Supplement to the Republican Star, or Eastern Shore General Advertiser.

EASTON, February 22.

FROM THE AMERICAN MERCURY.

A Republican FESTIVAL
In honor of the election and administration of
President JEFFERSON,
Will be celebrated at New Haven on Wednesday the 9th March next.

The day will be opened with discharges from the artillery.

At 11 o'clock will be formed a procession of all who rejoice in the subject of the festival.

An oration by PIERPONT EDWARDS, Esq. with other republican performances, will compose the exercise within the house.

Select vocal and instrumental music has been engaged.

A public dinner has been provided, and there will be a dancing assembly in the evening.

Private houses are engaged for all the ladies, who may honor the occasion with their company.

A general attendance is respectfully invited.

On that day we will rejoice,

BECAUSE the election of President *Jefferson* put an end to the aristocratic influence of the advocates of a funding system and a British treaty, and scattered the combined forces of the enemies of our revolution. We will rejoice that a standing army, an expensive navy, an odious excise and a useless judiciary are no more—that our houses, lands, carriages, stills, sales at auction, and domestic industry, are rescued from the grasp of an all devouring treasury—That presidential patronage has been diminished by the dismission of many hundreds of officers—that *economy* has succeeded to systematic profusion, *humanity* to a thirst of national glory, and *peace* to perpetual alarms of foreign danger.

We will rejoice,

That we are redeemed from a hole of *nobles*, guarded by a *superior*—that federalism at length wears its own character in its front, and deals out its falsehoods without the imposing aids of probability or power, and that, in opposition to all its former professions, it now consists of hostility against the President, the heads of departments, the congress and its measures, the decided voice of more than three-fourths of our people, and *the union of the states*. We will rejoice that the spirit of the revolution now animates fourteen of the states, and that the same spirit is advancing in the other states as fast as the measures of the past, and of the present administration are known and compared—and that in this state, where hosts of our citizens are excluded from the rank of freemen, our electoral votes have risen rapidly from 69 to 4680, and that the approaching election promises a powerful addition. We will rejoice that the measures adopted by our state legislature to abridge the right of suffrage, and to retain in their seats, men *whose sole recommendation is their hatred of republicanism*, have met a reception wholly opposite to their expectations—that the season is arriving, when the industrious poor of the state will be made free, and when through their aid we shall gain a name and a legitimate existence in a republican nation.

Twenty years have elapsed since we rejoiced in the distinguished victory, which terminated in glory, a tedious, distressing, and expensive war. Since that time the spirit of the revolution has had to contend against hosts of its privileged enemies armed with power—against plans of monarchy in convention and in senate—against an unprecedented instance of national injustice and ingratitude towards its faithful defenders—against the insulting projects of the insatiate lenders of soldier's earnings—against repeated attempts to re-unite us to the *enemy of nations*—against the extravagance and duplicity of those tinselled missionaries, whom we send abroad to teach the nations of the earth to despise us—against foreign gold and intrigue—against the parade of drawing rooms, the mean apishness of foreign tyrants, the adulation of a court and the corruption of useless officers—against the waste of public treasure for public ruin—against navies and armies—against an enormous and an accumulating debt, and against the awful combination of military despotism, in the person of a foreigner with foreign principles in the hearts of Americans. Republicanism had to contend, in its infancy with more enemies than the manhood of monarchy could overpower. It has triumphed gloriously. It has overthrown the horse and his rider, and we will rejoice in its energies.

The four years which preceded the election of President Jefferson, were like the darkness which precedes the morning.—They formed a reign of terror, proscription and violence, and the very name of republican was odious to every man in power. In the dark train of public measures was a provision to reduce to the condition of a standing army 80,000 militia—to import the instruments of death—to increase the impost on articles of the first necessity—to build and man ships of war—and millions of dollars were sported on these wild projects *as freely as if the men in power had known the earning of money*. Envoys were sent abroad at vast expence in order to lay the foundation of dissentions at home, and by magic of alphabet to conjure up the necessity of a standing army. The President was empowered to build or procure frigates at any price—to borrow money at 8 per cent—more millions of money were appropriated, *kingly* power given to the President—aliens subjected to his will—jails made the portion of those seditious subjects, who dared to question his supremacy—the odious stamp act was passed—our houses and lands appraised and our windows counted—our streets infested with the *uniformed refuse of creation*, embodied to give iron force to *the reign of order!* and through all these measures that miracle of human invention the British government, 'dragging his slow length along,' in the deceitful form of a "Defence of the American Constitutions."

We will never forget that all these terrific measures were to humble the friends of the revolution—nor will we forget that its enemies rejoiced in and aided these measures; but that all their arts to irritate foreign nations were unsuccessful. We will remember that the object was to raise up privileged orders, to substitute stars and ribbons in place of merit, and to overwhelm in the magnitude of public debt the baseness of its origin and all hope of its extinction.—We will remember that from the President to the humble officer, contempt for republican government was a conspicuous characteristic of political merit, and that some of our own neighbors were first among the foremost to dispose of the labors of a betrayed soldiery, and to sacrifice to a succession of jobs the rights of millions, and to take to themselves the honors and profits, resulting from an ingenious uniformity of political wrongs. We rejoice that of the talents, integrity, wisdom and consistency of such men no proof remains, but their own solitary testimony, in opposition to record evidence of all their measures and to the conclusive decision of all the rest of the union. We rejoice that from the meditated destruction of our rights we were redeemed by the exertions of our southern brethren. In the midst of imaginary triumphs our enemies were overwhelmed by a sure and sudden destruction—and we will rejoice that the places which once knew them, will know them no more for ever.

We will rejoice,

That President Jefferson gained his high office by a triumph of principle over faction—that he entered on its duties, professing the purest of republican principles—that he offered the olive branch to his enemies—that he retained most of them in office, till their own conduct convinced the public of their demerits—that he has shewn himself capable of viewing the whole ground, and of administering on principles so far elevated above local prejudices or vindictive animosities—that his measures have confuted the calumny of the enemies of liberty, and that against their falsehoods his character has stood as a rock against the waves—that he has filled the high offices of government with men of unquestionable talents and integrity—that he has been gaining upon the affections of the people—that both houses of congress second his measures—and that the minorities in those houses are standing monuments of the safety, with which error and even *obstinacy* may stand, where reason is left free to combat them.

We will rejoice,

That the present administration has not sacrificed our interests to foreign nations—that it has not controuled men's religious opinions, or warped to its views the religious professions of any class of men—that it has offered no violence to the altar—that it has not availed itself of tub plots, or ocean massacres, of sedition acts or false alarms—that it has deliberately advanced in relieving the public burthens—in diffusing a knowledge of its measures, and has reposed itself on the confidence and intelligence of a free people—that it *has yielded* equal and exact justice to all men—*has cultivated* peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, and *has avoided* entangling alliances—*has preserved* the state of governments in all their rights, and the general government in its whole constitutional vigor—*has respected* the elective franchise—*has honored* the militia as our best reliance in peace—*has preserved* the supremacy of the civil over the military authority—*has practised* a conspicuous economy—has faithfully complied with every public engagement, and advanced in estimation the national faith—that it has encouraged the industry of our people, and has respected the freedom of religion, the freedom of the press, and the rights of man—that none of the evils with which our enemies threatened the people, under the present administration, have arrived, and that far more blessings have been enjoyed, than were promised or expected.

We will rejoice,

In the reduction of public expenditures—in the facilities granted to foreigners settling here, in our state of peace and prosperity, and in the full success of every experiment made on republican principles.—We will rejoice that the amount of our external revenue, in the past year, has been 12,280,000 dollars, which is more by two millions, than has been collected in any one year, from the same source; and more, by 1,200,000 than the whole amount of the external and internal revenue for any year—and that in the past year, the principal of the national debt has been diminished 5 1-2 millions of dollars, and that 4 1-2 millions more are in a train for a further reduction.

With such occasions of joy, we will meet to celebrate the festival, and to give our public testimony in favor of a President and administration, whose principles and measures have uniformly presented sure pledges of confidence to republicans, and insuperable arguments against the cavils and misrepresentations of the enemies of our revolution.

Reported in behalf of the managers.
Samuel Bishop,
Pierpont Edwards,
John Heyleger,
John R. Throop,
Levi Ives,
Peter Johnson,
Obadiah Hotckhiss, jun.
Elijah Munson.

Unanimously approved of for publication, and signed by order,
WILLIAM POWELL, Director.
Republican meeting, New Haven, January 17, 1803.

GAUDALOUPE INSURGENTS.

The following documents were laid before the Executive Council of this Commonwealth a few days since, who, we understand, have directed them to be forwarded to the Senators of this state in Congress, to be submitted to the Government of the United States.

Boston, 15th Jan. 1803.

SIR,

I have the honor to inclose to your excellency a representation of the chairman of the selectmen of Boston, in regard to three black men, aliens and foreigners, who have been sent here from the West Indies.

The passports of two of them were shewn to me by the selectmen, about 15 days ago. By those documents it appears, *that these have been engaged, claiming the rank of GENERAL OFFICERS, in the parties hostile to each other in Guadaloupe*; the third is in the character of a servant. By this, and other circumstances of a similar nature, it appears, that the authority on the French islands in the West Indies, have adopted *the plan of transporting to the United States, black people, whom the government there consider as having been engaged in a rebellion, whom they are afraid to retain there, and whom they do not incline to execute.*

The plan is in itself *derogatory to the general and particular governments of our nation*, and dangerous to the safety of the country. I conceive, that the right of rejecting and expelling aliens and foreigners, is, upon the principles of national laws, necessarily incident to every free and independent state. Impressed with these ideas, and with a view to deter others from coming here, on the application of the selectmen, I concluded to cause these persons to be committed, until the Supreme Executive should be in session. To avoid this, they have continued on board the vessel which brought them, with a view to land when the governor and council should be assembled.

I am, with great respect,
Your Excellency's most
humble servant,
JAMES SULLIVAN.

His Excellency Governor Strong.

SIR, *Boston, Jan.* 13, 1803.

I take the liberty to ask your attention, as attorney general, to a subject which may, in its issue, involve serious consequences to the town of Boston and the commonwealth at large. The brig Argo, captain Cushing, owned by a merchant of this town, arrived a few days since from the island of Gaudaloupe. The captain immediately made a representation to me, that he had on board three black men, who had been *forcibly* put in his vessel at sea, by a French national cutter. Two of these men have been general officers among the blacks in that island, and the other has been servant to one of them. Captain Cushing was fearful he should incur some blame or penalty by introducing such characters here, and wished to deliver them to the civil power. I accordingly consulted several of the magistrates and the town attorney, and requested your opinion what should be done with them; after some consideration, it was thought best to keep them on board the vessel until the governor and council should be together.

Captain Cushing informs me, he is ready to produce them when demanded, and will submit, with his sailors, to any examination respecting the manner of their being put on board. These blacks are furnished with passports, or orders, *to repair to the American continent*, from general La Crosse, the French commandant of the island.

I am, Sir, respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
CHARLES BULFINCH.

Hon. James Sullivan, Esq.

P. S. Since writing the above, I am informed, that the schooner Nancy, captain Colesworthy, has arrived this day with one black passenger—put on board *by force.*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
Suffolk, ss. *Boston,*

BE IT KNOWN, That on the 13th day of January, A D. 1803, before me, William Harris, notary public and justice of the peace, within and for the county of Suffolk, in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, duly appointed, commissioned and sworn, dwelling and practising in Boston, personally came captain Benjamin Cushing, late master of the brig Argo, and made solemn oath to the truth of the annexed declaration, by him subscribed.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at Boston, aforesaid, the day, month and year first above mentioned.
WM. HARRIS.

Know all men by these presents, That I, Benjamin Cushing, late master of the brig Argo, from the port of Bassaterre, in the island of Guadaloupe, do declare, that on the twenty-seventh day of November last, being nearly ready for sea, with a cargo of sugar, (received in return for a part of my outward cargo) bound to Boston, I was informed by the captain of the port, that he was ordered by general La Crosse to embark six negroes on the first American vessel; and on inquiry he apprised me they were brigand chiefs, promising to put on board sufficient provisions for their passage, remaining for some time totally silent in regard to paying any passage money. To this execution of the general's order, I promptly objected, declaring that I would not violate the laws of the United States, to which I should be amenable, and possibly at the expense of personal imprisonment, were I to permit the negroes on board, also, that I was bound to the most northern of the United States, in the winter season, and that the negroes would freeze to death. This the captain of the port obviated, by *recommending my drowning them.* Finally, I declared, that if he insisted on putting the negroes on board, I should abandon the vessel, protest against their illegal proceedings, and leave the island. After this the captain of the port observed, that he would inform general La Crosse of my determination, and what had passed between us.

On the evening of the same day (November 27th) I was again applied to by the captain of the port, who informed me, that gen. La Crosse had ordered him to put only three (out of the six negroes) on board my vessel. I replied, that I deemed the crime as great for three, or one, as a dozen, and that I would not receive them on any condition whatever. On which he solicited very hard, saying it would be very easy *tipping them overboard*, after getting clear of the land, and that this was the general's *wish.*

On the morning of the twenty-eighth of November, the captain of the port informed me that I had general La Crosse's permission to proceed to sea without any of the negroes. When I proceeded to clear out my vessel; as the duties amounted to considerable, I had suspended this, thinking it prudent that all should be settled first respecting the negroes, having put little confidence in the servants of government.

On the evening of the 29th, I put my pass on board the commodore's ship, who gave permission to proceed; accordingly I weighed anchor, and while making sail, the man of war's boat came along side, with orders not to proceed to sea, till morning. The next morning early I weighed anchor and proceeded to sea, at which time the national schooner Mosambique, captain Lucas, also weighed anchor and stood after me. This was on Monday, and she continued chasing us until Wednesday morning, December the first, at eight o'clock, A. M. Dogg Island then bearing north, three leagues distance, when the schooner hoisted a broad national pendant, and fired a gun to leeward, which I took no notice of; knowing that he could not suppose us a stranger—soon after he fired a shot near to us, when I hove to; he then run up along side and ordered me to send my boat on board with my papers. Being unwell myself, at that time, I sent my mate with the vessel's papers, with orders not to receive any negroes, being suspicious that this was intended: Immediately on the mate's getting on board the Mosambique, he was taken below by captain Lucas, under pretence of looking at the papers, where he remained probably ten minutes, when he was ordered to return on board my vessel; but on going into his boat, he found three negroes in her. He then told captain Lucas, it was against his orders to take any negroes on board the Argo, and requested the use of a trumpet to speak with me, which captain Lucas refused him, making use of the most abusive language, and bidding him go on board and make sail immediately, and proceed directly on his course; threatening, if he found the brig again among the islands, to sink us; which orders I was compelled to obey.

The negroes brought on board sufficient provisions for six or seven days, and said they were told by captain Lucas, (who is said to be a nephew to general La Crosse,) that the best of provisions and wine were previously put on board my vessel for their use.

One of the negroes, from what I could learn, was a *principal chief* of the brigands who capitulated with general La Crosse about ten days previous to my sailing, and is a man of great activity and intrigue: one of the other two is said to have been commandant at Bassaterre, where the negroes first rose on the whites, and a third appears to be a servant to the two.

After receiving the negroes on board I made the best of my way for Boston, my destined port, where I arrived safe the twenty-ninth of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two—And the negroes took their liberty and quitted the brig Argo, under my command.

BENJAMIN CUSHING.

Boston, Jan. 12, 1803.

SERIOUS QUESTIONS
With proper and true answers.

Quere. Why do the federalists resort to calumny and abuse, instead of defending their party by reasoning founded upon facts?

Answer. Because the cause they support cannot be defended by any other means than falsehood and slander.

Q. Why do the federal writers endeavor to mislead the judgments of the people, by misrepretenting every act of the present administration?

A. Because they know that if the people generally become well informed, their cause is entirely ruined and themselves doomed to contempt, without hope of redemption.

Q. Why are the *leading* federalists the greatest *blackguards* on the continent?

A. Because all decent people are leaving their false politics, and joining the republican standard.

Q. Why is Mr. Jefferson so great an eye-sore to the federalists?

A. Because his innocence and purity of character, when compared with the conduct and characters of the leading federalists, display to the world the foulness of his enemies, and the criminalty of their dispositions.

Q. But why is Mr. Jefferson reviled by the federalists more than almost any other republican character?

A. Because he is placed in that situation where his penetration and genius have pierced the mystical gloom of federal venality, and exposed their morbid administration to the public eye. *The galled jade will wince.*

Republican Advocate.

The editors of the federal paper in this town have become as famous for *forgeries* as John Rutledge, the "*Geffroy, Letters*" man. A little while ago we were regaled with a *forged* Presidential Message; the week before last we had a *forged* law concerning the Frederick academy in our *precious* "Herald," as well as a *forged* letter, pretended to have been written by a pious clergyman, when the fact is, it was fabricated *here*; and every week we are presented with *forgeries* more or less—and some of them of the *newest* invention. Federal *forgeries* are as common as "federal misrepresentations." *ib.*

The Subscriber
HAS A NEGRO MAN to hire out, for the remainder of the year.
JOHN L. BOZMAN.
Feb. 15, 1803. 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.

James Berry,

Gold & Silversmith, EASTON.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced business in the house lately occupied by Mr. *Ludwick Wainer*, Washington street, and solicits the patronage of a generous public, with assurances on his part of the strictest attention and assiduity to their commands.

Easton, January 4, 1803.

N. B. The highest price given for old Gold and Silver.

Wanted to Purchase,
ONE Hundred weight of New Feathers, for which a generous price in cash will be given. Apply at the Star Office.
February 15, 1803. 3