ruined!" They were willing, nay *insisted* upon putting *fifty thousand* of our citizens lives in jeopardy, and (as an entering wedge to war,) to appropriate *five millions of dollars*, immediately, and seize *New Orleans* by force, and thereby involve the whole nation in war and desolation—expose our whole commerce to depredations and annihilation—and our seamen to dungeons and *prison ships*—and in all probability had we got into a war with France and Spain, (which undoubtedly we should, had we adopted Mr. Ross's resolutions,) *one hundred millions* of dollars, would not have excused us. *Now fellow-citizens*, attend.—If according to federal logic, the right of deposit and the free navigation of the Mississippi only, (for these were all the federalists contended for,) would cost the United States *fifty thousand lives*, and one hundred million of dollars, and war and desolation in the bargain, what is the exclusive right of the *island and city* of New Orleans, with all that valuable and fertile territory of Louisiana, (containing 400 *millions* of acres,) the free navigation of the Mississippi, an acquisition to our population of half a million of citizens, peace abroad, and prosperity at home, worth?—The value, fellow-citizens, is incalculable; and all these immense advantages of *wealth* and strenth, were acquired, not by *force*, *fraud* and *robbery* but by a fair bonafide purchase, of the real and lawful owners and that too for the inconsiderable and trifling sum of 15 millions of dollars. But, *fellow-citizens*, although the United States guarantees to France these 15 millions of dollars, yet [illegible] the present citizens of the United States *themselves* ceded to us, with the Louisiana country, will pay into the treasury of the United States the installments as fast as they become due to the French nation. To make this *position* clear and plain to the most contracted understanding, and which even federal logicians cannot deny, I state as a *fact* that we have 14 years to pay the purchase money in; that the present population of the United States amounts to 5 millions of inhabitants; these 5 millions pay into the treasury annually on imposts and tonnage 12 millions of dollars *revenue*: of course each *half million of citizens*, pay into the treasury one million two hundred thousand dollars. Now with the cession of Louisiana to the United States, we get an acquisition to our population of *half a million of citizens*; these half million of citizens, without calculating on their rapid increase, by *emigration*, and otherwise, will annually pay into the treasury *one million two hundred thousand dollars*; so that in fourteen years, the year that the last instalment becomes due to the French nation, the *Louisianians* themselves will pay into the treasury of the United States *sixteen millions eight hundred thousand dollars* on impost and tonnage. From hence it is clear that the Atlantic states, instead of advancing money for the *Louisiana country*, will receive from the Louisianians, in 14 years, *one million eight hundred thousand dollars* more than the purchase money; and this the federalists cannot deny, and I call upon *ex judges*, *secretaries at war*, and the like; to *refute* the *position* here laid down. But fellow-citizens, let us extend our views a little further. As before stated, we get 400 *millions of acres of choice land* added to our territory.—These lands at only *one dollar* per acre, are worth 400 millions of dollars to the the United States, which when added to our other vacant lands, will be an inexhaustable source of wealth to the nation. From the sales of these lands, we shall be exempted from *taxes*, we shall pay off our *national debt*, maintain our *armies*, build and equip *navies*, support our *government*, furnish *bounty* lands to settlers, and render the United the *richest* and most *powerful* nation on the globe. Away then, *federalists*, with your *foolish* and inconsistent *tales* that the cession of the Louisiana country, will drain our treasury, and depopulate the Atlantic states. Federalists might with equal propriety say, that it would *ruin* a well *cultivated farm*, and depopulate the mansion house, to have a thousand acres of rich wood land added to its ancient boundaries, as to say, that the addition of 400 millions of acres of land to the territory of the United States, will injure us.—To conclude, the *truth* of the *business* is this, this great and glorious acquisition of *wealth* and *strength* to the nation, through the moderation, wisdom, instrumentality and firmness of the *republican administration*, is like a *dagger* in the hearts of the *federalists*; they know that this *transaction* will endear *president Jefferson* and his party to every lover of his country and that all their hopes of *lying* him from office are *blasted*; and that while a *grateful* and an enlightened people retain their *senses*, while *great and important services* and great talents are respected, the name of *Jefferson* will be *revered*, and his administration *supported*; while the enemies of the country, the *war hawks*, and calumniators of this *great* and *good man*, will sink into *contempt* and oblivion. L. B.

Magistrates and other Blanks, for sale at the Easton book-store.

From the Same.

Morality, Federalism and Louisiana.

In Bradford's Philadelphia paper falsely called the "*True American*," of July 29, is a piece copied from the Boston Centinel, which shews the immoral and unprincipled character of the federal faction.

The piece is intended to justify the English government for breaking the peace with France by a declaration of war—and the first reason for it is "that she (England) had gained nothing by a state of peace that she could not gain by war;" and after proceeding in this strain of justification, the piece concludes by saying, "peace is the interest and policy of France—war is the duty, and interest of England."

A high-way-man reasons in the same manner. I can get more, says he, by robbing than by working. A swindler reasons in the same manner, I can get more, says he, by cheating than by honesty. A petty fogging limb of the law reasons in the same manner, I can get more, says he, by lying than by truth.—The Algerines reason in the same manner; we can get more, say they, by plundering on the seas, than by cultivating the land.

Have the federal faction banished all kind of moral principles from among them that they reason in this manner on the subject of war?—Have they never heard of the precept of doing as they would be done by?

There are in Pennsylvania and Jersey, several moral and religious societies, such as the people called quakers, dunkers, mennonists, moravians, whose moral leading principle is peace. When the [illegible] of war, for the sake of [illegible] justifyers to change their name and talk of peace and piety, and they will do this from the same principle, or, properly speaking, want of principle, that they justify war, because it is their interest. They will do it to gain votes.

The federalists have already given us a specimen of their talents for blowing hot and cold with the same breath. When the affair about New Orleans first began last winter, then the cry was that the United States would be ruined unless they had possession of New-Orleans; that fifty thousand men must be raised, and five millions of dollars voted immediately for the purpose of taking possession by force of arms. In short, that no expence of men or money ought to be spared to obtain it. Such was the [illegible] blowing cry of the feds no longer ago than last winter. Hear now their cold blowing cry, and then ask if these men have any principle among them but that [illegible]

Not only New Orleans, but the whole territory of Louisiana are become ours by negociation and cession for fifteen million dollars. The present revenue of the place is of itself good interest for the purchase money exclusive of the land, so that it may with justice be said, we have got New Orleans for nothing, and now the cry of the feds is, *we are ruined because we have got it.* The cry before was, *we shall be ruined if we do not get it.* What a creature of contradiction is a fed!

But of this 15 million dollars, nearly four millions are to be paid to our own citizens for supplies of flour and other provisions sent to France and the French West Indies at the commencement of their revolution, and for which payment has not yet been had. It is probable that few of those claimants belong to New Jersey, but they are citizens of the union and every member ought to rejoice when justice is done to any part of it.

Jersey is one of the states of the union, that has no back-lands, and, therefore to her the acquisition of Louisiana has an additional advantage. She becomes participator of new property. The father can look forward to an inheritance for his children, and her citizens can never be oppressed by associations to deprive them of their freedom at elections while they can avoid the tyranny by settling elsewhere.

A MORALIST.

Much has been said of the Daily Rose cultivated last year by Mr. Rutledge, at Newport—this Rutledge is certainly a curious florist, and the public will be surprised and delighted, to hear that at Wethersfield, in this state, he is cultivating with great care and success, as it is said, a nightly Rose. It is said by those who have seen it, to be a very large blossom, of a deep colour. Some of his particular friends complain it is rather too fragrant, he however assures them that use renders it extremely agreeable that he considers it as the most charming of all perfumes.

The Daily Rose is a native of Asia, the Nightly Rose, of Africa. The latter species Mr. Rutledge is endavouring to propagate, and we are happy to hear his endeavours are likely to be crowned with the most brilliant success. It is doubted however, whether the blossoms of his propagating will retain the beautifull gloss and richness of color of the imported Rose. *Hartford Mercury.*

Bills of sale, bonds, notes, and a general assortment of Magistrates Blanks, for sale at the Star-Office.

For the Republican Star.

It is astonishing to observe on the part of the *federalists* their general aversion to reproach and censure and their general propencity to reproach and censure the conduct of others: Their devotion to pre-eminence and power rejects all equality, and the same principles which once inspired them with a wish for independence, would now, had *they* the power, produce the exercise of oppression: The grand principle of the natural equality of man, being the only basis on which universal justice and freedom can be permanently established, has been viewed by them only in perspective, their eyes upon a nearer examination became too weak to sustain its lustre, and were at length so much dazzled as to lose sight of the object it was designed to unfold. The preservation of liberty is necessary to the attainment of public as well as private felicity, and it is not to be supposed that any man, if not long inured to habits of servility would tacitly relinquish that so essentially necessary to every enjoyment of human life, which exalts the citizen above he savage, sweetens society and furnishes all that variety of convenience and leasure, which, under the present administration we daily behold and enjoy. The mind once enslaved nothing more easy than to enslave the body; a restriction of speech and of the press would qickly have caused us to degenerate into brutish ignorance and slavery by compelling us to regulate our words not by the internal sentiments of our hearts, but by the opinions and prejudices of those to whose arbitrary decrees we were to be subjected, and an attempt to have introduced an established religion wdd have called those who to have sharede fate of those unhappy sufferers in the reign of queen Mary of *roasting* memory when fire and faggots were employed to enforce human belief, even *here* wdd religion have united with ambition to give new energy to the sword, creeds so less than constitutions would have become the source of war and superstition and bigotry would have been called into swell by new crimes the horrid catalogue.

For centuries past the inhabitants of Europe have led their imaginations inflamed by sumptuous equipages, gorgeous banners, martial repositaries and loyal standards, but still more by an enthusiasm for *glory* and *fame*, [illegible] move in high and nourished by the [illegible] spheres; their subjects are taught to believe that the greater their conquests in the field of wars, the greater liberty they will enjoy, and while their soldiers are wading up to their ankles in blood or to their [illegible] in vain hope of procuring it, their princes and nobles remain at home indulging in luxury and wallowing in intemperance; abject and base must the mind of that man be who would sell his birth-right and for six pence a day voluntarily subscribe himself the property of another!—Their glory is nothing but pride, their fame, a bubble, procured by violence bloodshed and rapine, by grievously taxing their enslaved subjects; in fine, the most attrocious acts of cruelty and oppression are exercised to obtain it, and all that results to the community is an accumulation of misery with an augmentation of vice: from such *glory* and *fame* may *republicanism* defend us!——In this happy land where liberty sheds her kindest influence equally on the cottage as on the castle, the industrious fertilizers of the soil, who compose the greater, and equally respectable part of the community, while they diligently exert themselves in their sphere diffusing around them every joyous influence, are entitled to share with the most exalted of the sons of men the most glorious appellation the friends of mankind and the approved of God! This reflection should exalt their minds, rouse their activity, put every virtuous faculty into motion and will finally lead them to peace and happiness. May we then continue to manufacture our white-oak and hickory into *ploughs*, *harrows* and *flails* rather than into *scaling-ladders*, *wooden legs* and *arms*, and may parents conceive more *glory* and *fame* attached to their sons when returning from the *corn-field* with drops of *sweat* on their brows for *laurels*, than in returning from a *camp* with fifty gun-shots or bayonet wounds in their bodies.

SYLPH.

For the Republican Star.

Having seen a hand-bill of the 17th Sept. 1803, under the signature of "Examiner," circulating in Caroline county, with great dexterity, I think it my duty to make some remarks upon it; not from prejudice, but being well assured in my own mind, that it is a gross imposition on all true christians.

The Examiner says, "I am also bound to assist others in judging, as far as I am capable." To which I answer, may God of his infinite mercy keep all those who are not capable of judging better with regard to religion and conscience, than he is, who will assert that conscience "is to be guided, and is bound by the laws of his country, and of the christian religion."—Such religion, I suppose, as the laws of his country points out for him, though the laws of his country may be such, as he, for conscience sake, cannot comply with. Witness the great number of pious christians, who have suffered persecution and martyrdom, because they could not, for conscience sake, comply with the aristocratic laws which ungodly men imposed on them. The pious Examiner then goes back some hundreds of years before Christ's appearance on earth, to where the prophet was speaking of a set of men who was despreately wicked, to prove that all men are so yet, to wit: "that from the sole of the foot, to the crown of the head, there is no soundness, but wounds, bruises and putrifying sores, &c." and then says, "that there is nothing good, upright nor honest in man." Admitted that in him there is not, or he would not be an advocate for this doctrine; but in the true christian there is surely something very good, for Christ himself hath promised to be with, and in his servants to the end of the world; and the apostle saith those that have not the spirit of Christ is none of his; and again, know ye not that Christ is in you, except ye be reprobates. So that this Examiner must conclude there is no true christians, or else that Christ is not good, as his expressions appear to include all men.

Now with regard to conscience, the true christian takes it to be a faculty of the rational soul from the deity, teaching him his duty towards God and man, and to discern between good and evil, in all his actions; but this Examiner's conscience appear to be nothing more than the natural faculty of a carnal mind, taking up Paine's own doctrine to confute a deist!

Now let the impartial reader consider how much better it will be in the awful day of judgment, for him who professes to know Christ, and lives in open rebellion against him and his will, than for a deist who never knew him; for, says our great Redeemer, "except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish." You, me thinks, the disobedient and rebellious, as well as the deist and infidel; for no unclean thing can enter into the kingdom of heaven—and surely those who are "abominable and filthy, and drink iniquity like water," cannot be clean at the same time.—There is none can detest the idea of a deist more than myself; but think that those who live in all kind of abominable wickedness, and does no good, is very unfit to correct the worst of beings.

A CITIZEN OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

26th September, 1803.

The federalists seem to have forgotten one point of view which they considered Louisiana previous to its cession to the United States. They told us that the French officers had arrived at New Orleans and an army would soon be there with them, and then they would (said the Balance in large staring capitals) *give laws to the United States.* Now this impending and horrible danger is as it were forever averted the theatening territory is in our possession and yet the editor of of the Balance labours to shew that it is prejudicial to this country to hold it!—This is federal consistency! The whole western country was immediately to join the French if they obtained the Mississippi. But this was one of those phantoms which rise and appear at the magin word of federal politician, and has vanished of itself since there no more occasion for its services.

A correspondent, (says the Trenton *True American*) calculated the sum annuannually drawn from the pockets of the people of this state, at 100,000 dollars. This sum is at least sufficient to defray the expenses of the government of the state for three years. Consequently, would the citizens only fall into the mode of settling their disputes by arbitration, they might save enough to pay their taxes, and 60 or 70,000 dollars a year beside. And they might also get rid of the mortification, and disgrace, of supporting, by their labors, a swarm of idle drones, who are continually plotting against the peace and happiness of the state.

A gentleman who arrived yesterday, from Albany, informs that it was reported, just as he left that place, that *Benjamin Brower*, the person charged with embezzling money from the Manhattan bank, had been apprehended some distance from Albany, and was on his way to that city. [*New York pap.*]

The present drought, since about the middle of last month, exceeds any thing that can be recollected in this country. last week, we are credibly informed, a woman with her four children (the eldest only 7 years old in November last, and the youngest 2 years old in May) walked through the Monongahela river!! The Monongahela is naturally a deep river. The Youghegeni river is almost quiet dry. *Fayette Gaz.*

Extract of a letter from a lady in London, to a lady in the city of Washington.

"Buonaparte is very near us, at Calais, and making great preparations to cross the ditch as he calls it.—He has vowed vengeance against the whole English nation—The people here are all anxiously waiting and even wishing to see him, as they intend to give him a warm reception. This is certainly an important crisis in the fate of England, but the people do not seem to fear; every thing goes on as if they were at peace with all the world: the great as dissipated as ever, and the lower ranks appear happy and contented in spite of their taxes which are indeed intolerable. They certainly are an astonishing nation.—The loss of Hanover has much affected the king, but the people in general do not regret it."

COMMUNICATION.

City of Washington, 22*d Sept.* 1803.

Just closed at the navy rope walk in this city, four bower cables 18 inches—120 fathom for the frigate Essex, all of American hemp, (of prime quality.)—Thus we see our ships riding independent of Russia, the fruits of a wise and prudent administration, encouraging its own agriculture and manufactory to support and protect its commerce.

By a gentleman, just returned from the westward, we are informed, that the present drought is greater and more extensive than any that has been experienced there for these twenty years.—Along the borders of the Susquehanna river, the Juniata and their branches, bilious fevers are remarkable fatal. In one instance a family of five persons took sick, and died in a fortnight. In Lewis town there had been as many as fifty persons confined with the dumb ague, and along the courses of the rivers to the eastward of Lewis town, many persons are attacked with equal fatality by the dysentry, bilious fevers and the dumb ague.—*Poulson.*

The London Star of the 10th of August mentions information from Italy, stating that the French were raising an army of 80,000 men in that country, which it was supposed was intended for the re-conquest of Egypt.

A new and valuable Styptic, which will stop bleeding, even of the greatest blood vessel.

Take brandy or common spirts two onnces, castile soap two drachs, pot ash one drach; scrape the soap fine and dissolve it in the brandy, then add the pot-ash and mix it well together, and keep it close in a phial—when you apply it, warm it in a vessal, and dip pledgets of lint in it, and the blood will immediately congeal upon the application. It operates by coagulating the blood, both a considerable way within the vessels, as ing at the same time the mouths of the vessels. A few dressings of this medicine may be necessary if the wound is very deep, or when a limb is cut off.

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☞ Subscriptions received at the Star-Office, Easton, Md.

September 6, 1803. tf

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of *Lamuel Wootters*, late of Caroline county. deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated for settlement, to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of March next; or they may by law, be excluded from a dividend of said estate.—Given under my hand, this 21st day of September 1803.

THOMAS WOOTTERS.

Caroline County, Sept. 26. 3q