STAR

OR,

E'n. Shore General Advertiser.

EASTON, Tuesday Morning
January 18, 1803.

Annapolis, 7th January, 1803.

This day the bill to alter, change and abolish such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the establishing a General Court and Court of Appeals, was read a second time agreeably to the order of the day, and the question put, that the said bill do pass.

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow.

Affirmative.

Messrs. Anger, Hatchison, Frisby, Moore, Stansbury, Love, Lemmon, Lloyd, Rose, Sheridine, Miller, Alexander, Veazey, Bowie, Wood, Van Horn, Carr, Thompson, Nelson, Hawkins, Montgomery, Harwood, E. Davis, Lyttle, Orrell, Hardcastle, Dixon, Kershner, Smith, Tilghman, Bayard, Simkins, Cresap—33.

Negative.

Messrs. W. Neale, Dorsey, Harwood, Mericken, Hall, Blake, Graham, Summervell, Bourne, P. Stuart, Jones, Chapman, M'Pherson, Dashiell, Cottman, Hyland, Goldsborough, S. Frazier, Keene, Steele, Quynn, Ridgley, Quinton, Purnell, Wilson, Kemp, Purviance, Sweringen, T. Davis, Selby, Veatch, Tomlinson—32.

So it was resolved in the affirmative by a majority of one vote.

We understand that the President of the United States on Tuesday the 11th instant nominated to the senate, JAMES MONROE, as Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the First Consul of France, and to the Court of Madrid, in association with our ministers to France and Spain, relative to the free navigation of the Mississippi.

Mr. John Gardiner of this city, has obtained a patent for erecting dry docks (where there is little or no ebb and flow of tide) to repair ships in.

On his construction a stream engine that costs 4000 dollars will dry eight docks in twenty four hours, and may be applied to any number of docks.—The fuel consumed by the engine 90lb. weight of coals per hour whilst at work. In Europe every port of consequence has dry docks, and as the extra expence at an engine is but trifling, we have no doubt our chief ports will ere long have accommodations for repairing vessels equal to the ports of Europe. [*Nat. Intel.*]

An Amsterdam paper of the 9th November has the following article:—"The last letters from Vienna mention that provisions remain very dear; so that our government will shortly be under the necessity of obliging strangers to leave the city, who cannot prove that their stay is of the utmost importance."

A person lately died in England, who left a large estate to a female relative, on condition that she married a man by the name of *Pearce*. Being unacquainted with any of that name, she gave notice in the public papers, that if such a person would apply to her, he might hear of *something to his advantage*. At length a man of that name appeared, to whom she offered one hundred and fifty pound, per annum, provided he would marry her, settle the rest of her fortune upon her, and reside elsewhere—which proposal the applicant readily accepted, having just been released from goal by an insolvent act.

In the House of Delegates of Maryland the following resolutions have been submitted by a leading member.

Resolved, That this Legislature highly approve of the prompt conduct of the President of the United States, relative to demanding redress from the Spanish government at New Orleans for the infraction of the treaty of San Lorenzo Real.

Resolved, That the state of Maryland will support such measures as the honor, the dignity and interests, of the United States may render necessary to be adopted by the President of the United States, or by the general government, in case the just and honorable redress demanded shall not be obtained.

☞ Advertisements omitted shall appear in our next.

To be Sold at public vendue,

On Saturday the 30th instant, at Miles river Ferry,

A NEW SLOOP completely rigged, and in good order for carrying Grain, burthen about 25 tons. The terms of sale are as follows, viz. one fourth of the purchase money at three months, one fourth at six months, one fourth at nine months, and the other fourth at twelve months; the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

NATHAN TOWNSEND.

Hook Town, Jan. 18, 1803. 2

Extract of a letter from the Natchez, dated 25th November.

"We have of late been seriously alarmed at the proceedings of the Spanish resident at New Orleans; who in direct violation of treaty, has done away the benefit of a deposit there, and thus occasioned a very considerable interruption to to our commerce.—We are now compelled to pay 6 per cent on goods sent there, which are immediately considered as Spanish property, and can only be shipped in Spanish bottoms, and cleared out for Spanish ports: how this will be relished by our executive and legislature, I cannot take upon me to say; but the people of the western country will not long submit to it, but at all hazards take possession of New Orleans, and all the country east of the Mississippi; and this they can easily accomplish if the French troops do not come to prevent it. I trust however firmly in the energies of the general government for redress, tho' many assert that a difference of interest exists between the eastern and western states, and therefore prophecy that the day is not distant, when the country watered by the Mississippi will separate from the union, and form itself into one great independent empire.

More than one million of people daily drank of the waters of the Mississippi; they inhabit a country, rich in resources, beyond the ideas of the citizens of the older states, who have a very faint conception of its commerce, or the enterprize of its well informed inhabitants—no where in the world do the people live with less labor than they do here, and the hospitality and liberality of the inhabitants, are very great indeed.

The inhabitants of Louisiana are very friendly disposed towards the U. States; indeed their interests are the same with ours, and having experienced the benefits of having the river free, they are much displeased at the existing impediments; they therefore cannot long exist, and even if the French come, surely they will not be so blind to their own interests as to have a rupture with the U. States.

It is a common observation, "democracy ends in tyranny, and no instance to the contrary can be shewn." Suppose we should talk in the same way about life, and say, life has always ended in death, and there is no instance to the contrary. Is not this true also? Supposing we should reason in this way, and say, as death is surely consequent upon life, let us take no care of life, for we shall die after all our cares. What would be the consequence of such a resolution, but instant death? To say tyranny ends in tyranny, is only to say it ends where it naturally begins, and it is tyranny thro'out. If nations grow old, it is no reason why they should sport with their youth, or despise it. Republics have given the richest specimens of human character and happiness, and after all the defects in the governments of Greece and Rome, no man supposes them less beneficial to the world than any ancient monarchy, or eastern tyranny. We see our only hope, and let us be happy as long as happiness is in our power.

[*Salem Register.*]

The hypocritical hue and cry, in the papers called federal, about religion, T. Paine, &c. brings to our recollection the following anecdote: perhaps no people on earth can carry as heavy burthens on their shoulders as the porters of *London* We are informed that, there are resting places erected at proper distances where they lodge their loads occasionally, without putting them to the ground, as they are frequently so weighty that in the latter case, assistance would be necessary to replace them. One of those men trudging through the streets, stopped to ease his shoulder and wipe his brow. "Aha," exclaimed he, "if the *French* succeed, they will bind heavy *burdens* upon us, too heavy to be borne." "True," cries a debtor, thursting his head through the grates of a jail, and away go our *liberties* and *properties!*" "And d—n my bl—d," said a sailor, what would become of our holy *religion?*

FATAL ACCIDENT.

In addition to the melancholy relation in our last, of the fatal effects of burning charcoal in a tight lodging room, we have received the following particulars of a similar unfortunate accident at Easton, in this county:

"Died at Easton, on Friday night last, Josiah Winslow, aged 25 years, and ——— Hayward, aged about 19. The night being extremely cold, and the room in which they were to sleep having been recently plaistered, they placed in it a large pan of lighted charcoals, and retired to bed late in the evening: early the next day the family called them, but not receiving any answer opened the door, and distressing to relate, found them both dead! Hayward lying in bed perfectly natural, as though he were in a sound sleep, it appeared he expired without a struggle. From Winslow's position, it seemed he had made an effort to open the door, but failed, and fell back on the bed. The jury of inquest reported, that their death was caused by suffocation." [*N. Bedford pap. Dec.* 20]

ALMANAC

For the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three.

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December	——	——	——	——	1	2	3
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EXTENSIVE CHARITY.

Simplicity of manners is a characteristic for which the society of friends have long been distinguished, and examples of uncommon benevolence have not been wanting to render them almost as distinguished for a virtue, which adds so much dignity to human nature. The late Chamless Wharton, of Philadelphia, is an evidence of the benignant effect of these principles which the system of the gospel produces in the mind, enlightened and animated by its rays. Impressed with sentiments of "peace and good will towards men," he expired a few days since, in the prime of life, of a malignant fever, and left a fortune of 40,000 dollars (his relations being rich) to the followiug benevolent purposes:

500 dollars to the Pennsylvania hospital.

400 dollars to the young women's manufacturing society.

200 dollars for the assistance of the young women's poor school.

1000 dollars to the abolition society.

4000 dollars to a charity school for the poor of every denomination, founded principally by Chris. Lodowick.

8000 dollars for the education of poor children at West Town school, under direction of the Philadelphia quarterly meeting.

1000 dollars to friends in Upper Canada.

4000 dollars for the use of frends in building meeting houses in France and Germany.

1000 dollars to be distributed to the poor by William Savery.

3000 dollars for the use of poor friends, especially those in the ministry.

One third of the half of the remainder of the estate to the three monthly meetings of Philadelphia, for the poor.

One third of the remainder to the young women's society, for the poor in the manufactory.

One third to the young women's society!!! (*Philadelphia pap.*)

Easton Dancing Assembly.

THE subscribers to the Easton Dancing Assembly are requested to meet on Tuesday next at Mr. Prince's Tavern, at 12 o'clock, in order to choose managers and make other arrangements for the second Ball.

Easton, January 18, 1803.

A quantity of Writing Paper,
For Sale at the Star Office.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.

SIR,

The Riddle which your Star contains,
Hath much perplex'd my clouded brains.
But should I with success be crown'd,
And your Enigma right expound;
Should I the mistic name define,
You'll grant, I hope, the praise is mine.
A SPENCER,* sir's, the thing you mean,
As by what follows will be seen.
A Spencer's short, you must confess,
And forms a part of modern dress:
Its length extends from nape to waist;
Is seldom worn by men of taste,—
But mostly by the beau and fribble,
Who surely can't mistake your riddle.
Camelion like, it shifts its hue,
Sometimes of green, sometimes of blue,
Sometimes of brown, and then of brass,
As best besits each mimic ass.
Should master choose to trip the street,
With him the Spencer you will meet;
And tho' perhaps, not half his size,
Will often to his noddle rise.
Should he prefer to take a ride,
The Spencer still is at his side:
When Boreas bends the stubborn oak;
This *Spencer* claims the place of *Cloak*;
Whether the coat be brown or blue,
The Spencer covers part, 'tis true:
For what's above you surely know,
Must cover that which lies below.
Spencer, my lord, whose *cant* was "dash on,"
First brought this *bob-tail* into fashion;
The bucks soon followed, and hence, sir,
They chose to dub *this* servant, Spencer.

DORINDA.

* *A modern fashionable vestment with sleaves, worn over the coat, and descending no farther than the hips.*

To the humane, benevolent citizens of the commercial cities and sea-ports, and of the interior of the United States.

The respectful address of the committee of the town of Portsmouth, in the state of N. Hampshire, in behalf of the town.

The duty we owe to our constituents, the citizens of this desolated town, impels us to lay before you in general and concise terms, its present suffering state.

The late terrible fire with which divine providence has visited us, in a view of all circumstances, is believed to be without a parallel in our common country. This town, retarded in its early groth, by many causes, seemed beginning to overcome those obstacles, when the revolutionary war, by its necessary effects, nearly annihilated its former and principal branches of commerce. It was just emerging from this state; its trade began to revive and increase, and particularly in the central part of the town; where great exertions were made and much money was laid out to render it commodious for the purpose, and even to embelish it.

This fair and beautiful part of the town has in one day, become a heap of ashes and rubbish; exhibiting such a scene of devastation and ruin, as gives fresh pain at every new view—the number and value of the streets totally, or in a great measure destroyed—the number of inhabitants now exposed to suffering and hardships, beyond the relief tendered by their sympathizing neighbors. The aged and infirm, widows and orphans unhoused in mid-winter—the stagnation of business, excepting the labor, patiently submitted to, and going on, of rearing or fitting up shelters for persons, and property rescued from the flames. The great destruction of books, accounts, and papers of very great value—the inability of the inhabitants of the town to persevere, without assistance, its trade with the interior, ready to fly off in many directions—and finally the damages consequential to such a state of ruin, which though they may be conceived, baffle all description and calculation—*all concur* to plead powerfully with the opulent and the prosperous; indeed, with all in a comfortable state, who feel themselves exposed to like calamities, and that they may need like assistance from sympathizing friends and countrymen—it is from persons in prospering or easy circumstances, that relief is peculiarly desired and solicited—But injustice would be done to our own feelings, to those of our suffering friends and neighbors, and to those of our benevolent fellow-citizens in the union, did we not declare that the smallest donations which may be made by the compassionate of every class will be gratefully received, and with all others faithfully appropriated. This town has cheerfully had a fellow-feeling on like calamities taking place in distant parts of the union, and has no doubts of experiencing the sympathy it feels bound to shew.

JOHN LANGDON,
DANIEL HUMPHREYS,
JAMES SHEAFE,
NATHANIEL ADAMS,
JOHN GODDARD.

*** *The printers of newspapers in the United States are requested to insert the above, in aid of the cause of humanity.*

Lost or Mislaid,
THE PROPOSALS

FOR the Printing of Washington's Life (supposed to have blown out of the door) containing several subscriber's names. Those who may have found the same will oblige by leaving it at the Post Office, Easton.

January 18, 1803.

Land for Sale.

Will be offered at public vendue, on Tuesday the 8th of February next, at Mr. Prince's Tavern (EASTON) on a credit of 9 months, 18 months, 27 months, and three years, in equal instalments;—

THAT Valuable Farm (advertised in the Easton papers to be sold on the 14th December last, and was postponed on account of the badness of the weather) being part of a tract of land called *Hewworth*, and containing 205 acres, more or less, whereon Mr. John Arandale now lives, lying within little more than a mile of Easton, and adjoining the lands of Mr. John Jenkinson, and Mr. Thomas Skinner Denny. This land must be very valuable from its vicinity to Easton, and a branch that runs through it containing about 12 or 15 acres of fine rich bottom, which may at little expence be converted into valuable meadow ground. The terms of sale will be more particularly made known at the time of sale.

JOSEPH HASKINS, for the Trustees of the late *Charles Crookshanks.*

Easton, Jan. 18, 1803. ts

By Virtue of a Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on the second Tuesday of February next,

Three Tracts of Land,

LYING at Sudler's Cross Roads, in Queen Ann's county, late the property of Thomas Sudler, deceased: One of the said lots contains an acre and three quarters, and has a log dwelling house thereon; the other two lots contain about an acre each, and are without improvements.—The said lots will be sold on a credit of fifteen months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security to the subscriber, as trustee, for the payment of the purchase money with legal interest thereon from the day of sale.

RICHARD T. EARLE, *Trustee.*

Centreville, Jan. 18, 1803. ts

The Subscriber offers for Sale
A BAY MARE,

NEAR fourteen and an half hands high, about eight years old—She is remarkably pleasant under the saddle, and well broke to the carriage: She will be warranted sound, and as good a creature as any in Talbot county. Any person inclinable to purchase, and who wishes to have further information, I refer to Mr. Bond Martin, or Mr. James Walker, of this county. For Terms apply to LLOYD NICOLS.

January 18, 1803.

Notice.

THE subscriber has just commenced the *Shoe & Boot-making Business* in Easton, next door to Mr. Abbott's Store, nearly opposite the Market house, where he intends carrying on that business in all its various branches—He has a stock of excellent leather of every kind necessary to carry on that business—he has also supplied himself with workmen from Baltimore. Those that may please to favor him with their demands may depend on his making use of every necessary exertion to give them satisfaction.

WM. PATTON.

January 18, 1803. tf

The Subscriber

BEGS leave to inform his friends and former customers, that he has resumed the *Tayloring Business* in the house opposite the Washington tavern, Easton; and intends carrying on the same in the best manner and most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL SWAN.

N. B. He will attend as usual to the sale of property either in or out of town.

Easton, January 18, 1803. 3

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Sarah Dawson, late of Talbot county, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, at or before the 20th July next, on which day a dividend will be made of the assets, at the register of will's office;—And all those indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 10th day of January, 1803.

SARAH BRASSCUP, Ex'rx. of Sarah Dawson. 3

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber some time in November last, a negro man named SAM; he is about 24 years old, five feet six inches high, well made. He has some impediment in his speech, occasioned by the loss of two of his teeth—And sometime last December, a negro man named CHARLES; he is about 25 years old, five feet nine inches high, slender made. Likewise a negro girl named HANNAH, ten years old. No description can be given of their clothes—it is supposed they went to Baltimore. Whoever shall secure the above negroes, or either of them, shall receive the above reward for each, if taken in this state, if out of the state Forty Dollars, and all reasonable charges paid by

CELLIA PATRIDGE.

Dorchester county, January 18, 1803.