STAR

OR, EASTERN SHORE

GENERAL ADVERTISER

EASTON, Tuesday Morning, September 7, 1802.

To Subscribers.

The STAR is this morning presented to you in size equal to any paper on the continent—it commences the fourth year of its establishment; the advance in size, is not accompanied by an advance in the price of the paper, the terms are the same as heretofore. Relying on your punctuality, the editor has been at a considerable expence in making this change in order to render it more acceptable to you; and that too, on terms lower than any newspaper of its size now published.—You will readily perceive that without the yearly subscriptions are regularly paid up, that an establishment (where every article demands cash) must suffer.

The amount due for subscriptions to the close of the third year exceed *two thousand dollars*, which sum, if paid, will enable him to comply with engagements to his paper-maker and others; and furnish a stock of materials for the approaching winter.

To advertising customers.

While he tenders you his sincere acknowledgements for past favors, he is happy in being able to inform you, that the circulation of the Star has become so general through the different counties of the Eastern Shore, that it is worthy your attention as a safe and convenient repository for advertisements.

Star-Office, September 7, 1802.

The Baltimore papers which we have received by the packet are chiefly taken up with private disputes of the editors, in a manner that we are induced to believe cannot be very interesting to their readers, or honorable to themselves.

Most of the federal papers are employed in retailing *Callender's* abuse of the present administration; from the politeness of the language, and the honorable source from which it comes, we cannot refrain congratulating both editors and readers, with the precious production.

The federalists have hitherto boasted much of the respectability of *their newspaper editors*; and held up those who opposed them, as men unworthy of public confidence—who can dispute the correctness of the assertion, when such men as *Cobbett*, *Prentice*, and *Callender*, stand foremost on the list?

From various parts of the union, we find mention made of a number of accidents having occurred from lightning, accompanied by peals of thunder seldom witnessed.

Citizens of Talbot, the federalists are at their dirty work again—they have run the gauntlet of scandal against the administration of your country, in the true billingsgate dictates of the *Washington Federalist*, and Baltimore *Anti Democrat*; and finding that insufficient for their purpose, they have in the true *royal style* endeavored to insinuate themselves in favor, by making you believe that improper measures have been taken, in the nomination of characters to represent this county in the next general assembly—place no confidence in what they say, their designs are dangerous, and their language the dictates of a malicious heart.

In what more equitable manner could the citizens of Talbot have acted, in the nomination of characters to represent them in the general assembly, than by public notice, for them to convene in their several election districts, and nominate three characters from each, in full possession of their wishes; and for them twelve men to meet, and from mature deliberation to nominate, and by a majority of them to determine on four suitable characters, and to recommend them to the support of their fellow-citizens? Were they to resort to the *bar* of Easton, could a more equitable mode of proceeding be devised?

Callender says that it was by "*lying* he got Mr. Jefferson into office, and that by telling the truth he will put him out"—if he had said that continuing the former, he would have come nearer the truth, as he appears to have a talent for lying, which makes him so respectable among the federalists, it is such characters that they most esteem.

In the Herald of Tuesday last, we observed a piece entitled "*Grand Caucus*," in which the characters of several respectable gentlemen of this county are attacked, bearing no signature—we believe it has merits just reward from men on both sides of the question, and it is with pleasure, we have witnessed the prudence of those to whom it was aimed, in treating it with the silent contempt it deserved. The printer, no doubt, was actuated from motives of *necessity*, as he is by *working under* the usual prices, in order to obtain a momentary subsistence, for nothing else could possibly recommend him.

From WASHINGTGN, September 2

On Monday morning the *New York* hauled off from the wharf and dropped down the Eastern Branch. This day she is to proceed hence to join the Mediterranean squadron. She will touch at Hamptons Roads to take in her beef and pork.

The John Adams, it is expected, will be equipped in the same time, viz. two weeks.

Captain Barron, we are informed, has been instructed by the secretary of the navy to salute Mount Vernon in passing.

The promptitude and decision of the executive magistrate of the United States, in causing several additional ships of war to be sent to the Mediterranean, to protect our commerce in that quarter, with the instructions for granting convoy issued from the navy office, ought to be sufficient to close the lips of opposition, in regard to the safety of American vessels, "in everlasting silence." No theme has been more fruitful in slanders than the diminution of the navy. But in what consists the justness of the charges adduced against the present administration on his head? It was presumptuously advanced by the ignorant and noisy, that the Barbarian cruisers would rove the sea at pleasure, and capture our vessels without a preventive, because, forsooth, we had but a very few vessels up the Streights, and that, from the WEAKNESS of the president, our merchants would suffer, and our brave tars be doomed to "durance vile." This was the idle, whining cant of the opposition, who are satisfied with nothing but supreme command, and are only contented when THEY are in power. But see how widely they have erred from the mark. Two short weeks have scarcely elapsed since the intelligence reached the seat of government, and we find the New York completely equipped, and on her way to join the gallant commodore Morris, to give the emperor of Morocco tribute from the mouth of American cannon. *Balt. Am.*

It has long been, and still remains, a mystery to us, that the friends of opposition should condescend to retain offices under the present administration, whilst at the same time they hold it up as such an *honorable distinction* to be *dismissed* from service. We may presume, however, that notwithstanding there may be in the eyes of some, such "*blushing honors*" attendant upon an official *removal* by our present executive, there are *many*, very many, who are contented to bear all the *infamy* attached to their situations, provided they be *permitted* to enjoy the pecuniary benefits arising therefrom.—One thing we think rather remarkable, and which we cannot refrain from mentioning here, is, that it is never discovered by those who may be discarded, that there is so much honor in the thing, until actual removal opens their eyes: It is then, and not till then, that they discover "the post of honor is a private station." How was it with Davis at Richmond? He turned and twisted, and fawned and cringed to keep his place in the post office department; notwithstanding which Mr. Granger very properly dismissed him, then Davis immediately discovered that Mr. Granger was a bad man; that the discharge would do him (Davis) *immortal honor*, and that Mr. Jefferson was every thing but a good citizen. If there be so much *honor* in being *dismissed*, there certainly must be more in *resignation*: Let these men in office, then who dislike the present order of things, let them *resign*, and throw off those loads of infamy which we are told so much oppress them—then shall their names be registered in golden letters on a silver tablet, and themselves be designated *patriots in deed!* [*Balt. Amer.*

It has been said by the republicans, that no *virtuous* administration could be *battered down by paper-shot*. The feds. are determined to make the experiment, and have accordingly commenced and kept up a constant fire upon the present administration, from their *whole park of artillery* directed by *major gererul Hamilton*. No *breach*, however, is yet discoverable; and we venture to predict that their *ammunition* will be expended, their *ranks* thinned by *desertion*, and they finally obliged to *relinquish the attack*.

[*True Amer.*]

Private letters from Paris state, that the 14th of July, the anniversary of the French revolution, is fixed for the inauguration of the first consul for life. The preparations for the ceremony are conducted upon a scale of uncommon magnificence.

Nine lieutenants, and forty six midshipmen have been ordered to repair without delay, to Washington, by the secretary of the navy.

Boston, August 30.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Through the politeness of captain Wood, arrived here on Saturday last, from Liverpool, we have been favored with London papers to the 17th of July, which though many days later than previously received from that quarter, furnish nothing of a very interesting nature. A few extracts are however made from them:

The negociation respecting the commercial regulations between France and Great Britain, are proceeding with activity; although it is scarcely to be expected to produce a commercial treaty in the true and liberal sense of the words, as the French are very jealous of the trade and manufactures of England.

The manufactures of Great Britain appear to have gained new activity since the peace. In a letter which appears in one of the British papers, it is observed, "That our orders flow in from every quarter of Europe, particularly Spain, Italy, &c. In the muslin line, there is a greater demand for goods than can be supplied. The American trade, however, no person chuses to touch now; having scarcely any other market left before the peace, it has been quite overstocked; above three millions worth of English goods were in the city of New York alone, when the peace took place, and they have been selling at 50 per cent. loss."

The parliament of England having been dissolved at the close of the last session, the election of members to form a new one has commenced. Among other returns which have been officially reported are those of the city of London, city of Westminster, and Southwark, viz. Combe, Price, Curtis, and Anderson, for the city of London; Fox and Gardener, for the city of Westminster; Tierney and Thornton, for Southwark.

The rapid and successful measures of Paswan Oglou, has roused the attention of the Austrian and Russian governments—not, we presume, in tender mercy to his Sublime majesty; but rather to get footing in European Turkey.

Buonaparte has made a tender of the mediation of France to Paswan Oglou, for the purpose of adjusting the differences of that Pacha with the Porte.—This unexpected interference of the first consul is supposed to be the result of an application to him on the part of the Turkish government.

Hostilities have broken out between the Russians and Persians, the former of whom have already penetrated into the province of Ghilan. Some violence offered to the Russians at Asterabat is mentioned as the cause of these hostilities. Persia and European Turkey open a rich prospect to the desiring eyes of Austria, Russia and France.

The difficult affair of the indemnities is at length finally arranged. A French minister is to repair to Ratisbon in July, to notify the plan, and cause it to be carried into execution, on the part of the powers interested in it. The only ecclesiastical electorate to be preserved is the electorate of Mentz. Upon the subject of the indemnity to his Sardinian majesty, a specific convention have been agreed upon between Russia and France.

Importation of cotton into England, from 13th January to 6th July, 1802, viz. 40,202 packages from the United States, 38,187 do. from other parts.

The votes for continuing Buonaparte in the first consulship for life, have been generally returned; and a great proportion of them, with the addition, that he have the privilege of naming his successor.

The first consul is to set out for Brussels and Antwerp, very shortly; and will be accompanied by general Berthier, and adjutant-general Duroc.

In a proclamation which Buonaparte addressed to the French people on the 14th of July, he says, "Frenchmen, you have conquered all obstacles, and your destinies are accomplished." *Most truly said.*

The comparison between Buonaparte and Cromwell will fail, if he assume the title of emperor—Cromwell would never assume that of king: he knew that protector was a new and undefined word, that could be made to mean just what he pleased; but "every body (as he observed) had a notion of a king."

M. Schimmelpennick, late ambassador from the Batavian to the French republic, is appointed to the same office at the court of St. James.

Toussaint Louverture has arrived at Brest.

Mr. Fox is about setting out for Paris.

From the Baltimore American.

REFLECTIONS.

It is somewhat singular that, in all the complaints made against the present administration, money matters form the principal, if not the sole charge of accusation. In times past, and within the recollection of every one who can read, we were uniformly told, from one quarter, that no office under government, not even that of president itself, was worth the holding for the salary, merely. No sooner, however, was power changed, and put into other, some say better, hands, than we were told from the very same quarter, that nothing but a lust of dominion, and thirst for riches, could have actuated those who were anxious for change in the administration of the affairs of this country. The most petty officer of former appointment cannot be removed, in matters not for what cause, but the charge of personal resentment, or party spirit, is immediately attached to the motive. If these offices are not, in a pecuniary point of view, worth having, the presumption might be, that the solicitude, discovered by opposition, for the retention of them in their own hands exclusively, was bottomed on principle: but inasmuch as the former administration thought their own way of executing national business the best—might we not in fairness, allow the present administration the same freedom of thought and action? Mr. Adams had one view of the political state of this country—Mr. Jefferson had another—Mr. A. has one view of the best form of government—Mr. J. has another—Mr. A. exercised almost the full extent of his official power, in carrying into effect his plans—might not Mr. J. following so good an example, go nearly the same length? Mr. A's friends did uniformly tell us that the wheels of government should go like those of a well regulated clock, without a retarding wheel—might not Mr. J's friends, adopting that good maxim, say the same thing? Seeing that Mr. A. and Mr. J. have different notions about government—and the one claiming a perfect coincidence of opinion in all his subordinate offices, it would seem, in justice, that the other, standing in his shoes, might claim the same privilege in appointments.—But, be this as it may, it appears that he has not exercised, to *near its full extent*, his acknowledged right of dispossession of office. We may presume that those more immediately about his person, would be obliged to conform most implicitly to his will—yet, out of upwards of a *thousand* deputy post-masters, not quite *half* an *hundred* have been displaced. *Pretended federalists* do camplain, but to a plain and honest mind, the complaint, if any, should appear to come from the other side.—These are the loose thoughts of one who has nothing to hope or fear, in a pecuniary way, from the ascendency of either party.

SENIX.

Flushed with victory, and elate with the triumph of republican principles, the democrats of these states did not, when they had realised their wishes in the election of *Thomas Jefferson*, riot in the "fullness of their joy" nor glory in the ascendancy of their power;—they did not, like the disciples of *Mahomet*, force their tenets on their enemies at the point of the sabre, nor compel them to *believe* or submit to exclusion from office and emolument. Such has *not* been the career of republicanism in the hour of conquest. The sword was sheathed which had prostrated the foes of liberty; and *peace* and *good will* was proclaimed to each *unbeliever*. Sufferance, however, has made bold; tolerance has hardened their hearts, and the remnant of their once discomfitted host, rallying under the standard of faction, brandishing the weapons of insurrection and murder, have evinced a determinate resolution *to slay or be slain*. This russian ~~band has~~ left untried no means to rouse the avenging arm of government that thereby they might find an excuse for their unpardonable outrages: Yet, hitherto, the justice of the nation towards these men has slept, or dozed, seemingly unconscious of their vile proceedings. A day shall come, however,

"Big with the fate of *liberty* and *truth*,"

When this banditti, this organized faction and these covenanters with the *devil*, shall be overwhelmed in the height of their iniquity: Those who now, wrapped in imaginary security, level their poisoned arrows at the president of these states, whose patience exceeds all bounds, and whose philanthropy embraces in its wide sphere his enemies as well as his friends; the day shall come, when the people, rising in the majesty of their power and the potency of their dominion, shall *compel* them to recede from every official nook, and demand of their favorite magistrate that he employs them no more. Then will they rave like a maddened Turk, and rush upon their own destruction. This, it is easily foreseen, will ultimately be the fate of the present opposition. But before that day, their voice will be heard to say of *Jefferson*, "crucify him, crucify him!"

Balt. Am.

A true Story—and a good one.

A deacon of a church in a neighboring town, a noted *federalist*, was met by one of his acquaintance in the month June last, who inquired of him where he was going. The deacon very readily informed him to Hartford, to buy a supply of salt for his family's use, before the first of July; for, after that time, he said salt would rise so high, that he did not expect to be able to purchase any more: What will make it rise, deacon, said his neighbor? Why, said the deacon, don't you hear what president Jefferson has been doing? He'll certainly ruin us; for he has taken off all the duty on the *judiciary*, and laid it on *salt*.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

The Pittsburg *Tree of Liberty* asks the following questions, which we beg leave to propose to the electors of this state, to which they may give what answers they choose, if the answers given do not please them:—

Who will support the republican ticket *this year?*

The enemies of Excise,
Stampt act,
Standing army,
Land tax,
Speculators in land, &
Monarchists.

The friends of Economy,
Virtue,
Republicanism &
Religion.

Who will oppose the republican ticket *this year?*

Lawyers, old tories, apostate whigs, refugees, misguided republicans, the enemies of economy, virtue and republicanism; the friends of excise, stampt act, speculators, &c.

A meeting of the republican convention for Talbot county, will be held on Saturday next, at the Court-house; in order to nominate, a suitable character to represent this county in the next general assembly in the place of Edward Lloyd, Esq. who has declined becoming a candidate.

☞ Subscriptions are received at the post office for an elegant Family Bible, now publishing in Philadelphia, by Matthew Carey.

DIED—On Saturday evening last, after a very short illness, Mr. *James Rose*, only son of Mr. William Rose of this county; he has left a wife and two small children to lament his death.

William Bromwell

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the *Sadling-business* in all its various branches, next door to the Star Office; as he has provided himself with an elegant assortment of Sadlery—those gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom, may depend on neatness and dispatch.

Easton, September 7, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the subscribers intend to petition the General Assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to pass an act to empower some suitable person to sell the *real property* of Doctor *Ezekiel Haynie*, late of Somerset county, deceased, as they are of opinion that such sale would be greatly to the advantage of the heirs.

MARTIN L. HAYNIE,
THOMAS BAYLY.

Somerset County, Sept. 7, 1802. 1

Chester Church Lottery.

A FEW years prior to the revolutionary war, the vestry of St. Paul's Parish, lying partly in Queen Ann's county and partly in Talbot county, on their own private account borrowed considerable sums of money, which were expended in building the new Church and repairing the Chapel belonging to the said Parish; well grounded expectations were then entertained by the vestry, that by legislative interference, the parishoners would be compelled to reimburse them, but a change of situation happily effected by the establishment of Independence hath blasted their expectations, and they are now obliged to resort to other means of obtaining justice.—With this view an application was made by the subscribers to the General Assembly of Maryland, at November Session, 1798, and a law then passed, authorising them to raise the sum of £. 3000, by a Lottery, which they now propose to the public, under the management of John Fisher, William Hemsley, Philip Fiddeman, Stephen Lowrey, Edward Coursey, Joseph H. Nicholson, Richard T. Earle, James Brown, and William Clayton, Esquires, and they adopt the following

SCHEME.

1	of	2000	dollars	2000 d.
4	1 d of	1000	each	4000
2	of	1000	do	2000
2	of	500	do	1000
5	of	200	do	1000
15	of	100	do	1500
50	of	50	do	2500
100	of	20	do	2000
2000	of	8	do	16000
2179	Prizes		dolls.	32000
4221	Blanks			

6400 Tickets 5 dols. each 32000

The prizes are to be subject to a deduction of twenty-five per cent. which calculated on 32000 dollars, will give 8000 dollars, the sum the subscribers are to be reimbursed.

The Lottery to be drawn as soon as the managers shall think a sufficient number of tickets are sold to justify the measure, of which public notice will be given.

Richard Tilghman,
William Hopper,
Thomas Wright, of Thos.
Thomas F. Seth.

September 7, 1802.