STAR,
OR,
E'n. Shore General Advertiser.

EASTON, Tuesday Morning
March 29, 1803.

From an hasty perusal nothing of importance presented itself by last evening's mail—we may expect in a few days late accounts from Europe by the spring arrivals.

Departed this life on Friday last, the 25th instant, in Queen Anns' county, Miss ANNA MARIA BORDLEY—a young lady justly esteemed by those with whom she was acquainted. It may be truly said, that she was an ornament to that sex of which she was a member; and possessed many amiable qualities to which a great portion of her sex were entire strangers; and while we lament the death of a female friend, let us console ourselves with this pleasing reflection, that "*She liv'd belov'd, and died lamented.*"

AMERICAN NAVAL ACTION.

We have just this instant received advices that the American schooner Enterprize, commanded by the brave *Sterret*, and carrying 16 guns, has had an engagement with a British brig of superior force. The occasion of this re-encounter was, because the British commander would not shew his colors. After a hard fight, the Enterprize was brought into a situation to rake her antagonist, which she did so effectually, that her opponent was forced to yield, after losing 60 men, killed. Capt. Sterret carried her into Gibraltar, where the British captain was treated with that contempt which he so justly meritted, for concealing his colors.

Whilst we lament the loss of blood-shed on this occasion, we cannot forbear remarking, that this is one proof in addition to others, that in courage the Americans are inferior to no people on the globe. *Rep. Adv.*

The bankruptcy of the great mercantile house of Carrie, Bazard and Co. at Paris, will, it is expected, occasion considerable delay in the expedition for Louisiana, as this house was to furnish the provisions for that armament.

London pap.

By the last Concord (N. H.) Gazette, tt appears, that in 19 towns the hon. JOHN LANGDON has 1697 votes for governor of New Hampshire, and governor GILMAN 1275.—In the same towns last year Mr. Langdon had but 1311 votes; making an increase in favor of *republicanism* of 386! [Boston pap.]

A letter from Cape Francois, dated the 24th ult. says, that L'AUSSETT, colonial prefect for Louisiana, had arrived there from Spaint Andero, having on board 300,000 dollars, destined to support the colonial government of St. Domingo.

NEWS!

By the last advices from London, we understand that the cabinet of St. James, had it in contemplation to instruct their agents in this country, to withdraw their regular support from those federal editors, that disgrace their patrons and the court, by a scandalous abuse of the constituted authorities in America. The British premier is now of opinion, that Pitt's mode of carrying on the war against freedom, by the agency of blackguards and reporters, is odious and detestable, in the extreme, and calculated to bring the English name into disgrace and contempt among foreign nations.

[Salem pap.]

Extract of a letter from Louisville, Kentucky, dated February 17.

"On the 12th inst. the brig KENTUCKY was launched. A very numerous concourse of people attended to gratify themselves with so novel a sight.

"The Kentucky is a very elegant vessel, burthen 289 tons. Her frame principally locust, yellow mulberry, black walnut and cedar, and was built under the direction of Mr. John Fox, ship-carpenter, of Philadelphia, who was sent on by the owner to superintend her.—Much credit is due to him for his unremitted attention and masterly performance. She drops down immediately to the mouth of Cumberland river, where, it is expected, she will receive nearly 180000 lbs. of conton and proceed thence to Liverpool."

REAL PATRIOTISM.

The celebrated martyr to liberty, Algernon Sydney, in a letter to his father, about the time of the restoration of Charles II, has this excellent sentiment:

"My thonghts as to the king depending upon his actions, no man shall be a more faithful servant to him than I, if he make the good and prosperity of his people his glory, none more his enemy if he doth the contrary."

Did the federalists observe this rule towards Mr. Jefferson, how few would be his enemies.

Letter from Mr. Pichon, Charge des Affaires of the French Republic, to the Governor of his Catholic Majesty in Louisiana—

(Communicated to the Secretary of State)

George-town, near Washington City, 11th March, 1803.

SIR,

The Marquis d' Yrujo has communicated to me the contents of the dispatches, which he has just received from your excellency, and from the intendant of his catholic majesty in the province under your command, in answer to those which he wrote to you in relation to the late suspension of the right of deposit conceded to the United States at New Orleans.

The Marquis d' Yrujo finds himself necessitated, again to remonstrate to your excellency on that subject. I avail myself of the opportunity, to beg you, sir, in the name of the French government, whose interests are implicated in this case, maturely to consider the alarming consequences which may result, if the intendant should persist in his measures. The intelligence which has been transmitted to the Marquis d' Yrujo has, at last——made it appear indubitable that the measure alluded to was exclusively grounded on the personal opinions of this officer; and supported by no order from his catholic majesty, or any intimation from the French government. This information, while it screens from suspicion the dispositions of both governments, and lays entirely on the intendant the consequences of the present state of things, does not however remove the apprehensions which that state is calculated to excite. These advices, sir, give an additional force to the remonstrances, which, for my part, and in the anticipated conviction which I entertained that these measures had a cause merely local, I had no hesitation, lately, to address to the authorities, hourly expected, of the French republic at New Orleans, under cover to the intendant. So pressing are the circumstances, that I deem it my duty to renew these remonstrances, and to intreat your excellency to exert your superior authority, to prevent the consequences which the prolongation of the present order of things may produce.

It will not escape your notice, sir, that France now being notoriously the proprietor of Louisiana, and the authorities of his catholic majesty exercising in this colony, at present, only an intermediary power, any measure having a tendency to commit France, on whom the odium and the consequences of what has been done visibly fall, ought, were its justice and its lawfulness doubtful only, to be suspended; otherwise France may find herself committed, and her relations with the United States materially changed without her consent. I enter into no farther details with your excellency, be satisfied that they would be superfluous; your excellency will be aware that the present is a most critical moment. In the collision of two authorities, one of which undertakes to initiate a construction of treaties, which may lead to war, it fortunately happens, that the paramount authority, which is eminently entrusted with the preservation and safety of the colony, is of an opinion calculated to maintain peace. In such an alternative, sir, your excellency ought to hesitate no longer in using your powers to preserve this peace. If it should be disturbed, the responsibility of the event must inevitably lie on your excellency. His catholic majesty, who is in some measure guarantee to France for Louisiana, until France shall have occupied it, would have to blame you for not having taken the measures necessary to fulfil that guarantee towards his ally.

The contents of this letter, sir, will I am confident, be fully justified to your excellency by the existing circumstances which the Marquis d' Yrujo, in behalf of his court, will doubtless make known to you more particularly. It only remains for me therefore, to pray your excellency to accept the assurance of my respect and high consideration.

(Signed) L. A. PICHON.

His Excellency the Governor of his Catholic Majesty in the provice of Louisiana.

Richmond, March 2.

At a meeting of those citizens of Richmond who approve of the administration of THOMAS JEFFERSON, held at the capitol on the 28th day of February, the following resolutions were adopted, as preparatory to the celebration of the re-establishment of republicanism in the government of the United States.

Resolved, That the restoration of the principles of '76 which placed Thomas Jefferson in the presidential chair, forms an epoch honorable to the disinterestedness of the people of the United States, who disentangling themselves from the influence of presidential patronage, and arriving at truth through misrepresentations almost impenetrable, produced a revolution, upon the representative system, as peaceable, as judicious and magnanimous.

Resolved therefore, That a republican festival be prepared on the 28th of March, to celebrate that happy event.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to contract for furnishing an entertainment, that they procure music, receive subscriptions, and correspond with such of our fellow-citizens in the adjacent counties, as may probably wish to unite with us in reviving those sensations, which it is always our interest to promote and cherish; and the following committee was appointed: Robert Mitchell, Joseph Scott, Meriwether Jones, Samuel Pleasants, Benjamin Tate, Lewis Harvie, William Moseley, John H. Foushee, Jacob I. Cohen, William Price, Gervas Storrs, Joseph Selden, Henry L. Biscoe, and Benjamin Hatcher.

Resolved, That the committee be directed to request William Lindsay, to deliver an oration, adapted to the principles which gave rise to the intended festival.

Resolved, That the committee request the favor of Captain Myers and his company of artillerists, to assist in the celebration of the auspicious 4th of March.

ROBERT MITCHELL, *Chairman.*
SAMUEL COLEMAN, *secretary.*

☞ A meeting of the committee of arrangement for the festival on the 28th instant, is requested this evening at 4 o'clock, at the Eagle Tavern.

From the Boston Chronicle.

It is but seldom, since a general peace has taken place in Europe, that we have had the satisfaction of communicating to our patrons and readers such important news as awaken attention and satisfy the cravings of curiosity. A calm has succeeded that tempestuous period, when all the passions of men, either generous or malignat, were let loose, in a long, deadly, portentuous struggle, and swept along the political horizon, lound as thunder and rapid as lightening!—The fate of empires, depending on the chances of war; the best interests of man, attacked and defended by the sword, hopes and fears, defeats and victories, the blood of nations flowing in torrents—every thing glorious, dreadful, despicable and great, solicited and noticed and commanded attention. In the moral as in the physical world, nothing violent can be of duration, and although ten years appear to the present generation a long space of time; yet compared with time itself it is but a moment, a drop in the ocean of ages. Europe has recovered from her paroxism of madness; and reason appears to have some weight in the councils of consuls, emperors and kings.

These reflections originated in the perusal of some French papers we have lately received, which are mostly filled with *resolutions* and *arretes* concerning the internal regulations of the state, and the revival of commerce and industry. No remains are perceivable of that revolutionary spirit impatient of restraint and panting after change. The good people of this country, who are acquainted with European affairs only through the medium of English papers, and who read every day of conspiracies, encroachments on the rights of citizens, and schemes of ambition in France, will be surprised to hear that public attention in that country is turned to the improvement of agriculture, of manufactures, and of the navy; that the laws are respected and executed; that the unfortunate emigrants return in crowds to their native land, and a considerable number of foreigners, especially of English manufactures, are now in France establishing themselves in their respective branches of business, encouraged and fostered by the government.

It is true, that the British court sees with a jealous eye the growing prosperity of France, and would feel happy to find an opportunity of disturbing again the repose of Europe; but not withstanding this inclination, we do not perceive any signs of future blood shed and devastation. England standing alone is impotent; and the great states tending evidently to consolidation are not at present inclined to hazard their existence for the sake of gratifying the wishes of *of my lord Windham* and *Peter Porcupine*. We doubt whether they would take this field even with the assistance of Messrs. *Ross* and *Griswold*. Without a continental war there will be no maratime war in Europe, and Great Britain may truly be compared with a muzzled tyger, vainly howling for prey.

The English papers in the pay of the ministry, abound with anecdoes concerning the present government of France, and especially Buonaparte, which though evidently spurious and ridiculous, are carefully circulated in our federal papers, and considered as authentic by many people. We see by the French gazettes that the credulousness of the British on that subject is laughed at in Paris. Indeed there is a wide difference between the style of the London and Paris editors. The former draw their wit from the precincts of billingsgate, whereas the productions of the latter abound in attic salt and genuine jocularity.

It is a matter of regret, that whilst the European nations are awakened to a sense of their true interests, and cultivate the arts of peace, which alone produce happiness and prosperity; there are some men among us, desirous or wicked enough to wish America at war with two of her best customers, Spain and France. An article of our treaty with Spain has been infringed, by an individual, and we must have redress. Wise measures have been adopted by the executive to effect that purpose, and the confidence of the people will not be deceived. But would it not defeat the very end of negociation to invade a territory to which we have no right but that of deposit? The idea is too ridiculous to deserve a serious refutation.

The design of the war-hawks is obvious. They wish to produce confusion in America, and to see us engaged in a ruinous and expensive war, that the people may be burdened with taxes and the sources of the public revenue dried up. Provided they counteract the economical views of the administration, it matters little what becomes of their country. In vain they try to conceal their infernal projects under the name of public spirit, whilst it is in the recollection of every citizen, that these very people called loudly for negociation when Great Britain was giving the fatal example of plundering our commerce and whipping our seamen. The quixotism of the *tories* is however harmless, because Americans can read, write, and are not deficient in memory. The eloquence of faction cannot counterbalance the logic of common sense.

The following resolutions have passed the house of assembly of New York, in a committee of the whole, relative to electors of president and vice-president.

Resolved, as the sense of this committee, that, by a fair construction of the constitution of the United States, electors of president and vice-president may be chosen by the people.

Resolved, as the sense of this committee, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for dividing this state into nineteen districts, for choosing the electors of president and vice-president

From an enumeration made towards the close of last year, it appeared, that Cadiz then contained 57,837 inhabitants, of whom 2823 were foreigners. Of the foreigners, 1600 were Italians, 700 Frenchmen, and 120 Germans. Among the whole number of inhabitants, 256 of from 80 to 90, and 28 of from 90 to 100 years of age. In 1786, Cadiz contained 72,000 inhabitants.

A *facetious* farmer of Yorshire, who had a mind to be *witty* at the expence of *decorum*, lately received a *rebuff*, which was taken with as much good humor as it was given: A lady had been walking with him over her farm, and shewing him her sheep and other stock; on their return, just as they were entering the house, the lady exclaimed, "dear me, you have not seen my *calf*, sir."—"No madam (said the farmer,) I never saw higher than your *ancle*." The lady, of course, felt herself rather confused at this unexpected sally, but soon recollected herself, observed, "that she should never see a *calf* again without thinking of *him!* [*Lon. pap.*]

The prejudices against the *Vaccine system*, which were at first very strong, are vanishing very fast before the vast body of evidence which has demonstrated the efficacy of this important means of lessening, if not of exterminating, one of the most dreadful scourges of the human race. Even the female sex, whose dislike of the new system was so violent and so general, are so convinced of the comparative safety which attends it, to say nothing of its influence in the preservation of *beauty*, (a subordinate consideration no doubt with them,) that they are now among its most strenuous advocates, and are particularly zealous to promote its adoption.

Two frigates and three brigs in the service of the United States are under orders for the Medtterranean, to sail early in May. [*Aurora*]

It is reported that captain Lewis, the president's private secretary, is to proceed in a few weeks on a journey towards our south western frontier, and that its object is of a political nature. No doubt all things which are of an official nature under governmental authority are political—but a general expression *political* may be sometimes construed to mean more than merely civil or vocal objects, or to what merely concerns our own territory, to which it is believed the journey of captain Lewis is confined. *ib.*

Governor Mercer, of Maryland, we understand, will be a candidate at the next election for members of congress from that state, as representative of the district composed of Ann Arundle, &c. Such a representative will do honor to Maryland and to congress. Revolutionary service—uniform republican principle—splendid qualifications as an orator and statesman—and vigor of mind and heart to employ them are not often so happily united in one person as in this revolutionary *whig*. *ib.*

If the federalists were confounded at the Spanish minister's letter, they are more so at that of Mr. Pichon; they have not even attempted to quibble and prevaricate on its contents, though they were more enraged a few weeks ago against France than against the Spanish government, or even the intendant. *ib.*

The *feds* are for "a *word* and a *blow*," respecting the New Orleans business—but they wish the *blow* to come *first*—the DEMOS are for a WORD FIRST, and if that will not answer, for the BLOW TO FOLLOW.—which is the most rational? *ib.*

DIED—On the 18th instant, captain *Robert Ewing*, of this county, for many years a respectable and useful citizen—And on the 21st instant, after a short illness, Mr. *Bennett Fish*, of this county.

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at November Session 1799, entitled "An act for cutting and making a Canal between the Chesapeake bay and Delaware river."

NOTICE is hereby given (that in consequence of a sufficient number of shares being subscribed as the law directs,) a general meeting of stock-holders will be held at Mrs. Huggin's tavern, on Monday the second day of May next, for the purpose of electing a President, Directors, and other officers, for carrying the same into effect, at which time and place the stock-holders are particularly requested to attend.

WILLIAM MATTHEWS,
SAMUEL DAVIS,
RICHARD TILGHMAN, 4th
WILLIAM BARROLL,
Commissioners under the said law for receiving subscriptions.

Chestertown, March 29, 1803. 1m

Notice.

THOSE subscribers to the *Female Charity School* of the town of Easton, who have not paid a quarterly payment in advonce, agreeable to the conditions of said Institution, are requested to deposit the same in the hands of the Editor of the Star, who is authorized to receive it. For the advancement of said School, an immediate attention to this notice is indispensibly necessary.

By order of the Trustees.

Easton, March 29, 1803. 3

Wanted Immediately,

A YOUNG MAN of respectable connexions, and from fourteen to sixteen years of age, to stand in a store; such a one as can come well recommended, will hear of an advantageous situation by application to the Printer hereof. March 29, 1803.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Elisha Hendrix*, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all those having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the first day of October next.

JOHN GREGORY, Executor.

Talbot County, March 29, 1803. 3

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Commissioners of the Tax, for Talbot county, will meet at EASTON, on every Tuesday until the thirteenth day of April next inclusive; and afterwards as often as occasion may require until the last day of May next, in order to make such alteration in the assessment of property as may be required according to law.

Per order
THOMAS BANNING, Clk.

March 29, 1803. 10

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of *Anthony Gregory*, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same properly authenticated to the subscriber for settlement, on or before the first of August next, or they shall be excluded therefrom; and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment as indulgence cannot be given longer than the above date.

JOHN GREGORY,
Administrator of Anthony Gregory.

Talbot County, March 29, 1803. 3

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Monday 21st instant, a negro man named GOVEL, twenty-two years of age, about five feet and an half high, well set, with square shoulders, large round face, and flat nose; he is an intelligent sensible fellow, and when sharply spoken to, puts on the appearance of sullenness and moroseness, with an insolent but downward look; had on when he went away, a linsey-woolsey over jacket, a pretty good wool hat, old grey cloth trousers, and white yarn stockings; however, he may have changed his dress, as he took with him a pair of new grey cloth trousers, a white shirt, and nankeen over jacket, with other clothes unknown; he has a small notch cut in one of his ears, but without minute examination will not be discovered, as it is almost grown out. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him so that the subscriber may get him, shall receive the above reward, if taken out of the county, if in it, ten dollars.

JOHN MAGUIRE.

Dorchester County, Maryland, March 29, 1803. 6q