OR, EASTERN SHORE
GENERAL ADVERTISER

EASTON, Tuesday Morning, November 2, 1802.

Yesterday was the day appointed for the meeting of the legislature of this state—but one member that we know of left this county for Annapolis on Saturday last; and we are informed of the death of Mr. Thomas Mason, of Caroline, since the election, which will consequently deprive that county of a republican member, till a new election can be made.—This delay on the part of the republicans may revive the spirits of the anti-republicans for a while.

Some of the anti-republicans who have had the satisfaction of retiring to private life since the change of things in this state, are travelling about preaching *moderation*, to the present majority—how consistent the conduct of such men must be considered, when we look back to '98, when aristocracy '*rode roughshod*' over the THEN minority of this state.

In looking over the *young man's* pamphlet, from which we promised some extracts, we find it such a perfect *quotation* itself, that it would be downright plagerism to attribute any part of it to Mr. *Hyland*, save a few *round assertions*, which no man but Mr. H. would attempt to advance. The root from which this young man sprang, being so well known at the seat of government, we conceive there will be but little wanting on our part to render him perfectly *conspicuous* in the house of delegates.

We have the promise of some useful information relative to a member of the present legislature, from Worcester county—such as we may obtain, that may be useful to him, he may depend on receiving.

From what we have been able to collect relative to Mr. Young's *new* political tenets, they appear favorable to the republican interest—should he be found on trial to be made of good materials, he may have an opportunity of being a useful man.

Mr. Young will have an opportunity the present session of deciding the question, whether he will stand firm in support of the cause espoused by those who elected him to the assembly; or whether he will cide with the avowed enemies of the present administration, and consequently enemies to a republican form of government.

What have the federal party now to calculate upon? Mr. Bayard, the last pillar of federalism, on whom their all depended, is defeated in his election, and is compelled, much against his inclination, to retire to a private life, and enjoy *otium cum dignitate*. The people of Delaware have at length broke their shackles—torn from their eyes the bandage of delusion; and closed the political existence of this *mighty chieftain*. What will the virtuous feds say to this? Will they not cease to struggle? Will they not cease to *lie* and discolor every act of the administration, when they find, that so far from alienating the affections of the people, and bringing the government into disrepute, they are deaf to their insidious clamors, and view with indignation the incessant stream of calumuy daily vomitted from venal and prostituted presses? Yes—for the peace and prosperity of the country, we sincerely hope that they may pursue a different line of conduct from what has hitherto distinguished them. If they will discard their *old habits*—if they will let down the floodgates of detraction, and cease to vilify the executive, and their political opponents, they will find that the republicans are not for humbling them in *dust and ashes*—they will find that we are incapable of feeling power and forgetting right. But, notwithstanding the badness of their cause, and the indignant frowns of the people, if they are obstinately determined to go their own way, to continue their present shameful career, they cannot, they must not, expect to have mercy. [*Petersburg Rep.*]

We learn that the French national schooner Enfadt Prodique, from Gaudaloupe, which she left on the 26th of September, has put into New York for the purpose of delivering dispatches to the address of Mr. Pichon, and that she proceeds immediately to France.

The colonial prefect, Mr. Lescallier, had, by an arrette, opened the colony to foreign vessels. The information received by Mr. Pichon, states the colony to be in want of provisions, and especially salt beef and pork.

General Lacrosse had been installed in the government by general Richpanse, but only temporarily, to assert the power of government. He was to give up the government in a short time to general Richpanse, and to proceed to another destination assigned him in the colonies; but in consequence of the death of general Richpanse, general Lacrosse retains the government.

Permission had been given to people of color to return to Gaudaloupe. *Nat. Intel.*

(Translation of a letter written by rear admiral Lacrosse, captain general of Gaudaloupe, to Mr. Pichon.)

Basseterre, the 4th Vendemiaire, 11th year, (*26 September*, 1802.)

I have the honor to inform you, citizen commissary, that by a decision just taken by citizen Lescallier, councellor of state, colonial prefect at Guadaloupe, all the ports of this colony shall in future be open, as formerly, to the American vessels and the exportation of colonial produce permitted on paying duties.

(Signed) LACROSSE.

TRANSLATION.

In the name of the French Republic.

R. Lacrosse, captain general of Guadaloupe and its dependencies.

Being willing to insure and maintain tranquility in the colony of Gaudaloupe, orders as follows:

1st. No white individual shall be admitted into this colony without a passport.

2d. No person of colour or black shall be admitted in Gaudaloupe unless they are provided with a pasiport from the commanding officer of the colony where they reside, and they will not be permitted to land until they are permitted to do so.

3d. No person whatever can leave the colony without a passport from the commissary of government.

4th. Every captain arriving in one of the ports of the colony shall declare the number of men composing his crew, their names and colour; the number of passengers, their names and colour. When they depart they shall present all the men composing their crew, as well as such of the passengers, who shall not have been permitted to land or remain in the colony.

5. All foreign vessels on board of which negroes or mulattoes should have been introduced without passports, shall be seized and confiscated if the captain does not, when he arrives, declare that such passengers are on board.

6. There shall be no intercourse between a vessel arriving and the land until the health officer has made his visit agreeably to the established rules and regulations, and until the declarations has been made by the captain.

(Signed) LACROSSE.

In our relation of the late news from Gaudaloupe we have been drawn into a mistake, when we stated that persons of color were permitted to return. The fact is they are prohibited from returning to that colony, and Mr. Pichon, in consequence of directions receiven from Gaudaloupe, has instructed the commissaries of France in the Unfted States not to give passports to any person of color for Gaudalope. *Nat. Intel.*

FURTHER TRIUMPHS.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

This is a proud period to the genuine republicans of the country. The support which sustains their cause every day gains a fresh accession of strength; and in proportion to the vigilance, interest and information of the people, is the measure of that support. The wise measures of an honest administration are maintained by an independent yeomanry, too enlightened not to discern their true interests, and discerning to pursue them. Before the voice of such a people, how impotent are all the slanders of faction!

Pennsylvania, the wealthiest state in the union, and the most honorably characterised for active industry, and prudent enterprise, stands erect, a political colossus, in the cause of republican liberty, and presents a barrier against every hostile force.

The political character of Pennsylvania is the more important and impressive, as it has, with little, if any variation, been firm and consistent.

She was among the earliest whig states in our revolutionary contest.

She sustained that contest with equal vigor with any state in the union.

She was, on the formation of the federal constitution, among the first to ratify and carry it into full and immediate effect.

She supported with zeal the administrators of that government, so long as they supported the principles of liberty, and pursued a course calculated to secure the liberty of the country.

She abandoned the administrators of that government the moment she was convinced that they had abandoned the principles of liberty, and were regardless of the means of promoting the common welfare.

Still whiggish, federal, and republican, in the true sense of those terms, she resumes with joy the patriotic duty of supporting with commanding energy, an administration whiggish, federal, and republican.

Last year the republican majority in the city of Philadelphia, was 125. This year it is 426. Does this look like losing ground?

The city and county of Philadelphia and Delaware, send three representatives to congress. Joseph Clay, Jacob Richards, and Michael Leib, all republican, are undoubtedly elected bo great majorities.

The republican tickets for governor for members of assembly, for the city and county, and for the councils of the city, have all succeeded. *(Nat. Intel.)*

[The following Address has been omitted for want of room.]

To the Independent Voters, of Washington County.

Fellow-Citizens,

WE the subscribers composing the republican committee, have thought it our duty, at this eventful period of our affairs, to call the attention of our fellow-citizens, to the election of four delegates, to represent this county, in the next general assembly.

On a former occasion, we recommended to your consideration, *Martin Kershner, Robert Smith, Richard Cromwell*, and *Frisby Tilghman*; we think it only necessary to observe, that from frequent trials, we know them to be the friends and advocates of the equal rights of the people, warmly attached to the constitution of the general and state governments, and the firm supporters of the present economical system pursued by the government of our country.

It is the object of the present address, to contrast some of the abuses of the last with the beneficial reforms of the present administration—we have only to mention them, to bring them to your recollection.

Who imposed unnecessarily, upon the people, a debt of upwards of ten millions of dollars.

The federal administration.

Who laid and continued the tax on your stills?

The federal administration

Who taxed your dwelling houses.

The federal administration.

Who taxed your lands?

The federal administration.

Who imposed on you a stamp-act and created an host of useless officers to collect the excise duties?

The federal administration.

Who imposed on you an alien law, a sedition act, and a new and unnecessary judiciary law, that created sixteen new offices of profit, at the annual expense of thirty-two thousand dollars?

The federal administration.

Who raised a standing army?

The federal administration.

These are facts that cannot be denied. Those abuses have been corrected by the republicans, and since the inauguration of Mr. Jefferson, the United States have been respected abroad, and tranquil at home. The principal actors in the federal measures approve of the former, and are dissatisfied with the present administration. They are struggling to bring back the nation to a system of policy felt to have been oppressive, and declared to be unjust by a great majority of the American people.

The question before you is, do you wish those oppressive systems of taxation, pursued by the federalists when in power established? We confidently trust you do not—In this election the choicest interests of the people are concerned as well in reference to the state, as in relation to the general government.

The federalists a few years past, published a bill for, the consideration of the people, to restrict the right of voting; they were successfully opposed by the republicans, and their wished for restriction on the poorer part of our fellow-citizens prevented.

At the last session of the legislature, composed of a majority of republicans, a bill was passed and published for the consideration of the people, to extend the right of voting, by giving to every free white male citizen of this state, above twenty-one years of age, having resided twelve months next preceding the election, in the county, in which he offers to vote, the right of suffrage by ballot.

The republican candidates openly and unequivocally declare themselves in favor of the bill, as passed by the last legislature.

If the federalists of Maryland are in favor of the bill, how happened it, that all those who voted against it, in the last legislature were federalists?

If they are in favor of equal privileges among the citizeus, why did they not when in power, bring forward a bill to secure to them equal suffrage? But so far from doing this, they did attempt by a legislative restriction, to place the power of chosing the electors of a president and vice-president in the legislature, and to take, in that instance, from the freemen of Maryland the right of voting.

The leaders of the federalists of this county, have for some time past, been endeavoring to induce the people to believe, that they wished for a reconciliation of parties, and have headed theirs, "CONCILIATION TICKET."—We appeal to the good sense of the people, and ask, if they did they ever, when in power offer the hand of reconciliation to the republicans? think they are sincere in their declarations? They did not.—Must we not then believe their sole object is to divide the republican interest; separate the people from the government; and by that means, to get into power for the purpose of again loading the country with those oppressive systems of TAXATION and PERSECUTION—from which, under a mild administration, we have so lately been relieved.

If they really wish for a reconciliation of parties, and to unite the people, why do they not support the republican ticket and acknowledge themselves satisfied with the existing order of things? They proposed forming their ticket, a man, as a candidate, who had long since forfeited the confidence of the republicans. Had they been sincere, they would have associated a character with major Kershner, who would have been acceptable to the republicans, and possessed the confidence of both parties. We trust the enlightened freemen of this county, will never be the dupes of so shallow an artifice.

We will now call your aitention to some of the important subjects, upon which the next general assembly will act—They are to frame a new election law, dividing the state into districts, for electing nine representatives to congress, and electing electors of a president and vice-president of the United States. They will elect by joint ballot the executive of Maryland, and a senator to represent this state in senate of the United States, for the next six years. The alteration or abolition of the general court, is a subject which will also engage the earliest attention of the legislature, and with the *universal suffrage* will be supported by the republicans of this county.

In vain have we a republican senate, in vain have we a majority in the house of representatives of the United States, and in vain have we elected a republican president, if we now suffer the opposition to defeat their united efforts for the public good.

Believing the present administration promotive of public good, we conclude this address with observing, that our opponents are making every exertion to bring their friends to the posts—Let us not then be idle or inactive, or suffer a minority to prevail—Let your love of country, and veneration for the constitution, the administration and equal rights of all, and the welfare of posterity urge you to active exertions and support of the republican candidates, Martin Kurshner, Robert Smith, Richard Cromwell and Frisby Tilghman.

Signed by

Henry Schnebly, Thomas Sprigg, George Ney, William Webb, Willier Heyser, Wm Yates, Leonard Swingly, Adam Gerlach, Henry Aakony, Daniel Kershner, John Walgamot, John Shafer, Daniel Weisel, Samuel Lynch, Andrew Hershey, Samuel Ringgold.

Washington county, Sept. 28, 1802.

"FEDERALISM REVIVING."

The stupid editor of a *Connecticut* paper published a paragraph under this head, boasting of the prevalence of the *steady habits* of that state in the late election. This article (which no other Connecticut paper was so foolish as to copy) served very well for the federal printers throughout the distant states to make a flourish with. These sapient retailers of information did not know that the number of republican representatives in the present legislature of Connecticut will be double if not more than double the number contained in the assembly the last year—and this is the manner in which *federalism is reviving in Connecticut!* *Bee.*

WHIG AND TORY.

By THOMAS PAINE, in 1778.

"There is a dignity in the warm passions of a whig, which is never to be found in the cold malice of a tory. In the one nature is only heated—in the other, she is poisoned. The instant the former has it in his power to punish, he feels a disposition to forgive; but the canine venom of the latter knows no relief but revenge. This general distinction will, I believe, apply in all cases, and suit as well the meredian of England as America."

It is said in an evening paper, that Bonaparte having had himself appointed *first consul for life*, was an immediate step to his being elected Emperor of the Gauls—For Gauls read *Gulls!* [*Len. Pa.*

FRENCH NEGROES!

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Georgetown (S. C.) to a merchant in New York, dated the 10th instant.

"Three French frigates left the Hook the day we did, and we have just heard of their landing their negroes on Long Bay. We are all summoned to turn out with the different companies, and the orders are, not to take a single negro, but shoot them all—we are informed they have landed about 1000: by to-morrow morning there will be soldiers enough at the place to prevent any more landing—if they get scattered among our negroes, it will be a dreadful thing."

[We have good reason to believe that the above intelligence, (or so much of it as respects the 3 French frigates which sailed lately from our harbor) is without any foundation in truth. The last southern mail brought us papers from Charleston to the 14th instant inclusive; at which time, we presume, an affair so very important would have been well known at the seat of government, and have occasioned considerable alarm there, had it actually occurred. The three frigates to our knowledge, were bound direct for France.] [*Mercant. Adv.*]

The *Morning Chronicle*, observes, that "the recent endeavors to injure the administration, by abusing the president, recal the maniac's efforts—who attempted to overturn a church by throwing mud at the steeple."

The feds pretend that the republicans oppressed the poor by leaving the duty on sugar, molasses, &c.—Will these cavillers inform us at what time these articles were lower in price, or more within the reach of the poor, than at present?

A paper has lately been *set up* in Delaware state, it has a *black* editor in public, and a *white* editor in private—but all the labors of the *black* and *white* have been found inadequate to the salvation of that *state* from a democratic majority. [*Aurora.*]

We are sorry to learn that the late warm weather occasioned so great an increase of the yellow fever in Wilmington, as to put to flight nearly nine-tenths of the inhabitants.

The Aurora mentions the probable result in favor of republicanism in the state of Pennsylvania will exceed *twenty thousand!*—This serves to convince Mr. *Ross* that things are mending.

The New-Jersey election has terminated in the council with one a majority in favor of republicanism—and one a majority in favor of anti-republicanism in the legislature—so that on a joint vote they are equal.

The federalists are getting so sick of the name of Callender, that the Anti-Democrat of Baltimore has become quite unimportant to those who were in the habit of receiving it in this place.

The piece signed 'John Denny' cannot appear without an interview with the author, it being of a private nature.

For Sale on a Credit,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, lying in Queen Ann's county, on the Eastern Bay, and extending about one mile on the Bay. There are three hundred and sixty-six acres in this tract, about one hundred or one hundred and twenty of which are cleared.—This land is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, and tobacco, has a valuable apple orchard upon it, with other fruit trees; and there are forty-six bushels of wheat seeded this fall. The adjoining waters furnish an abundance of fish, oysters and wild fowl in their respective seasons.—Possession with an indisputable title will be given on the first day of January next, and the terms more particularly made known, on application to

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON.

Centreville, Nov. 2, 1802. 3

Just Arrived,

And may be had on application to the captain on board, lying at the COUNTY-WARF!

1000 bushels of ground allum Salt,
1000 weight of James River Tobacco, well manufactured in kegs;
A few barrels of Cider:—ALSO,
Oranges and Limes.

The above articles are in good order, and may be had low for cash.

PETER CAULK.

Easton, November 2, 1802. 3

The subscriber

HAS one or two NEGRO MEN to hire out for the next year.

JOHN L. BOZMAN.

Easton, November 2, 1802. 3

Banking & Ditching.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the citizens of Talbot, that he is now ready to transact any orders in the above line, on the shortest notice and in the best manner. Having been employed for the last two years in this county, he can procure sufficient recommendation for his industry and dispatch. Application made at the Star Office will immediately be attended to, by the public's obedient servant,

THOMAS PENDIGRAST.

Easton, November 2, 1802. 4

N. B. A number of hands will be kept in readiness, in order to expedite such orders as he may be favored with. T. P.

To be Sold,

A FEW copies of the Map Maryland, by Griffith, on rollers, glazed, coloured, with linen backs.

A Map of the United States, glazed, and on rollers.

Life of Buonaparte, 8vo. bound, with his likeness—price 1 dollar and 50 cents.

Buonaparte's campaign in Italy—price 1 dollar.

Orders for any of the above articles, left at the Star Office, will be punctually attended to, by the public's obedient servant,

VARLE.

November 2d, 1802. 3