STAR,

OR,

E'n. Shore General Advertiser.

EASTON, Tuesday Morning
July 5, 1803.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Carlisle, (Penn.) to the editor of the Star, dated June 19, 1803.

"I do not think I ever saw such bad prospects for wheat as there is on this side of the mountain; a number of farmers have ploughed up their ground where there ought to have been wheat, and sowed it down in rye and oats. I have heard it said by several persons, that it will take the crop of seven or eight farms to make the quantity of wheat sown on one."

Callender.—This notorious drunkard, the companion of Dennie, and correspondent of Coleman, is quarrelling in Richmond with his partner, Pace, about the division of the *booty* of the firm. Callender has appealed to the public on the subject in a paragraph of two columns published in the Virginia Gazette, a paper edited by his *worthy* brother the noted John Wood. In this appeal Callender says that of four thousand dollars, the proceeds of the *Recorder*, (his paper) for one year, he has only *fingered* one hundred and fifty. He talks of Pace as if he was as notoriously vicious as himself, and after intimating that he shall retire from a public press concludes with saying that the dispute about the division of the *spoil* is left to the arbitration of one Lighton and the famous Richard D. Croucher who in the year 1800 was convicted of a rape in the court of oyer and terminer, held in New York, and sentenced to the State Prison for life, but was afterwards pardoned on condition of his leaving the state. What a group of *federal* worthies! Callender and Dennie, Croucher and Coleman, Pace and John Wood!!

[*Amer. Citizen.*

JUDGE CHASE'S CHARGE.

Judge Chase after pointing out to the jury their duties, in a very able and lucid manner, he said, "Before they retired he would proceed to make some further observations, which he begged they would receive"—and went on to remark that "the judiciary derived their power from the constitution, and were co-ordinate, co-extensive, and entirely independent of the other branches of the national government; and had full power to declare any law of congress unconstitutional and void, which appeared to them to be unconstitutional."†

† What was his intention in introducing this observation, nobody knows, except as a reflection on the proceedings of the last congress; a reflection altogether foreign from the subject of a judge's charge to a jury, unnecessary, improper, and indecent. We find that a few years ago, he was more modest in giving his opinion of the unconstitutionality of acts of congress, and of the powers of the court. In 1796, he declared upon the bench (3 Dallas's reports, 175) "It is unnecessary, at this time, for me to determine whether this court constitutionally possesses the power to declare an act of congress void, on the ground of its being made contrary to, and in violation of the constitution; but if the court have such a power, I am free to declare, that I never will exercise it, but in a very clear case." —— *Balt. Am.*

EXTRACT IN POINT.

"Trimmers are timorous pusillanimous knaves, who (forsooth) would not provoke any party, but smile upon all, and ever leaning towards the prevailing side, or hovering between both, till they see who gets the better. I conceive no other use ought to be made of these men, but as tools to serve the present demands; but such time-servers are never to be confided with posts of trust, that will procure them credit and power, both of which they will be as ready to employ against as for the administration, according to the influence their fears or their avarice may have upon them in a perilous conjuncture."

An Irishman the other day, in stating his evidence before judge C. was suddenly interrupted by that modern *Jefferies*, with "*why man you have made a bull.*"—"Arrah, your honor, you'll find it not even to be a *cow*, if you'll only listen to the conclusion of my *tale*."—"Scoundrel, dare mention a *cow* and a *tail* to me! Get out of my presence."—"That *cuts the affair short*," says Pat, and then retires.

A grave magistrate was sitting at table between two young coxcombs, who took it into their heads to turn him into ridicule.—Gentlemen, said he, I plainly perceive your design, you wish to make me the butt of your wit and pleasantry; but I must beg leave to give you a just idea of my character, be it known to you, therefore, that I am not precisely a *fool*, neither am I altogether a *fop* (as you see , something *between both!*

WAR DECLARED!

New York, June 30,
Half past 4 *o'clock, P. M.*

Mr. PELF,

The John Morgan, Howard, is just arrived in 30 days from London. WAR WAS DECLARED on the part of Great Britain on the 16th of May; no declaration had been made against Spain or Holland. It was understood that England had given notice to those powers that she would respect their neutrality, if they were willing and *able* to defend it.

Mr. King is on board—he informs that our embassy to France has been successful. Louisiana, with all the country west of it is ceded to the United States.

Yours, &c.
JOHN LANG, & Co.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 2, 1803.

Just as we had prepared the foregoing for the press, a Mercantile friend announced his *receipt of the* Declaration of WAR, in Official form. *It was received by express, and we learn, was the only copy forwarded to this city. It was politely put in our possession, and we have lost no time in presenting the* highly important *article to our patrons.* American.

At the Court of the Queen's Palace, the 16th of May, 1803.

PRESENT,

The KING's most excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS, in consequence of the repeated insults and provocations which his Majesty has experienced from the Government of France, his Majesty finds himself compelled to take such measures as are necessary for vindicating the honor of his Crown, and the just rights of his subjects; his Majesty, therefore, is pleased by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects of the French Republic, so that as well as his Majesty's fleets and ships, as also, all other ships and vessels that shall be commissioned, by letters of marque, or general reprisals, or otherwise, by his Majesty's commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels and goods belonging to the French Republic or inhabiting within any of the territories of the French Republic, and bring the same to judgment in such courts of admiralty within his majesty's dominions, as shall be duly commissioned to take cognizance thereof:—

And, to that end, his majesty's advocate-general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draft of commission, and present the same to his majesty at this board, authorizing the commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, or any person by them empowered and appointed, to issue forth and grant letters of marque and reprisals to any of H. M. subjects, or others whom the commissioners shall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, seizing, and taking the ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the French Republic, or to any persons being subjects to the French Republic, or inhabiting within any of the territories of the French Republic, and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission, as have been usual, and are according to former precedent.

His majesty's said advocate-general with the advocate of the admiralty, are also forthwith to prepare a draft of a commission, and present the same to his majesty at this board, authorising the said commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, to will and require the high court of admiralty of Great Britain, and the lieutenant and judge of the said court, his surrogate or surrogates, as also the several courts of admiralty within his majesty's dominion which shall be duly commissioned to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprizals of all ships and goods that are or shall be made, and to hear and determine the same, and according to the course of admiralty and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods as shall belong to the French Republic, or to any persons being subjects to the French Republic, or inhabiting within any of the territories of the French Republic---and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual and are according to former precedents; and they are likewise to prepare and lay before his majesty at this board a draft of such instruction as may be proper to be sent to the said several courts of admiralty in his majesty's foreign governmenments and plantations for their guidance herein; as also another draft of instructions for such ships as shall be commissioned for the purposes above mentioned.

From the Court of the Queen's Palace, the sixteenth day of May, one thousand, eight hundred and three.

[Signed by all the Privy Council.]

LONDON, May 20.

The *Freya*, captain Fiords, from Cuca, with wine and brandy for Amsterdam, is taken by the *Vipea* gun vessel, and sent into Dover.

The embargo is taken off coasting vessels.

May 19.

Lord Whitworth and his suit arrived last night at Whitehall at eleven o'clock, in two coaches and four, and two chaises and pair, with four outriders.

General Andreossi left Dover at seven o'clock yesterday morning.

The vacancy for Lord of the Bed Chamber, it is said, will be filled by the Marquis of Thomond, or the Earle of Limerick.

The important papers relative to the negociation with France were last night laid before parliament. They occupy 145 folio pages, exclusive of the declaration of our government. Malta was the great subject of dispute, and of course, in a protracted discussion upon a single point a recurrence of the same argument is unavoidable. We now insert them in full length in whatever parts they are necessary to inform the judgment, or to gratify curiosity, and have abridged only in such parts, which, inserted at length would be surplussage of repetition. Our account, therefore, will be found complete for the purpose of every reader.

The Spanish and Dutch ambassadors were at the King's Levee yesterday, at which there was a very full attendance.

Mr. *Thomas P. Smith,*

Be pleased to give the following a place in your paper:

The proceedings of the democratic meeting of Talbot county, in their nomination and recommendation of candidates for the next general assembly is, in my opinion, very exceptionable; had there existed any charges of malconduct against me, not only their duty but common politeness would have dictated a very different mode—that of giving me notice, specifying what charges would be exhibited, affording me an opportunity of coming forward prepared to confute them; on the contrary, not even an apology appears in their publication; from information, I apprehend, that an objection (although, I believe, known to few of the committee) arose from my opposition to certain petitions, &c. If my conjecture is right, I call on them to come forward with their accusations, if they have any, and appoint a day for investigation;—not entertaining a doubt, when fully explained, that they will operate against my accusers.

Presuming that that nomination is not the vox populi, I do, at the request of a number of my fellow-citizens, and especially those in the district where I reside, offer myself a candidate for the next general assembly; and assure them that should I meet with their approbation their confidence shall not be abused.

I have the honor, fellow-citizens, with sentimens of esteem and respect, to subscribe myself

Your most obedient humble servant,
NICHOLAS MARTIN.

Talbot County, July 4, 1803.

N. B. I am for the abolition of the General Court, unless instructed to the contrary. N. M.

To the Bloods of the Day.

What will our fashionable bucks say now? Will they leave the barbarous practice of duelling, because it has become too common? We daily hear them exclaim, "I'll buy no more silk stockings, waistcoats, &c. They have become too common: The negroes in the streets wear them." But will they leave off murdering, or attempting to murder, their most intimate friends and acquaintances, for the most insignificant provocation (or perhaps no provocation at all) when they are informed a challenge passed between two black fellows (slaves) in this place on Sunday last; one of them a barber; the other, a waiter in a tavern; the challenger declaring, "I am extremely sorry to engage in a thing of the kind; but the laws of honor *repel me to the charge;* having never received such ungentlemanly conduct before, and such as no gentleman will put with, *in impunity.*"

[*Virginia Express.*

To Correspondents.

The request from a subscriber, that the observations taken from the Charleston "*Courier*" in behalf of judge Chase's charge to the grand jury, should be re-published in the Star, we are obliged to offer our objections to: not from a desire to seclude a free discussion on important points, but believing the observations there to be equally as frivolous, as judge Chase's charge was exceptionable—we shall therefore withhold the publication, as we conceive it will better suit the meridian of "*Federal Misrepresentation*" than that of the Star.

"*Selina*" in answer to "*A Friend to the Fair Sex*" is received; and if room will permit shall appear on Tuesday next.

Several communications are on file—time shall dispose of such as may be found worthy of a place in the Star.

DIED—In Baltimore, not Easton (as stated in the Baltimore papers) on the eleventh of June last, captain PETER SHARPE, after a short illness. A gentleman justly esteemed for his various amiable qualities, and valuable for his correctness and integrity of conduct through life.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a petition will be preferred to the general assembly of the state of Maryland, at their next session, for the removal of the seat of government from the city of Annapolis to the city of Baltimore.

[This being a subject of important consideration to this state, it is requested that the different printers of newspapers in Maryland, will insert the above notice in their respective papers for the information of the inhabitants thereof, that they may be enabled to instruct their representatives accordingly.]

June 24. 3

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office EASTON, July 1, 1803.

	A.
Margaret Allen	Thomas Abbott
	B.
James M. Brown	Elizabeth Ball
Susan Bordley	Josiah Bailey
Thomas Banning	John Benney
William Barton	Thomas Bell 2
	C.
R. Chamberlaine	Wm. Conner, jun.
Matth. Crozier 2	James Caulk
Commissi'rs of Tax	Wm. Constable 2
Clerk of the County	
	D.
Matth. Durborow	Severn Dawson
Peter Denny	Impey Dawson
James Delihay	Benj. F. A. C. Dashiell
Andrew Duncan	
	E.
James Earle, jun. 7	Richard T. Earle
Robert Elliott	
	F.
John Fleming 2	
	G.
J. Goldsborough 4	C. Goldsborough
Cath. Goldsborough	T. Goldsborough
Maria Goldsborough	Thomas Gordon
Kitty Green	John Griffin
Hugh Garnett	
	H.
Josiah Hall	Robert G. Harper
Robert Hay 2	M. Hathaway
Mrs. L. Henry	Wm. Harper & Sons
	J.
John Jones	
	K.
Matthew Keene	Samuel Y. Keene
	L.
William Lowrey	
	M.
Luther Martin	Wm. W. M'Clyn
Dr. W. Mathers	Mary Morgan
M. Miginny	John M'Clane
John Murphy	Frederick Merkley
	N.
Robert Lloyd Nicolls	
	P.
Thomas Prince	Joseph Purden
William Potter	
	R.
Robert Riddell	Thomas Russum
James Rue	
	S.
David Sisk	Robert Spedden
Archibald Surrell	Thomas Smyth
Samuel Swan	Richard Spencer
Francis Shaffer 2	Samuel Sherwood
	T.
Edward C. Thomas	A. M. Tilghman
Joshua Taggart	Lucretia Teakle
	W.
Thomas Wood	Hannah Watt
Mary Webb	George Westcoat

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Centreville, July 1, 1803.

	B.
Blake Peregrine 3	Baggs Isaac
Bateman James	Blunt John S.
Barton Mary	
	C.
Conacan William	Casey P. Francis
Copper Saml. N.	Clark Joshua G.
	D.
Durden Henry	Duckett Richard
	F.
Fiddeman Philip	
	G.
Green John	
	H.
Hopper William	Hall Richard
Hall Henry R.	
	M.
Morrison William 2	
	P.
Perkins Susan	
	R.
Raid Robert	Ridgaway Richard
Richardson Benj.	
	S.
Smith Samuel	Smith John
Strong Edward	Schaffar Francis
	T.
Teakle Littleton D.	Thompson Joseph
Thomas Rosa Mrs.	Tilghman Isaac

Will be Sold,

On the 27th day of July, on the premises, the personal property of the late Dennis Hopkins, *deceased, of Talbot County,*

CONSISTING of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and a variety of farming utensils; also, household and kitchen furniture, with some corn and bacon. The terms of sale will be cash for all sums under three pounds; and notes with approved security for all sums over three pounds to be given on the delivery of the property.

JONATHAN HOPKINS, Adm'r.
Talbot County, July 5, 1803. 3q

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Kent county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *William Glasgow*, late of Kent county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at or before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of the said estate. Given under our hands this 14th day of June, 1803.

WM. B. CLARK, Adm'tor, &
MARGARET CLARK, Adm'trix.
of William Glasgow, deceased.

Head of Chester. 3

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Queen Ann's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Nathan Jackson*, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 21st day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of June, 1803. 6

RICHARD COLLINS, Adm'r.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Kent county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *James Wroth*, late of Kent county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the twentieth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of June, 1803.

KINVIN WROTH, Executor
of James Wroth, deceased.

Kent County. 3

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from one of my farms in Tuckahoe, on the night of the 8th day of April, a negro man by the name of GABRIEL, about thirty years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, of a slender make, has a very pleasant countenance, and had a sore on one of his legs; it is said that he had procured a pass and was seen in Baltimore, for three or four days the week after he went away. Gabriel is the property of Bennet Bracco, a minor. Whoever takes up the said negro and secures him in any goal so that I get him again shall receive the above reward; and all reasonable charges paid if brought home to me living at Miles river Ferry, in Talbot county, Maryland.

EDWARD ROBERTS,
Guardian to the said Bennet Bracco.

July 5, 1803. 3

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, about the 26th May last, a young negro man, 21 years of age, named DANIEL, about 5 feet 8 inches high. He stammers very much when spoken to. When he walks he carries his head back uncommonly—his complexion is very black—had on when he went off, a short gingham coat, striped red and yellow, and a white dimity vest. In all probability he may change his clothes. Thirty dollars will be given to any person who will take him up within the state where the subscriber resides, and the above reward if he is secured out of the state so that the owner may get him again. All reasonable charges will be paid and every extra expense to any person who will bring him home.

THOMAS HARDCASTLE, Jun.
Talbot County, E. S. Md. } 3q
July 5, 1803. }

Twenty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and delivering, or securing the following apprentice Boys so that their masters shall get them again, both bound to the farming business—One by the name of *James Lord*, about fifteen years of age, light hair, white eyes, and well made; had on a nankeen jacket and trousers; and bound to Samuel Helsby. The other is named *Keeley Abbot*, but may change his name to Keely M'Collister, about fourteen years of age, thin visage, and small for his age, had on a country linen jacket and trousers; and bound to William Newton.—The above boys left their masters on the 13th instant, in company, and it is presumed that they will keep together. Any person who will take up and bring them to the subscribers living near New Market, Dorchester county, shall receive the above reward, or ten dollars for either of them, if taken out of the county; and if taken in the county, five dollars will be paid for both, or ten dollars for either of them, with reasonable charges.

SAMUEL HELSBY,
THOMAS NEWTON.

Dorchester County, Md. } 4q
June 21, 1803. }

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are forwarned harboring them, or taking them out of the state, at their peril.