STAR,
OR,
E'n. Shore General Advertiser.

EASTON, Tuesday Morning
November 1, 1803.

IN SENATE.

Saturday, 22d October, 1803.

Agreeable to notice given by Mr. Breckenridge yesterday, he had leave to bring in a bill "to enable the president of the United States to take possession of the territories ceded by France to the United States by the treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th day of April last," which was read;

Ordered, that it pass to the second reading. The bill is in the following words:

"*Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled*, that the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to take possession of, and occupy the territories ceded by France to the United States by the treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th day of April last between the two nations; and that he may for that purpose, and in order to maintain in the said territories the authority of the United States, employ any part of the army and navy of the United, and of the force authorized by an act passed the 3d day of March last, intitled "an act directing a detachment from the militia of the United States, and for erecting certain arsenals," which he may deem necessary: And so much of the sum appropriated by the said act as may be necessary is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying this act into effect; to be applied under the direction of the president of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That until congress shall have made provision for the temporary government of the said territories, all the military, civil and judicial powers exercised by the officers of the existing government of the same, shall be vested in such person or persons, and shall be exercised by and in such manner as the president of the United States shall direct.

Too much commendation cannot be bestowed on the early and full attendance of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives. This circumstance evinces the patriotic sympathy that exists between the people and their representatives. Both feel the expected measures of the ensuing session as deeply important. The zeal of the members of the legislature to come to prompt results, has not surpassed the disposition of the executive to afford them the means of immediate deliberation. Not an hour has been lost. We believe communications from the executive on the first day of the session are unprecedented.

Nat. Intel.

The message of the president, delivered on Monday, speaks for itself, and requires in truth no commentary. Yet called upon, as the editor of a public print is to rejoice in the prosperity and sympathise in the miseries of his country, he would not do justice to his own feelings, if he too did not exult in the general gladness. If ever there was a nation pre-eminently marked as a favorite of Heaven, and worthy of the high favor, it is the American nation. Her prosperity is the reward of the virtue of the citizen and the wisdom of the rulers. On this it is becoming to dwell. The elevation of national character which such habitual reflections inspire, make men more virtuous by shewing them that virtue is the only true road to glory or happiness.

Every topic of the message is deeply interesting. The information it imparts is, in every feature of it, an evidence of tional prosperity.

Louisiana is acquired.

War is averted.

A large Indian cession of land is obtained.

The improvement of the Aborigines in agriculture and manufactures is progressive.

Effectual arrangements for the amicable settlement of boundaries with the British nation are made.

The receipts of the treasury are beyond calculation and equal to the wants of the government.

Eight millions and a half of dollars of the debt are paid.

Six millions remain in the treasury.

These are facts that speak to the hearts of Americans; and that would sink deep into them, even without the aid of the eloquent language in which they are conveyed.

But no part of the message is more calculated to excite the affection of our citizens, and the admiration of the European world than the magnanimous and virtuous sentiments of the president on the embroiled state of Europe, and his solicitude to preserve his own country in the dignified attitude of neutrality.

"Confident, fellow-citizens," says he, "that you will duly estimate the importance of neutral dispositions, towards the observance of neutral conduct; that you will be sensible how much it is our duty to look on the bloody arena spread before us, with commiseration indeed, but with no other wish than to see it closed, I am pursuaded you will cordially cherish these dispositions, in all discussions among yourselves, and in all communications with your constituents."

Through their representatives, he virtually addresses the people, and affectionately appeals to them, to cherish those sentiments and manifest those dispositions, that shall preserve to them the blessings of peace.

But we forbear from further comment. It is sufficient to say, that the opening of every session of congress, is a proud day to those who now administer the concerns of their country. It is then that a frank and full exposure of their measures and sentiments dispels the clouds of calumny so disgracefully cast upon them. *Ibid.*

If we credit half what the federal prints now publish, James Ross and Governeur Morris must be the most shameful enemies of truth; the greatest propagaters of falsehood in the United States, by some prints we are now told that the acquisition of Louisiana is *worse than nothing*, that it is a *loss* to the states; let us read one sentiment of Governeur Morris, uttered in the senate, and decide on which side the truth lies; in the course of a speech about the New Orleans and Louisiana business, Mr. M. said—"With this country (Louisiana) in our possession, we have means of defence more ample, more important, more easy than any nation on earth. In a short time all the West India islands, fed from our graneries, must depend on our will, and in consequence such powers of Europe as have colonies there, must court our friendship."

Again—To the mercantile class of our citizens, to those who depend on that class for a vent for their produce or manufactures, and to the American shippers to Europe, it would be ridiculous to point out the vast importance of our trade with the West India islands—to the citizens of the eastern states in particular who are engaged in the carrying trade not a syllable need be uttered—every intelligent citizen, in fact, knows how great a trade we carry on with the West Indies, every man feels the effects of that trade more or less—merchants, and traders, ship-owners and farmers would you wish to give up that trade, if you would not you must commend and rejoice at the purchase of Louisiana, for you have the high federal authority of Mr. Governeur Morris that without New Orlenns you must be without the West India trade—but we quote his very words—"*I say* (said Mr. Morris) *that your West India trade is gone the moment France becomes mistress of New Orleans.*"

If any federal scribbler should say, you ought to have got New Orleans alone, let him be informed that the acquisition of all Louisiana by conquest was the plan of federal leaders—but above all that unless we purchased Louisiana we could not have obtained the sovereignty of New Orleans.

NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY.

For a hundred and ten years, the deluded admirers of that "stupendous fabric of human invention," the British government, have been uninterruptedly prating of its "credit and capital." But, according to the Centinel of Saturday last, the wisest politicians in England and America have lately made a most surprising discovery, and have now unitedly agreed that this wonderful, wonder-working government, must soon take out a *commission of bankruptcy*, to preserve its existence!

We know very well, that Messrs. *Windham* and *Cobbet*, who have been long considered as the wisest politicians in England by the Centinel and its followers, are of this opinion. But we should be very glad to be informed, who are these wise men in this country, that are not Englishmen, who are of the same way of thinking. As the late Samuel Adams once emphatically said in town-meeting, "name them." Point them out, Mr. Russel, in their proper characters, to the public.—Let the community know who the men are, that believe in the utter inability of the British government to pay its debt.

If Great Britain dissolves its engagements by force, by insurrection, rebellion and civil war, will its artificial aristocracy be able to preserve its influence amidst the general agony of public and private fortunes? Will the rich, after that, be able to govern the multitude, who possess the physical strength of the nation, without the power of using it as they wish? With submission to the Centinel, it is no easy thing to trifle and extinguish all the feelings and interests connected with the national credit in any country. Right or wrong, just or unjust, in its origine, when the individual comfort of thousands is involved in a public debt, the wisest may fear, and the presumptous hope. But honest and moderate men will not be cheated of their birth-right, and of all things will not cheat other people. Woe be to that minister in England, that in worse circumstances than the present, should openly propose a *national bankruptcy!*

Sophistical distinctions would not, in that day, avail him; when the great deep would be moved to its very bed, and all the elements of confusion and wild uproar would be in motion, no man could predict who would out-live the whirlwind or direct the storm. It is even questionable whether Messrs. *Windham*, *Cobbet*, and their satallites, would not become the first victims of such a desperate policy, and whether our own credit could be preserved in the general wreck.

It has been long visible to many that the affairs of England were fast approaching their grand crisis. We did not expect however, that the generous loyalty of *Cobbet* and *Russell* would have ventured on such a very hazardous remedy, desperate as things appear to be. Would it not be preferable for the British government to abolish its religious tests, in a peaceable manner; to lay open all the honors and offices, indiscriminately, to all its citizens, to break down its commercial and political monopolies; dissolve its obsolete hereditary distinctions of every kind;—introduce a system of public and private economy; treat foreign nations with respect and good faith, and in a word, to copy the institutions of her former subjects in North America, rather than to have recourse to a *national bankruptcy!*

Great Britain might become a republic—honestly pay her debts, by reducing her pension list—her military and naval establishments—her diplomatic and other wasteful expenditures, in the civil department, together with all her numerous and unbounded extravagancies. It has lately cost her more than fifty millions a year in war! Frugality and economy with peace, would do a great deal to recover her affairs—Her citizens would then easily defend themselves, without, such a monstrous establishment. Her credit would revive—and instead of being a curse she would become a blessing to the world—Venerable by her age but infinitely more venerable by her virtue and wisdom. *Bost. Chron.*

The supporters of our constitution and the well-wishers of the present general and state administrations of our country are congratulated on the firm adhesion to principle, manifested by a vast majority of the republicans of Pensylvania at the late election. The very soil of this state seems noxious to the tenets of the party termed federal, and we are now more completely without the reach of federal artifice and efforts than ever; we may in fact keep none but republicans in office if we are discreet and desirous of so doing—nothing but imprudence on our part can give our opponents a grain of weight in the scales; they are even disunited among themselves, they have not had sufficient courage or hope seriously to take up a man of their own party. Let it, however, be deeply impressed on the minds of our friends that to make a future victory as complete, we have yet to improve on the lessons we have been taught in the heat of the just concluded contest.

As a party we have ever wished to be victorious by an appeal to reason and truth and by the exercise of the elective franchise we have not gone among our opponents to ask their votes before their minds were convinced; we have been accustomed to contend manfully and a bove board *principles* has been the motto of the standard under which we fought, and under it we gained the ever memorable action of 1799, the forerunner of all those in which we have since been victorious. At the last contest, however some of our friends marched off the field to say the least, in the hour of danger, yet we persevered, and presented a close column to our foes, who already shouted victory from the unexampled fight of some who ought to be firm, becoming paralized; the decrease of our numbers called for fresh ardor, and in proportion to the difficulties to be encountered would the victory be glorious; at a fortunate instant we divided our enemies, their strength weakened, we kept the field. *Aurora.*

Doctor Jenner.—At a court of common council, held by the lord mayor of London at Guildhall on the 11th of August; the freedom of the city was unanimously voted to Dr. Jenner, to be presented in a gold box of the value of one hundred guineas, as a token of their sense of his skill and perseverance, in bringing into general use the inoculation for the kine-pock.

ON DRESS.

An attention to dress, especially in the fair sex, if not attended with too great a sacrifice of time, or simplicity, is not only justifiable, but praise worthy; for a solicitous regard to neatness preserves that air of delicacy, without which the ardor inspired by the brightest charms, will soon sicken into disgust.—Indeed the graces of the person, as well as those of mind, are to be ranked amongst the choice blessings of bounteous heaven; and though we should not be vain of superiority, either fancied or real, yet neither the one nor the other of these blessings ought to be neglected; and provided too much is not sacrificed to superfluous ornament, it is a point of duty to imbelish them both to the best advantage, and not suffer our talent to be buried in the dust. Neither the mind nor the person, indeed, ought to be disguised by the enamel of art; but both should be kept free from the soil of negligence, and graced with such ornaments as are most congenial with their respective peculiarities.

We learn (says the National Intelligencer) that capt. J. Rodgers of the John Adams, has taken the ship *Masudra* going into Tripoli, and also lately *destroyed the largest cruizers belonging to Tripoli.*

A London paper of September 1, says "1500 gun-boats are now afloat between the landsend and Plymouth, and ready to act against the French."

A German Journalist states that the last book fair at Liepsic was rather dull—Divinity went off heavily—Metaphysics sold for waste paper, but Novels and Play's highly tinctured with *madness*, were all the *rage*.

Died, at Litchfield, Connecticut, Mrs. Mary Adams, widow of the late Samuel Adams, esq. in the 106th year of her age, after a very few days illness. She retained her memory, reason and activity remarkably, untill within about two years of her death. After she was an hundred years of age, she rode on horseback thirty miles in one day; very frequently travelled two miles a day to see friends, and in her two last years declining state, walked considerably as long as she lived. Mrs. Adams was very prudent and industrious, and emphatically exemplified the character given in scripture, of a virtuous woman, during a long life: Perhaps not one in a million lives so long. She was born at Stratford, May 7th, 1688.

Died last week, in Annapolis, after a long and severe illness, JOHN CALLAHAN, Esq. register of the Land-Office, for the Western-Shore.

Easton Porter Cellar.

Just received from Philadelphia, and will be ready for use in a few days, at the Easton Porter Cellar, *Washington-street,*

Hare's Philadelphia Porter,
(THREE YEARS OLD)

which may be had at *eighteen cents* a bottle—gentlemen in the country can be supplied with any number of bottles, and an abatement made by the dozen.

ALSO,

Baltimore Strong Beer,

May be had by the quart or larger quantity, of the best quality, fresh from the Brewery of Messrs. Peters and Johnston.

The proprietor of the cellar, intends keeping a constant supply of the above articles; and solicits the encouragement of the public.

ZADOCK HAWLEY, Bottler.

For Sale at Public Vendue,

On Saturday the 12th of November next, at the late dwelling of Samuel Edmondson, *late of Talbot county, deceased,*

ALL the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of Stock of various kinds, fodder, houshold furniture, &c. The sale will be on a credit; the terms whereof will be made known at the time, by

ELEANOR EDMONDSON,
Executrix of
SAMUEL EDMONDSON, *Deceased.*

November 1, 1803. 3

Notice is hereby given,

TO all whom it may concern, that I intend to prefer a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, to relieve me from debts, which from a variety of misfortunes I am unable to pay. SAMUEL CLAYTON.

Easton, Talbot county, November 1, 1803. } 3q

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, about the 16th inst. a likely well-made Negro Boy, named Nick, the property of William Hayward, Esq. of Talbot county,—He is of a yellowish complexion, slightly marked with the small-pox, about nineteen years of age, five feet five inches high, had on and took with him an olive coloured kearsey jacket and trowsers, a black coat, yellow cassimer waistcoat and breechs with yellow metal buttons, nankeen pantaloons, coarse shirts, a wool hat, and other articles not recollected.—Whoever will secure the above mentioned negro, so that his master or the subscriber may get him again, shall receive, if taken in the state of Maryland, twenty dollars, if out of the state, the above reward, and if bro't home all reasonable charges paid by

R. CHAMBERLAINE.

Talbot county, October 31, 1803. } tf

For Sale,

A NEGRO WOMAN, about 25 years of age, (she is a good plain cook, washer and spinner,) with her two daughters, one 8 years of age, the other about four years, the oldest now waits in the house and is very active and smart.—Enquire of the printer.

October 18, 1803. 3

Medicines.

THE subscriber has lately opened a general and well chosen assortment of the Medicines, Furniture, and Instruments usually kept by Druggist's, which he offers for sale at the most reduced cash prices; practitioners of medicine in the neighboring towns and counties, and country store-keepers, (whose custom it is to keep a small assortment of medicines in ordinary use) may be promptly and cheaply supplied. To masters of families also the subscriber offers small

Medicine Chests,

containing the most useful Medicines, neatly put up, with directions—oeconomy need hardly be urged in recommendation in one of these, for every family in the country—persons but a few miles distant from a physician may by this mean save themselves much expence and trouble, not to mention the propriety of keeping at hand medicines sometimes *immediately* necessary.

Besides the Drugs generally kept, the subscriber has put into operation, a machine for the preparation of

MONCRIEF'S *AERATED ALKALINE WATER,*

So much celebrated in Europe and this country, as the best remedy ever found out for gravelish or calculous complaints, and perhaps one of the best for relieving heart-burns and that acidity of the stomach so apt to accompany a state of indigestion, as also all gouty and dispiptic complaints—That this valuable medicine may be used with proper perseverance by all who need it, the subscriber offers it at the most reasonable compensation for the expence, time, and trouble it costs him.—Besides most of the celebrated

Patent Medicines;

As *Church's* and *Bateman's Cough Drops*, *Warner's Elixer*, *Stoughton's Bitters*, *Godfrey's Cordial*, *Haarlem* and *British Oils*, *Anderson's* and *Hooper's Pills*, *James's Powder's*, *Essential Salt* of *Lemmons*, *Kennedy's Corn Plaister*, *Stur's Opodildoc*, &c. to which a large addition is shortly expected.

The subscriber also has for sale a small assortment of groceries; as cogniac and Bordeaux brandies of excellent quality, genuine Holland gin, Jamaica and other W. India spirits; Antigua and N. E. rum, and whiskey—spices fresh and good—mould and dipt candles—soap—window glass—nails—a few sets of handsome tea china—genuine Havanna segars, &c. All of which he will sell at the lowest rates for Cash.

E. EARLE.

November 1, 1803. 3

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Easton, in Talbot county, Maryland, on the fifteenth day of October last, a negro man named DICK, about twenty-four years of age, and about five feet ten inches high, stout and well-made, he is very black, has no uncommon scar or mark to distinguish him by as I recollect; when spoken to, he commonly answers very pleasantly—his clothes are unknown—it is conjectured he has obtained a pass from either Levin or Phil, who were some years ago manumitted by doctor Moses Allen, of this county. I will give thirty dollars for said negro, if taken up and secured in the gaol of this county; forty dollars if taken and secured in any gaol out of this county and within this state, and the above reward if taken and secured in any goal out of this state, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

LAMBERT NORRIS.

N. B. It is supposed the said Negro has made towards the state of Delaware, as he was seen in Caroline county the day after he went off.

November 1, 1803. tf

By virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, of the state of Maryland, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 26th day of November next, on the premises,

A CERTAIN plantation or parcel of LAND, lying in Kent county, and containing about one hundred and twenty acres, heretofore mortgaged by St. Leger Meeks, of Kent county, to John and Henry Page, and now occupied by the said St. Leger Meeks.

This property is situated about six miles from Chester-town, and within two miles of a landing on Churn Creek, and is also very convenient to places of public worship, as well as to mills, &c. The buildings on it are in bad repair, but the soil is good, and there is on the premises one of the best springs of water in the county.

The terms of sale as directed by the Chancellor, are, that the purchaser or purchasers must give bond to the trustee as such, with security for paying the purchase money, with interest within six months from the day of sale.

JAMES BROOKE, trustee.

Kent County, October 19, 1803.

For Sale

For the term of fifteen years.

A WELL grown Negro Girl, about 14 years of age—well acquainted on a farm—For further particulars apply to the Editor of the Star.

Easton, Md. Nov. 1, 1803. 3