Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every *Tuesday Morning*, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, near the Court House.

[VOL. I....4.] TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1803. [NO. 31....187.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR

ARE TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per annum—payable half yearly, in advance.——No paper discontinued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements inserted three weeks for ONE DOLLAR a square, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week for continuance.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
(By Authority.)
SEVENTH CONGRESS,
OF THE
UNITED STATES;

AT THE SECOND SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Washington, in the territory of Columbia, on Monday, the sixth of December, one thousand eight hundred and two.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and three.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That for the expenditure of the civil list in the present year, including the contingent expenses of the several departments and officers; for the compensation of the several loan officers and their clerks, and for books and stationary for the same; for the payment of annuities and grants; for the support of the mint establishment; for the expenses of intercourse with foreign nations; for the support of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers; and for satisfying certain miscellaneous claims, the following sums be, and hereby are appropriated; that is to say,

For compensations granted by law to the members of the senate and house of representatives, their officers and attendants, estimating for sixty-two days in the present session, and for twenty-seven days in the first session of the eighth congress, one hundred and twenty-five thousand three hundred and forty-eight dollars:

For the expence of firewood, stationary, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the two houses of congress, nineteen thousand dollars.

For the compensation to the president and vice-president of the United States, thirty thousand dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of state, clerks and persons employed in that department, eleven thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

For the incidental and contingent expenses in the said department, twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, eleven thousand two hundred and forty nine dollars and eighty-one cents.

For expenses of translating foreign languages, allowance to the person employed in receiving and transmitting passports and sea-letters, stationary and printing, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the comptroller of the the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, twelve thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars and eight cents.

For expense of stationary and printing in the comptroller's office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the audidor of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, twelve thousand two hundred and twenty dollars and ninety-three cents.

For expense of stationary and printing in the office of the auditor, five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the treasurer, clerks and persons employed in his office, six thousand two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and forty-five cents.

For expense of stationary and printing in the treasurer's office, three hundred dollars.

For compensation to the commissioner of the revenue, clerks and persons employed in his office, six thousand two hundred and fifty-three dollars and six cents.

For the expense of stationary and printing in the office of the commissioner of the revenue, four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the register of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, sixteen thousand and fifty-two dollars.

For expense of stationary and printing (including books for the public stocks and for the arrangement of the marine papers) in the register's office, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of the commissioners of the sinking fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of clerks employed for the purpose of making drafts of the several surveys of lands in the territory of the United States north west of the river Ohio, and in keeping the books of the treasury in relation to the sales of lands at the several loan offices, two thousand dollars.

For fuel, and other contingent expenses of the treasury department, four thousand dollars.

For defraying the expense incident to the stating and printing the public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and three, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the purchase of books, maps and charts, for the use of the treasury department, four hundred dollars.

For compensation to a superintendant employed to secure the buildings and records in the treasury department, during the present year, including the expense of two watchmen, and for the repair of fire-engines, buckets, &c. one thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of war, clerks and persons employed in his office, eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For expenses of fuel, stationary, printing and other contingent expenses in the office of the secretary of war, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the accountant of the war department, clerks and persons employed in his office, ten thousand nine hundred and ten dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the accountant of the war department, one thousand dollars.

For compensation of clerks employed in the paymaster's office, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For fuel in the said office, ninety dollars.

For compensation to the purveyor of public supplies, clerks and persons employed in his office, including a sum of seven hundred dollars, for compensations to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and for expense of stationary and fuel in the said office, three thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of the navy, clerks and persons employed in his office including a compensation of five hundred and sixty-one dollars and fourteen cents to the clerk of the navy pension fund for the years one thousand eight hundred, one thousand eight hundred and one, and one thousand eight hundred and two, nine thousand six hundred and seventy-one dollars and fourteen cents.

For expense of fuel, stationary, printing and other contingent expenses in the office of the secretary of the navy, two thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the accountant of the navy, clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of one thousand one hundred dollars, for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, ten thousand four hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the accountant of the navy, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the postmaster general, assistant postmaster general, clerks and persons employed in the the postmaster general's office, including a deficiency of three hundred and forty-five dollars in the last year's appropriation, and a sum of three thousand seven hundred and ninety-five dollars for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For expenses of fuel, candles, rent of a house for the messenger, stationary, chests, &c. exclusive of expenses of prosecution, portmanteaus, mail locks, and other expenses incident to the department at large, these being paid for by the postmaster general out of the funds of the office, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the several loan officers, thirteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks of the commissioners of loans, and an allowance to certain loan officers, in lieu of clerk hire, and to defray the authorized expenses of the several loan offices, thirteen thousand dollars.

For defraying the expense of clerk hire in the office of the commissioner of loans for the state of Pennsylvania, in consequence of the removal of the offices of the treasury department, in the year one thousand eight hundred to the permanent seat of government, two thousand dollars.

For extra expenses occasioned by the removal of the loan office of Pennsylvania to Germantown, during the prevalence of the yellow fever in Philadelphia, in the summer of one thousand eight hundred and two, four hundred and ninety-four dollars.

For extra expenses occasioned by the removal of the office of purveyor of public supplies from Philadelphia during the prevalence of the yellow fever in the year one thousand eight hundred and two, one hundred and thirteen dollars and fifty cents.

For compensation to the surveyor general, and the clerks employed by him, and for expense of stationary and other contingencies of the surveyor general's office, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For completing certain surveys of the lands of the United States, authorized by acts of congress, including an allowance of five hundred dollars for transcribing plats of surveys near Vincennes, six thousand five hundred and forty-three dollars.

For compensation to the following officers of the mint, ten thousand six hundred dollars, that is to say—

To the director, two thousand dollars.
The treasurer, one thousand two hundred dollars.
The assayer, one thousand five hundred dollars.
The chief coiner, one thousand five hundred dollars.
The melter and refiner, one thousand five hundred dollars.
The engraver, one thousand two hundred dollars.
One clerk, at seven hundred dollars.
And two, at five hundred dollars each.

For the wages of persons employed at the different branches of melting, coining, carpenters, mill-wrights, and smith's work, including the sum of eight hundred dollars per annum, allowed to an assistant coiner and die-forger, who also oversees the execution of the iron-work, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs of furnaces, cost of rollers and screws, timber, bar-iron, lead, steel, pot-ash, and for all other contingencies of the mint, two thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Mississippi territory, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For expenses of stationary, office rent and other contingent expenses in the said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Indiana territory, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For expenses of stationary, office rent and other contingent expenses in the said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For the discharge of such demands against the United States, on account of the civil department, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in a due course of settlement at the treasury, and which are of a nature, according to the usage thereof, to require payment in specie, two thousand dollars.

For additional compensation to the clerks of the several departments of state, treasury, war and navy, and of the general post-office, not exceeding for each department, respectively, fifteen per centum, in addition to the sums allowed by the act, entituled, "an act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks," eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty-five dollars.

For the compensation granted by law to the chief justice, associate judges and district judges of the United States, including the chief justice and two associate judges of the district of Columbia, and to the attorney general, fifty two thousand nine hundred dollars.

For the like compensations granted to the several district attornies of the United States, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the marshals of the districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Kentucky, east and west Tennessee, and Ohio, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the supreme, circuit and district courts of the United States, including the district of Columbia, and of jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, forfeitures and penalties; and likewise, for defraying the expenses of prosecution for offenses against the United States, and for safe keeping of prisoners, including an additional appropriation of three thousand seven hundred and two dollars and sixty-two cents, for compleating the goal in the city of Washington, forty-three thousand seven hundred and two dollars and sixty-six cents.

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late government, nine hundred dollars.

For payment of the annuity granted to the children of the late colonel John Harding and major Alexander Trueman, by an act of congress passed the thirteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred, six hundred dollars:

For payment of the annual allowance to the invalid pensioners of the United States, from the fifth of March, one thousand eight hundred and three, to the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, ninety-three thousand dollars:

For the maintenance and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers, and stakeage of channels, bars and shoals, and for occasional improvement in the construction of lantherns and lamps, and other contingent expenses, fifty thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars and eighty-two cents.

For re-building the light-house on the eastern end of New Castle island, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for that object, five hundred dollars.

For the erection of the light-house on Smith's Point, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated to that object, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For the payment of a balance due on contracts for building the light-house on Cape Hatteras and beacon on Shell Castle island, and for a compensation to the persons who superintend and inspect the execution of the work, the balance of the former appropriation being carried to the credit of the surplus fund, one thousand dollars.

For the erecting of a light-house on New Point Comfort, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for that purpose, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For erecting light-houses and placing buoys in the sound between Long Island and the Main, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for that purpose, one thousand dollars.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous demands against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, and which are of a nature, according to the usage thereof, to require payment in specie, four thousand dollars.

For the expense of intercourse with foreign nations, seventy-five thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars.

For the salaries of the commissioners under the seventh article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States and Great Britain, including half the compensation of the fifth commissioner, the salary of the assessor to the commissioners, the half of expenses of the board, and the contingent expenses of the commissioners of the United States, twenty-five thousand five hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For salaries of the agents of the United States in London and Paris, expenses of prosecuting claims and appeals in the courts of Great Britain, relative to captures of the vessels of the United States, and of defending American causes elsewhere, twenty-nine thousand dollars.

For intercourse between the United States and Algiers, and other Barbary powers, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the relief and protection of distressed American seamen, five thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That for the purpose of obtaining further cessions of land from the Indian tribes, the sum of ten theusand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of the fund of six hundred thousand dollars, reserved by the act "making provision for the debt of the United States," and out of any money which may be in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
STEVEN R. BRADLEY,
President of the Senate pro-tempore.
APPROVED, March 2d, 1803.
TH: JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

CIRCULAR LETTER,
FROM
R. STANFORD TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Washington City, Feb. 26, 1803.

DEAR SIR,

Towards the close of the last session of congress, I had anticipated the pleasure of communicating to you a detailed view of proceedings under the new administration of the government, but was prevented by indisposition. I shall now attempt to do myself the pleasure, and make up for the omission. A first view, however, of the past will be necessary.

Having been a member during the whole of the former administration—and again, by the encreasing confidence of my constituents, so far continued under the present, my experience has been such as to enable me, I hnmbly hope, not only to see the difference between former and present measures; but to judge also tolerably well, what has been for, and what against, the public good—particularly as to the interests of those, I was more immediately to represent. To compare, and understand well the difference, we must go back to the beginning of the last administration—that period will better suit me, as that was the time, it was made my duty to witness the course of public transactions. I would, however, before I begin the contrast, premise, that it is far from my intention, in the observations I am about to make, to impeach the motives of those with whom I differ in politics. It is not indeed my wish to wound the feelings of any, or deny the right of opinion to others. With those who approve the late conduct of the general government, I think I can cheerfully agree to disagree. I shall, therefore, state, what I believe to be true, without imputing motives, and when I disapprove, shall hope to do it, without a less liberal indulgence.

At the extra session in 1797, few steps were taken, which would go to characterize the system, that was to follow, except the stamp act, additional duty on salt, and the authorization of a loan of 80,000 dollars. The stamp act, though embarrassing to those who lived at a distance from where stamps were to be had, was not so unwelcome on that account, as that it revived an old prejudice among the people, as being one of the odious grievances attempted to be inflicted upon them before the war, without their consent. Measures, however, at the next session, assumed a much more decided character and tone. They began with an extension of our foreign diplomatic intercourse. The army was then augmented, and an additional naval armament provided—then followed the provisional army, and again an additional naval armament; and so on, in succession, until within the period of that congress, provision was made to augment, or authorize additional land forces, five different times, and, as often also were naval armaments provided—and although a direct tax of two millions then followed on lands, houses and negroes, and various increased duties on salt, and other imported articles—and the revenue swelled from 7,330,000 dollars, to 10,800,000—all was insufficient to meet the extravagance of measures. Demands for money seemed immense, and, as rapid as immense, loans were resorted to, and loan after loan authorized in anticipation of the revenue, to keep pace with the torrent of the times. Six millions and a half were actually borrowed at 8 per cent. interest, made reimbursable only, by law, after fifteen years. The system, however, was still like to prove defective, and as if determined to have one compleat whole to this favorite code, were likewise added the famous *alien* and *sedition laws*. Verily these laws might be said to complete also another system—a complete system of *national disgust*. They were both believed to be direct violations of the letter, as well as the spirit of the constitution, and merely called in to the vindictive aid of a party. Prosecutions soon commenced under the latter, and by fines and imprisonment, many individuals, with their families, suffered severe distress. Those were the times, which drew upon them the appellation "of the reign of terror," and who will say not justly!—If a man was arrested for trial, he found his marshal, his attorney, his jury, his judge; all, by some sort of inscrutable magic, of the same political cast! But how could it otherwise happen: the practice had become uniform—and at length openly avowed, that none but partizans, "friends of the government," as they were called, ought to be, or were fit to be, trusted with office.