STAR

OR, EASTERN SHORE

GENERAL ADVERTISER

EASTON, Tuesday Morning, December 28, 1802.

☞ Nothing important by last night's mail.

By a gentleman from Annapolis we are informed that the legislature expect to close their present session, about the 20th of next month.

Extract of a letter from Pittsburgh, Penn. to the Editor of the Nat. Intel. dated December 7.

"Logan, the famous Mingo chief mentioned by Mr. Jefferson in his notes, is now at this place, on his way to the seat of government, with many other chiefs of Indian tribes, from the Wabash and White Rivers."

Captain Wadbury, of the brig William Pitt, arrived at New York, spoke on the first instant the schooner Fame, from Port Republican, out 14 days, the captain of which informed him that the negroes had succeeded in taking Port Republican by storm, and had put all the white men, women and children in the place to the sword. The American vessels in the harbor sailed in company with the Fame, under convoy of a French frigate.

We have heard, and believe it to be true, that Mr. JEFFERSON disapproves very much of PAINE's attack on the character of Gen. Washington. [*Rep. Adv.*]

"*Kissing goes by favor.*"

When Mr. Adams was president of the United States, no man, however worthy, except he was a federalist, and a fiery one too, could procure an office. But since Mr. JEFFERSON's election the tune has changed. Federalists must now be put in office to the exclusion of good republicans, or else we are told it is—*persecution!*—Remember, good gentlemen—"Kissing goes by favor". [*ib.*]

The federalists must think the people of the United States are ideots to attempt to turn them aside from *whiggish* principles. After once experiencing the lenient administration of JEFFERSON, adieu to all others. Since his cession to the presidency federalism has not been worth two and six pence in the pound. No wonder, then, that we hear of its *falling* in every part of the union by each mail that arrives. [*ib.*]

We learn that the extreme indisposition of that able and distinguished member of the house of representatives of the United States, *William B. Giles*, will probably deprive him of the opportunity of rendering his services during the present session of congress. *Virg. Gaz*

FEDERAL MISREPRESENTATION.

No XXIX.

The following falsehoods originally appeared in the *Boston Centinel*, from which they have been transplanted into the numerous hot-beds of deception thro'out the United States.

Boston, Nov. 10

From PARIS, Aug. 1, 1802.

'Mr. Fenwick, the late consul at Bordeaux, lately applied to president Jefferson for another appointment, the president told him the public voice was so much against him, that he could not give him a public appointment, but observed at the same time that the treasury would take care of him, accordingly Mr. F. is sent to Amsterdam, as banker of the United States with a promise that all the monies paid in Europe by the United States, shall go through his hands. Thus a minister resident of 4500 dollars is displaced to make way for one, who will make out of the United States at least 20,000 dollars!! Such is modern economy.

'I am informed, that a number of our countrymen have celebrated the 4th July at Bordeaux, in a truly democratic style, with the American consul as president, and the American consul for Lisbon, as vice-president. After dinner a number, of democratic toasts were drank; and the president, with a torch, blew up a ginger-bread bastile erected for the occasion, while the music played *ca ira*, *carmagnole* and *Marsellois*. The day happened to be on the Sabbath, it was proposed to postpone until Monday the celebration.—This however, was overruled by the men of the 'Age of Reason.'

On *Wednesday*, this piece was inserted in the Washington Federalist. On that very day the president's message was delivered, in which we find the following declararations:

"It has not yet been thought necessa-
"ry to employ the agent authorised by
"an act of the last session, for transact-
"ing business in Europe relative to debts
"and loans." [*Nat. Intel.*]

Letter to the Editors of the American.

ANNAPOLIS, 16th Dec. 1802.

I embrace this favorable opportunity to inform that the house of delegates have this day passed the district bill, by which Baltimore county and city, *will each* have one representative in the congress of the United States.

Said act divides the state of Maryland into seventeen districts, eight congressional and nine electoral—they are as follows, viz.

CONGRESSIONAL—

1st. District—St. Marys, Charles, and Calvert counties.

2d. Prince George's, Ann Arundle, with the city of Annapolis.

3d. Montgomery and part of Frederick eastward of Monokacy.

4th. Remainder of Frederick, Washington, and Allegany.

5th. Baltimore city and county, two representatives.

6th. Harford, Cæcil, and Kent.

7th. Queen Ann's, Caroline, and Talbot.

8th. Dorset, Somerset, and Worcester.

ELECTORAL—

1st. District—St. Marys, Charles, and the fifth district of Prince George's county.

2d. Residue of Prince George, Calvert, and the second and fifth nistrict of Montgomery.

3d. Remainder of Montgomery, Ann Arundel, city of Annapolis and Baltimore county—two electors.

4th. Frederick Washington, and Allegany—two electors.

5th. Baltimore city.

6th. Harford and Cæcil.

7th. Kent and Quenn Anns.

8th. Talbot, Caroline, and first election district of Dorset.

9th. Remainder of Dorset, Somerset, and Worcester.

A poor *disappointed* creature, another *beauty*, a brother *turncoat* of Callender and Wood's, in some of the last numbers of the Fed. Gaz. (copied from the Washington Federalist) makes a dreadful whining, by the way of atonement, for having abandoned *his* political honesty:—He calls himself *Baker*, and, it is supposed, that because the president would not suffer him to bake the *loaves* and *fishes* of government, he is determined that his heated oven of revenge shall *roast* the president and democracy, out of mere *spite*.

He *takes* occasion to astonish the world with a bombastic flourish of language, in order to make it appear that he can *reconcile* the most *positive contradictions*. He declares he was once the friend of Jefferson and democracy—but, horrid to relate, he has renounced them both!—And in loosing Mr. Baker (if his consepuence equals the noise he makes) the administration has surely lost the main pillar of its support, and soon may we expect the beautious fabric of democracy will tumble into ruins!

This long-winded puffer of his own greatness, in the excruciating agony of a tortured conscience (such as any conscious sinner would feel) *confounds* himself and *perplexes* the world with the most irreconcileable paradox: and, in order to make it appear that he has not injured his principles, he says,

"I became a democrat because Mr. Jefferson was one, I ceased to be so when I lost my confidence in him. But to this subterfuge I fly not—I *am* in principle what I have *ever* been."

[*Balt. Amer.*]

FORGED LETTERS.

The public sentiment being yet divided with respect to the author of the forged letters to the president, as we have once given a decisive opinion on the subject, we feel it our duty to offer to our readers a brief analysis of the evidence on which this opinion was founded.—We will in the first place state to them the substance of the evidence, which is adduced for the purpose of criminating Mr. Rutledge: and then exhibit the proof which is offered in the exculpation. It is agreed on all hands, that the letters were actually forged. For the purpose of detecting the forgery, they were placed in the hands of Mr. Farnsworth, the printer of "The Rhode Island Republican," that they might be examined. Six gentlemen, out of ten, who compared them with specimens of Mr. Rutledge's hand writing, have made oath that there is a very striking similitude, and that they have no doubt the letters were written by him.—The other four were of a different opinion. They have since been examined by several other respectable persons, who have concurred in the first opinion. It is understood that the six gentlemen, whose affidavits have been published, are all republicans. In addition to this evidence, the deposition of Mr. Richardson, the post master at Newport, is offered. He swears that the letters were brought to the office on the 2d and 7th of August, by a girl, who said she lived with Mr. Rutledge, and that he sent them; that they appeared to him to be in the hand writing of Mr. Rutledge, though disguised. His son, the assistant post master, has deposed to the same effect. These witnesses afterwards designated 'a little white girl,' as the person who brought the letters. Thus far the criminating evidence.

On the other hand Mr. Rutledge offers the affidavit of eleven respectable gentlemen, who swear in the substance that they are intimately acquainted with his hand writing (several of them having known him from his infancy) that they have carefully compared the letters in question, with letters, &c. written by Mr. Rutledge, and that they are decidedly of opinion they were not written by him. Among these witnesses is Mr. Seixas, the cashier of the bank, whose occupation naturally leads him to a critical attention to hand writing. It is understood that the eleven witnesses who depose in favor of Mr. Rutledge are all federalists. Mr. Rutledge, himself, has also sworn that the letters were not written by him, and that he had no knowledge of them, before reading them in "the Rhode Island Republican."

In addition to this, Betsy Chapman swears that she went to live in Mr. Rutledge's family, about the last of August, and that while there, she never carried any letters to the post office or any other place.

Rhody Chappell testifies, that at the time alluded to, she was frequently in Mr. Rutledge's family, and is positive there was no white girl, or woman, and no young female domestic of any sort, in the family at that time.

A young girl, by the name of Polly Osborne, about 11 or 12 years of age, it seems did live with Mr. Rutledge in the month of August. From the description of the girl, who, it is said carried the letters to the office, it was suspected she might be the person.—On application to her, she positively declared, that "she never carried any letters, while at Mr. Rutledges, to any person or place."—A Mr. Moore has also sworn, that this girl, in conversation with him, had told him that she would not say that she carried letters for Mr. Rutledge to the post office "if *all the town wished her to*;" and added, that her father told her she might get something handsome, if she said she carried the letters, and she might get herself into difficulty. It is stated that young Mr. Richardson was at first very positive he could find out and identify the bearer of the letters.—This, however, he has failed to do, and, "no little white girl" has been designated who lived in Mr. Rutledge's family at the time, or who knows any thing about the transaction. One witness (Mr. Kinlock a particular friend of Mr. Rutledge) has sworn that Mr. Richardson, the post master, told Mr. Rutledge, on the first inquiry, "he did not know who brought the letters."

Mr. Geffroy, (the person in whose name they were written) has testified, that on opening the answer from the *president*, he found the wafer wet, as if recently inserted, which led him to suspect an imposition; that he immediately applied to the post master, who, without any hesitancy, returned the postage.

It is also stated by Mr. Geffroy, that after the receipt of the first letter from the post office, it was hinted that there probably would be others, directed to him, through the same medium, and his permission was requested to take them up in his absence.

As to the letters themselves, they are written in a peurile stile, and without any apparent design.

The above statement, we believe, comprises all the essential evidence, respecting this mysterious transaction. We offer no comments on this occasion. We have before remarked, that the balance of the evidence appeared to us, clearly in favor of Mr. Rutledge. Our impressions are yet the same. Every reader is now left to examine and decide for himself.

Nat. Ægis.

The contest respecting the religious principles of Mr. Jefferson is not begun upon any doctrines he has avowed, or any creed that he has refused. Had he been exclusively an Episcopalian, and conferred some rich donation on that communion, he undoubtedly would have found warm friends in it. But as he, like Washington, wishes to be the friend of all good men, reserving his own choice for the government of his own life, he is stigmatized as an enemy to religion, merely because he has never changed his political creed since the commencement of the struggle between Great Britain and her colonies. As comparisons are frequently made, let some person appear and inform us what were the precise christian doctrines of General Washington, and then with a good grace we may call upon Mr. Jefferson to advance his opinions in the same manner as may have distinguished his illustrious predecessor. It would also be reasonable to shew that any thing Mr. Jefferson has written is more against christianity than any thing Mr. Washington has written. In this manner we may come to just conclusions about both these great men.

[*Salem Register.*]

JOHN PAGE, of Rosewell, has been unanimously elected governor *of Virginia*, to succeed Mr. Monroe, whose constitutional period of office has expired. No citizen of Virginia is a purer patriot than Mr. Page. His best exertions to promote the welfare of his country have been exhibited in all times. He was among the *first* to assert, and we are justified in saying, he will be among the *last* to defend the rights of his fellow-citizens.

Virginia Legislature.

The following resolution was moved by col. Larkin Smith, in the house of representatives.

"RESOLUTION.

"The extreme licentiousness of the federal editors in their abuse of the president, has been such as to require a corrective; and as it is highly impolitic, as well as unconstitutional, to place any legal restraint on printing presses, the only mode of counteracting the baneful effects of such publications, should be by an expression of the public will:

Resolved therefore, That the present legislature, as a component part of the community, declare their intire disapprobation of the gross, indecent and unprincipled attacks made on the character of the president of the United States, & so fully and confidently are they assured of the uprightness, and purity of his motives, as well as a sincere and firm belief, that his official duties have been discharged in such a manner as to promote the real interest, happiness and independence of their country; that they are induced to give their unequivocal and decided approbation to every part of his conduct, as far as it has come within their knowledge, and they feel a pleasurable duty in declaring, that there is no man in America, who deserves more of the confidence and support of the people of these United States, than the enlightened, philosophic, benevolent, and patriotic republican, Thomas Jefferson.

Resolved, That the foregoing expression of the sentiments of the house of representatives, be communicated to the senate for their approbation.

George Hay is elected member of the privy council or council of state, in the room of John Pendleton, resigned; and P. Grymes and William Brokenbrough, are also elected members of the privy council, to supply the places of general Wood and John White, whose seats become vacated in June next.

The PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

This composition is remarkable for great simplicity and strength of diction. It presents, without ostentation, as it were incidentally, the controling principles of the executive magistrate. The chief of these are, "peace and friendship abroad, law, order and religion at home;" individual and enterprise, "unembarrassed by too much regulation, unoppressed by fiscal exactions;" a punctual and prompt payment of the public debt; the substitution of economy for taxation, rendering the latter as light as possible.

These are the same principles which were so eloquently enforced in the inaugural speech of the president; and of the wisdom of which the late measures of the government have afforded the best practical evidence.

Our readers will recollect the violence with which all the important measures of the last session were opposed by the federal party. They denounced them as unjust; they derided them as weak; and hurled their boldest anathemas against their authors. They pronounced the provision of seven millions three hundred thousand dollars, for the annual redemption of the public debt to be a flagrant imposition upon national credulity; and they declared that the measures then taken would increase instead of diminish the debt. But the prophets and their predictions have fallen on evil times—They were not credited when utttered; and events have lately disproved them.—Not merely 7,300,000 dollars, the sum plighted, but eight millions (besides one million paid by the sale of bank stock), principal and interest of public debt have been paid, and there still remains in the treasury four millions and a half, a larger sum, it is believed, than has existed there for a long time past.

To meet contingent events, the president was authorised to reloan certain portions of foreign debt. This power was reprobated, and insinuations of sinister views were imputed to those on whom it was conferred. But, to the disappointment of party spirit, the power has not been used; and the government has discharged its obligations without its aid.

The power to appoint an agent for transacting business in Europe relative to debts and loans, was represented as conferred with a view to provide a lucrative office at the bestowal of the government; but no such appoinment has yet been made; the fiscal operations of the government abroad have been well managed without such an agent. Can evidences more striking be exhibited of the indisposition of the chief magistrate to use any power not actually required by existing circumstances?

The federalists reprobated the repeal of the internal taxes, and considered that measure as calculated, in its effects, to destroy the capacity of the government to pay the public debt, and to support our navy. How wretchedly have they deceived themselves, or others! The debt is in a state of rapid discharge, and the President recommends efficient measures for the protection of our frigates.

The reduction of the army was condemned, and a glowing picture of distress on our frontiers called up to interest national feeling. Yet that army, small and little expensive as it is, has proved fully competent to every purpose of security and of defence. And the nation will rejoice to learn that no change is deemed necessary in it.

We may, in short, run through all the changes of alarm that were wrung last session, and in the message the refutation. *Nat. Intel.*

The federalists spouted and puffed, like Bartram's inflated alligators, when Callender and Wood joined their fallen standard—The federal editors all rushed to a furious combat, certain of overcoming the republicans—But it appears their new allies have effected them no triumph (except in infamy.) Callender fabricates lies, and all the federal *type mongers* print them—we have seen enough of them circulate in New Hampshire, to make up a *handsome federal volume!* but in most instances, we trust they have met the contempt of our good citizens—some are perhaps deluded. Time must inevitably correct the evil; for truth shall ere long eradiate our darkest corners, and the place where *federal delusion and toryism* hold their strongest reign be illumined by the fair Sun of Republicanism. *N. H. Gaz.*

What strange inconsistent creatures men are. When we read a friendly epistle from the people called Quakers, we are often pleased with the simplicity of their faith and manners, But when we see in the same epistle reports circulated of vast sums extorted by their sufferings, we are astonished to find that they are not warmly attached to that state of republican liberty in America which effectually excludes all these complaints. We would however confine these remarks to New England, as the accounts from the southern Friends are more honorable to their consistent character, than we imagine we ought to give in this part of the union. If they patronise measures which tend needlessly to assimilate our manners ond government to the government in Europe, must they not necessarily produce the same sufferings in this country as they now complain of in Europe? Difficulties from which their European friends would willingly extricate them if they could consistently with the constitution of their governments. We know there would be insuperable difficulties in our own country if we called upon the friends to overturn any government whatever.—But when they are asked only to sit contented with the full enjoyment of all the liberty they ask, that they should favor a new order of things which certainly must be unfavorable to themselves, is to be accounted for, not from their inability to distinguish what is their true interest, but from the partial representations of men in whom they put undue confidence. *Salem Register.*

DIED—On Wednesday last, Mrs. *Clayland*, consort of Mr. *John Clayland*, of this county.

To be Sold,

THE Subscriber's landed estate on Wye River, which he has divided into several lots for the convenience of purchasers; in each of them there is fresh and salt water, with an abundance of wood and timber; in the largest lot, which contains the dwelling house, there must be three miles on the river, which serves as a safe inclosure without any rails, except three water fences, which is an immense saving of timber and trouble. To go into a minute description of this estate he conceives unnecessary, as no person would probably purchase without viewing the premises. He can truly say its advantages are incalculable. A large deduction will be made for what money may be paid at the time of sale. For Terms apply to

WM. HINDMAN.

December 28, 1802. 59

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of *Edmondson & Prichard*, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber, as indulgence cannot be given any longer.

P. EDMONDSON, surviving partner of Edmondson & Prichard.

December 28, 1802. 39

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscribers of Caroline county has obtained from the orphan's court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, with a copy of the will annexed, on the personal estate of William Poits, late of said 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 March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from any benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st December, 1802.

ISAAC POITS, adm'or.
ADAH POITS, adm'rx.

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