced to 2 dollars and 50 cents...

Hymenial Register. In this town, Mr. Nathaniel Ayers to Miss Catherine Loud.

In Boston, Mr. Joseph Tucker, of Portsmouth, to Miss Rebecca Saucroy, of Boston.

DEATHS. In this town, Capt. John Wardrobe, in Canton, Hugh Campbell, Esq. postmaster in Haverhill county.

At Savannah, Wm. Powers, proprietor of the circulating library.



Marine Register. Portsmouth, Nov. 1.

FRIGATE LEFT. At Cronstadt, Aug. 18, ship Jane, of Portsmouth, Sept. 6, Alert, Knowles, Kean, built at Liverpool, Sept. 9, Eleanor, Shaw, for Portland in 10 days 4, Fortine, Malcolm, for do. Oct. 11, Mary, Knights, of do. for Boston in 10 days. At Havana, Sept. 25, Foxwell, of Portland, discharged, at Antigua, Oct. 21, Montezuma, of Portfm.

FRIGATE SPOKE. Sept. 24, 181-43, 20, John 31, Feb. William of Wiscot, 44, 25, 181-66, 23, the Commodore of Portsmouth, 3 days from Boston, all well. Oct. 12, brig Cobby of Portland, 6 days from Philadelphia for Annapolis, Oct. 13, lat. 42, 10h. 67, ship Morning Star, 2 days from Portland for Guadalupe. Oct. 4, lat. 29, 10h. 64, 23, brig Apollo, 7 days from Point Peare for Portland.

MEMORANDA. During the last week there arrived in Boston harbor 23 ships, 18 brig and 5 ships, the foreign ports in very variable degree. The amount of property imported in their vessels cannot be exactly ascertained, but is presumed to be from five to six millions of dollars. The armed ship Leander, of New York, from Port au Prince, left a breasting on her passage inough whistling, with a British frigate. At the approach of the Leander, observed a large vessel of war beating down, and firing her to be a French privateer commenced an attack. It immediately left her back having had one man killed, and being considerably damaged, particularly in her rigging. Morning explained the mistake. Capt. Lewis, of the Leander, however had to compromise the matter by paying 500 dollars for the life of the man killed, and 1000 an account of damages. The privateer being obliged to return 20 hands from the Leander and her consort the brig Dolly.

The astonishing Invisible Lady, the Acoustic Temple, and Incomprehensible Crystal.

Is now exhibiting in this Town, at the Cap. Willard's Academy... The Amateurs of science and curious experiment will find in this Exhibition the most surprising phenomenon that has ever been discovered in Acoustic... The Incomprehensible, acicular and solid illusion, which professes to expose the practices of jugglers, pretenses, magicians, and exorcists, and to open the eyes of those who still follow an absurd belief in ghosts, witches, conjurations, demones, &c. will enable the attentive observer to form a just idea of the artifices by which they imposed on the credulous and to detect the imposture and exposure of the impostors and the spectators of their art.

WANTED. One or two apprentices to the Printing Business—enquire at this office.

Positively the Last Night. Washington.

Mr. Rannie's Exhibition. At the Assembly Room, TOMORROW EVENING, Friday, November 2.

Will be displayed the following performances, and if the smallest article here mentioned shall be omitted, Mr. Rannie will forfeit one thousand dollars for the purpose to which the Hon. Town Council may think proper to apply that sum. He will place a piece of money in any gentleman's hand, which will immediately leap out of Mr. Rannie's command; at the same time the gentleman may hold it with all his power.

Mr. Rannie will perform that marvellous experiment of actually following a number of real knives and forks, with all the ease imaginable, which may be previously examined.

He will cause an egg to leap from one gentleman's hat to another, to the number of 20, or more if required. Mr. Rannie will on the same evening break a number of eggs into a gentleman's hat in the room, and without the aid or assistance of fire make them into excellent pan-cakes.

Any gentleman may fix a card upon the table by pinning it down with a fork, at Mr. Rannie's request it will fly off the fork, and be found in the possession of some one person present. Any one lady in company throwing her handkerchief upon the floor, it shall move out of the room without any one touching it. Mr. Rannie will place a few pieces of gold upon an earthen plate, which pieces shall pass and re-pass through plate, table and cloth. Any gentleman in the room may take a card and hold it as secure as his cap; Mr. Rannie will change it into any card he pleases. He will likewise cut a piece out of any lady's gown or cloak, and afterwards unite it in such a manner that the most discriminating eye shall not discover the least blemish. Mr. Rannie holds a card in his hand, which he changes into 30 different cards.

He will allow ladies or gentlemen to the number of eight, or ten, to draw cards and replace them in the pack, and order a joint of mutton or lamb to be brought in and the cards drawn by the company shall be found in that joint of meat. He will allow any gentleman to charge a gun with powder and ball, and only giving him time to point his sword, he will actually catch the ball on it. A pack of cards being thrown up to the ceiling of the room, any lady or gentleman particularizing a card, who will absolutely fire a bullet through the very card named. He will also throw a large glass tumbler upon the ceiling and it shall immediately disappear. Any lady thinking of a card, the pack being placed upon the table the card thought of shall immediately leap into her hand.

Mr. Rannie will perform the astonishing feat of converting a card into a card to which will be added 1000 words, or 100 other deceptions, equally surprising as those before mentioned. ON THE SACK WIRE. He will execute several extraordinary balances, particularly that of carrying a table covered with glass filled with wine in one hand, and a young gentleman in the other. He will also walk up several oranges and apples while depending on the same wire, which is no more than an one eighth of an inch in diameter. The above are only a few of the feats of a great variety, intended to be exhibited, and which he trusts will meet the approbation of the ladies and gentlemen who may be pleased to honor him with their company. The whole to conclude with hisimitable powers of VENTRILOQUISM.

SOLE LEATHER, For sale by ROB'T MCCLARY. JOSEPH D. DAVIS, Respectfully acquaints the citizens of Portsmouth and vicinity that he has lately commenced the Tailoring business, at his shop opposite Dr. Small's, North End. He is capable and steady attention, he presumes he will be enabled to ensure the patronage and support of the public. Orders on the shortest notice, executed with neatness, fidelity and dispatch.

Thomas Kennard, Informs his friends in town and country, that he has taken Store No. 10, on Liberty's wharf, near the market, where he has for sale an allotment of M. I. Goods & Groceries, ALSO, Cookery, Glass, and Brown Ware.

CASH given for RAGS, At this Office. CASH FOR CASH. Constant attendance from sunrise until 9 o'clock in the evening. Doors to be opened at half past 6, to begin at 7.

