STAR

OR, EASTERN SHORE

GENERAL ADVERTISER

EASTON, Tuesday Morning, December 21, 1802.

It is with extreme pleature that we are enabled this morning to lay before our readers the president's message to both houses of congress—the anxiety which its delay has accasioned as well to the enemies as to the friends of the present administration, is now relieved.

In order to furnish those gentlemen who may wish to become subscribers to the Star, with the commencement of the proceedings of congress, on its present enlarged scale, the editor has this morning struck a few extra papers.

Number 3 and 4 of "Serious Considerations," in the first page of this morning's paper, will not be deemed uninteresting by the candid reader.

To those anti-republicans who may not have a Christmas *Pye* prepared for Saturday next, we recommend a careful perusal of the president's message, as a wholesome dish.

Thomas Paine having relinquished his address to the citizens of the United States, during the session of congress, the anti republican editors may now stop their *blating*.

The opinion of judge Washington relative to the abuse of the anti republican presses against the present administration, will operate as *sower grapes* to their editors.

Summary of foreign news.—By the ship Lydia, we have received Greenock, Glasgow and London papers, up to the third of November. By them it appears that affairs in Europe wear a very unsettled and threatening aspect. The fate of Switzerland, we may conjecture, ere this is decided—weak and destitute of resources, she appears to have humbled herself before the overbearing power of France. The council of war of the League, "fearful of the entrance of foreign troops," and dispirited by the "scanty harvest of the year," have recommended submission to the confederate army—to calm their apprehensions the clemency of the first consul has been enlarged on, and an assurance held out, that when he was informed of the real "stateof things," proper measures would be taken by him to secure the prosperity of the Helvetic nation. The army, in consequence has disbanded itself, and the Helvetic government has returned to its former state.

England is actively engaged in manning and preparing her fleets for sea.—To accomplish this, every nerve is strained,—various dispatches have already sailed for different parts—orders have been issued (as is confidently reported) to all the governors and commanders of those British settlements, which were to have been given up according to treaty, not to yield them till further orders.

Nor is France wanting in exertion—the first consul, whose capacious mind seems to embrace (as it were at once) all the departments of his empire, is vigilant and active—naval preparations are making with the greatest industry in all the ports of the republic.

By this complexion of foreign affairs, it appears that tranquility is far removed from the shores of Europe—this bustle and activity is the passage of a storm, which will probably, ere long, discharge its fury on those devoted countries.

[*New York Morning Chronicle.*

History of General Washington.

Gentlemen who holds subscription papers for publishing the above history, are requested to transmit lists of subscribers to the work, together with the advance money, on or before the *first day of February next.*

The books will be bound agreeable to the direction of subscribers, they being at the additional expence. *Gaz. U. S.*

JAMES TURNER, a decided republican, is elected governor of North Carolina. There were several candidates. On the fourth ballot, Mr. Turner had 112 votes out of nearly 180.

DIED—On Friday the 10th instant, in Queen Ann's county, Mr. *Clayton Wright*, a young man highly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

On Sunday morning last, in Wye, Mrs. *Bordley*, consort of Dr. *James Bordley*, after a very short illness.

For Sale,

Two Hundred and Fifty Barrels of

INDIAN CORN.

CHARLES HOBBS.

Head of Wye, Talbot county, Dec. 21, 1802. 3q

SEVENTH CONGRESS,

OF THE

United States of America.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, December 10.

Dr. Mitchell presented a petition from the surveyor of New York, praying compensation for extraordinary services.

Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Wadsworth presented the petition of William Douglass, and others, of Maine, praying for a remission of duties.

Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Dr. Leib presented the petition of John Hilary Baker, praying the reimbursement of certain drawback duties.

Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Gregg moved the re-adoption of the resolution of the last session, authorizing the door keeper to employ one additional assistant, two servants, and two horses, for the present session.

Agreed to.

Mr. Thompson presented the petition of Gilbert Combs, representing that he had, after long study, discovered the mode of ascertaining the longitude, and praying the assistance of congress to conduct his researches.

Referred to a select committee.

There being no quorum in the senate, adjourned.

Saturday, December 11.

Several private petitions were presented, which shall be particularly stated in our next.

There being no quorum in the senate, adjourned.

Wednesday, December 15.

THIS DAY

At 12 o'clock, the following MESSAGE was delivered to each house by Mr. LEWIS, Secretary to the President.

MESSAGE

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

When we assemble together, fellow-citizens, to consider the state of our beloved country, our just attentions are first drawn to those pleasing circumstances which mark the being from whose goodness they flow and the large measure of thankfulness we owe for his bounty.—Another year has come around, and finds us still blessed with peace and friendship abroad, law, order our religion at home, good affection with our Indian neighbors, and burthens lightened; yet our income sufficient for the public wants, and the produce of the year great beyond example. These, fellow-citizens, are the circumstances under which we meet; and we remark with special satisfaction those which, under the smiles of providence, result from the skill industry and order of our citizens, managing their own affairs in their own way, and for their own use, unembarrassed by too much regulation, unpossessed by fiscal exactions.

On the restoration of peace in Europe that portion of carrying trade, which had fallen to our share during the war, was abridged by the returning competition of the belligerent powers. This was to be expected and was just. But, in addition, we find, in some parts of Europe, monopolizing discriminations, which, in the form of duties, tend effectually to prohibit the carrying thither our own produce in our own vessels. From existing amities and a spirit of justice, it is hoped that friendly discussions will produce a fair and adequate reciprocity—But should false calculations of interest defeat our hope, it rests with the legislature to decide whether they will meet inequalities abroad with countervailing inequalities at home, or provide for the evil in any other way.

It is with satisfaction I lay before you an act of the British parliament anticipating this subject, so far as to authorise a mutual abolition of the duties and countervailing duties, permitted under the treaty of 1794.—It shews on their part a spirit of justice and friendly accommodation, which it is our duty and our interest to cultivate with all nations. Whether this would produce a due equality in the navigation between the two countries, is a subject for our consideration.

Another circumstance which claims attention, as directly affecting the very source of our navigation, is the defect or the evasion of the law providing for the return of seamen, and particularly those belonging to vessels sold abroad. Numbers of them, discharged in foreign ports, have been thrown on the hands of our consuls, who, to rescue them from the dangers into which their distresses might plunge them, and save them to their country, have found it necessary, in some cases, to return them at the public charge.

The cession of the Spanish province of Louisiana to France, which took place in the course of the late war, will, if carried into effect make a change in the aspect of our foreign relations, which will doubtless have just weight in any deliberations of the legislature connected with that subject.

There was reason, not long since, to apprehend that the warfare in which we were engaged with Tripoli, might be taken up by some other Barbary powers. A reinforcement, therefore, was immediately ordered to the vessels already there. Subsequent information however has removed these apprehensions for the present. To secure our commerce in that sea, with the smallest force competent, we have supposed it best to watch strictly the harbor of Tripoli. Still however, the shallowness of their coast, and the want of smaller vessels on our part, has permitted some cruisers to escape unobserved: and to one of these an American vessel unfortunately fell a prey. The captain one American seaman, and two others of colour, remain prisoners with them; unless exchanged under an agreement formerly made with the Bashaw, to whom, on the faith of that, some of his captive subjects had been restored.

The convention with the state of Georgia has been ratified by their legislature, and a re-purchase from the Creeks has been consequently made, of a part of the Tallassee country. In this purchase has been also comprehended a part of the Oakmulgee rivers. The particulars of the contract will be laid before congress so soon as they shall be in a state for communication.

In order to remove every ground of difference possible with our Indian neighbors, I have proceeded in the work of settling with them, and marking the boundaries between us. That with the Choctaw nation is fixed in one part, and will be through the whole within a short time. The country to which their title had been extinguished before the revolution is sufficient to receive a very respectable population, which congress will probably see the expediency of encouraging, so soon as the limits shall be declared. We are to view this position as an outpost of the United States, surrounded by strong neighbors, and distant from its support. And how far that monopoly, which prevents population, should here be guarded against, and actual habitation made a condition of the continuance of title, will be for your consideration. A prompt settlement too of all existing rights and claims within the territory, presents itself as a preliminary operation.

In that part of the Indian territory which includes Vincennes, the lines settled with the neighboring tribes fix the extinction of their title at the breadth of twenty-four leagues from east to west, and about the same length parrallel with and including the Wabash. They have also ceded a tract of four miles square, including the salt springs near the mouth of that river.

In the department of finance it is with pleasure I inform you that the receipts of external duties, for the last twelve months have exceeded those of any former year, and that the ratio of increase has also been grerter than usual. This has enabled us to answer all the regular exigences of government, to pay from the treasury, within one year, upwards of eight millions of dollars, principal and interest, of the public debt exclusive of upwards of one million paid by the sale of bank stock, and making in the whole a reduction of nearly five millions and an half of principal, and to have now in the treasury four millions and a half of dollars, which are in a course of application to the further discharge of debt, and current demands. Experience too, so far, authorises us to believe, if no extraordinary event supervenes, and the expences which will be actually incurred shall not be greater than were contemplated by congress at their last session, that we shall not be disappointed in the expectations then formed. But nevertheless, as the effect of peace on the amount of duties is not yet fully ascertained, it is the more necessary to practice every useful economy, and to incur no expence, which may be avoided without prejudice.

The connection of the internal taxes having been compleated in some of the states, the officers employed in it are of course out of commission. In others they will be so shortly. But in a few, where the arrangements for the direct tax had been retarded, it will still be some time before the system is closed. It has not yet been thought necessary to employ the agent authorized by an act of the last session, for transacting business in Europe relative to debts and loans. Nor have we used the power, confided by the same act, of prolonging the foreign debt by re-loans, and of redeeming instead thereof, an equal sum of the domestic debt. Should however the difficulties of remittance on so large a scale, render it necessary at any time, the power shall be executed, and the money thus unemployed abroad shall, in conformity with that law, be faithfully applied here in an equivalent extinction of domestic debt. When effects so salutary result from the plans you have already sanctioned, when merely by avoiding false objects of excuse, we are able, without a direct tax, without internal taxes, and without borrowing, to make large and effectual payments towards the discharge of our public dept, and the emancipation of our posterity from that mortal canker, it is an encouragement, fellow-citizens, of the highest order, to proceed as we have begun in substituting economy for taxation, and in pursuing what is useful for a nation placed as we are, rather than what is practised by others under different circumstances. And whensoever we are distined to meet events which shall call forth all the energies of our countrymen, we have the firmest reliance on those energies, and the comfort of leaving for calls like these, the extraordinary resources of loans and internal taxes. In the mean time, by payments of the principal of our debt, we are liberating, annually, portions of the internal taxes, and forming from them a growing fund, still further to lessen the necessity of recurring to extraordinary resources.

The usual account of receipts and expenditures for the last year, with an estimate of the expences of the ensuing one, will be laid before you by the secretary of the treasury.

No change being deemed necessary for our military establishment, an estimate of its expences for the ensuing year, on its present footing, as also of the sums to be employed in fortifications, and other objects within that department, has been prepared by the secretary at war, and will make a part of the general estimates which will be presented to you.

Considering that our regular troops are employed for local purposes, and that the militia is our general reliance for great and sudden emergences, you will doubtless think this institution worthy of a review, and give it those improvements of which you find it susceptible.

Estimates for the naval department, prepared by the secretary of the navy for another year, will in like manner be communicated with the general estimates. A small force in the Mediterranean will still be necessary to restrain the Tripolitan cruisers; and the uncertain tenure of peace with some other of the Barbary powers, may eventually require that force to be augmented. The necessity of procuring some smaller vessels for that service, will raise the estimate: but the difference in their maintenanee will soon make it a measure of economy.

Presuming it will be deemed expedient to expend annually a convenient sum towards providing for the naval defence, which our situation may require, I cannot but recommend that the first appropriations for that purpose, may go to the saving what we already possess. No cares, no attentions, can preserve vessels from rapid decay, which lie in water, and exposed to the sun. These decays require great and constant repairs, and will consume, if continued, a great portion of the monies destined for naval purposes. To avoid this waste of our resources, it is proposed to add to our navy yard here, a dock within which our vessels may be laid up dry, and under cover from the sun. Under these circumstances, experience proves that works of wood will remain scarcely at all affected by time. The great abundance of running water which this situation possesses, at heights far above the level of the tide, if employed as is practised for lock navigation, furnishes the means for raising and laying up our vessels, on a dry and sheltered bed—And should the measure be found useful here, similar depositories for laying up, as well as for building and repairing vessels, may hereafter be undertaken at other navy yards, offering the same means. The plans and estimates of the work, prepared by a person of skill and experience, will be presented to you without delay, and from these it will be seen that scarcely more than has been the cost of one vessel is necessary to save the whole, and that the annual sum to be employed towards its completion may be adapted to the views of the legislature as to naval expenditure.

To cultivate peace and maintain commerce and navigation in all their lawful enterprises; to foster our fisheries as nurseries of navigation, and for the nature of man, and protect the manufactures adapted to our circumstances; to preserve the faith of the nation by an exact discharge of its debts and contracts, expend the public money with the same care and economy we would practice with our own, and impose on our citizens no uneasy burthens; to keep in all things within the pale of our constitutional powers, and cherish the federal union, as the only rock of safety; these, fellow citizens, are the land marks, by which we are to guide ourselves in all our proceedings. By continuing to make these our rule of action, we shall endear to our countrymen the true principles of their constitution, and promote an union of sentiment and of action, equally auspicious to their happiness and safety. On my part you may count on a cordial concurrence in every measure for the public good; and on all the information I possess which may enable you to discharge to advantage the high functions with which you are invested by your country.

TH: JEFFERSON.

December 15, 1802.

To be Rented,

And possession given on the first day of January next,

THE Store and Compting Room at present occupied by Mr. Samuel Nicols, with a dry cellar under the same. For terms, apply to

THOMAS PERRIN SMITH

December 21, 1802.

To the Farmers:

Hoxies Patent Threshing Machine.

THE utility of this Machine to the farming interest must be evident to any person who sees it, being far superior to any thing of the kind heretofore introduced. The Machinery is so simple, that any person handy with carpenter's tools may erect one at a small expence.—It will with the help of one horse and two or three hands seperate more grain from the straw than ten horses can possibly do in the common way, as by the following certificate will more fully appear, viz.

"We the subscribers have examined HOXIES *Threshing Machine*, now to be seen at Samuel Yarnall's, in Easton, and believe it to be the best invention for seperating all kinds of grain from the straw we ever had any knowledge of, turned by two men in our prefence it seperated fourteen single hand sheaves of Wheat from the straw in a minute, (forty of which we suppose would make a bushel) much cleaner than we ever experienced in the common mode.

Edward Coursey,
Owen Kennard,
James Cowan,
Samuel Yarnall,
John Harwood,
Robert Lloyd Nicolls,
Henry Nicolls, junr.
Peter Denny,
Robert Moore.

N. B. By placing the Machine over a Fan it will clean the gain as it falls from it without any additional labour.

The subscribers have purched the sole right of disposing of Patent Rights for said Machine, in Talbot County.

SAMUEL YARNALL.
ROBERT MOORE.

☞ Samuel Yarnall, for Kent, in Maryland; and Robert Moore, for Kent and Sussex in Delaware, Dorchester, Caroline, Somersett and Worcester in Maryland; and Accomac and Northampton, in Virginia.

Easton Md. December 21, 1802. tf

Under a Decree of the honorable Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on the premises, on the 4th Tuesday in January next,

ALL that valuable tract of LAND, lying near Church Hill, in Queen-Ann's County, called SPRINGFIELD, and containing three hundred and twenty acres, more or less, which was heretofore sold by James Brown, esq. to Henry Store, late of the said county, deceased.—The said Land will be sold on a credit of fifteen months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security to the subscriber, for the payment of the purchase money, with legal interest thereon from the time of sale.

RICHARD T. EARLE, *Trustee.*

Centreville, Dec. 20, 1802. ts

To be Sold,

AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Farm called THOMAS, *on Wednesday the fifth of January next, the following property, viz.*

ONE Coachee, and Horses, about four hundred barrels of corn, horses, oxen, and farming utensils—all the property of the late Mrs. Rebecca Goldsborough, deceased. Cash will be required for all sums under five pounds; a credit of nine months will be given on all over the stipulated sum, the purchaser giving bond and security to be approved of by the subscriber.

CHAS. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Ex'or of Rebecca Goldsborough, dec'd.

Pleasant Valley, Dec. 21, 1802. 3

JAMES TROTH,

Clock & Watch Maker Easton.

THE Subscriber having purchased the stock and materials of Mr. Benjamin Willmott, intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches; and from his knowledge in the line of his profession, and a determination to pay the strictest attention to such orders as he may be favored with, hopes to render general satisfaction.

Clocks made and repaired by the year.

The subscriber takes the liberty of recommending to the attention of the public, and his friends in particular, Mr. James Troth, who will continue the Clock and Watch Making Business, in the shop that he occupied.

BENJAMIN WILLMOTT.

Easton, October 26, 1802.

Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Jesse Hopkins*, or *Joseph Neallle*, late of Talbot county, deceased, neglecting to come forward and settle their respective accounts on or before the first day of April next, may expect to be dealt with as the law directs, without respect to persons—All those having claims against the above estates, are desired to exhibit their claims on or before the aforesaid day, or they may be excluded by law from any dividend.

F. & JAMES NEALLE, Ex'rs of J. Neallie, and Adm'rs de bonis non of Jesse Hopkins, dec'd.

21st 12th mo. 1802. 3

A quantity of Writing Paper,

For Sale at the Star Office.