STAR

OR,

E'n. Shore General Advertiser.

EASTON, Tuesday Morning
April 26, 1803.

Some of our *still-mouthed* politicians at *home*, have become very intelligent *abroad*—not long since a modern federaliſt repreſented as correct, in another ſtate, the political ſituation of Maryland—he began his relation of affairs with the governor of the ſtate of Maryland, and aſſured his hearers, that the governor "had renounced democracy, and anathematized the whole party, and declared that unleſs the federaliſts exerted themſelves and come forward this fall, the ſtate would be ruined," &c. from what fource our newly made politician has derived his information relative to the governor, we are at a loſs to know, as we are well convinced ſuch ſentiments never entered the breaſt of governor Mercer—if this go-abroad politician, conceives that the ſmall ſchiſm which has unhappily taken place between the governor and council, is to lay proſtrate the political exiſtence of the ſtate, we by no means accord with him. Nay, he went further, that a federal ſheriff and four repreſentatives, would certainly be elected this fall, from his county (Talbot)—ſuch important information as this, muſt be truly pleaſing to the independent voters of Talbot county; when, for fear of detection theſe political news-carriers are obliged to retire to another ſtate, to find vent for their deluſions, convinced that in their own ſtate, no attention would be paid to them.

Judge Duvall's letter to the clerk of the General Court, which we publiſhed on Tueſday laſt, we find from the Poſt-office mark, was mailed at Annapolis on the fourteenth of June, the day on which col. Done delivered the opinion of the Judges in this place, and the day on which we obtained a copy for publication, ſo that the ſame was not at that time ſuppreſſed by the clerk, as mentioned by our correſpondent on Tueſday—the letter not being in his poſſeſſion until the Saturday following. The ſum of four dollars which we paid for a copy of the opinion, accords with the *moderate* rate of fees, to which that office is entitled. So far as Mr. Duvall's requeſt of the clerk to let this letter remain on his files, he has been correct; but how far he has accorded with the wiſhes of Mr. Duvall, we ſhall leave to themſelves to decide.

Waſhington City, April 19, 1803.

The following imporantt letter has been this day ſent by expreſs to New Orleans.

OFFICIAL.

SIR,

I have the pleaſure to impart to you, without a moments delay, that by diſpatches which I have juſt recived from my government, brought by the brig of war of the king my maſter, diſpatched for this purpoſe alone, I ſee confirmed all the aſſurances which I gave you on various preceding occaſions, when I received information of the difficulties, which the citizens of the United States experienced in conſequence of being deprived of the place of depoſit on the Spaniſh banks of the Miſſiſippi, by decree of the intendant of New Orleans. His Catholic majeſty, as juſt in his reſolutions as deſirous of living in the greateſt harmony with the United States, has provided that the place of depoſit ſhould continue at New Orleans until the two governments ſhall come to an agreement about another equivalent place; and to the end that this Royal proviſion may be propmtly and punctually carried into effect, the neceſſary orders are communicated to the intendant, and to the captain general of Louiſiana, of which I tranſmit you the originals in order that you may be pleaſed to forward them to New Orleans.

I haſten to acquaint you of it with much ſatisfaction, in order that you may communicate it to the preſident of the United States as ſoon as poſſible; and I pray God to preſerve your life many years.

I kiſs your hand.

Your moſt ob't. and faithful ſerv't.

THE MARQUIS OF CASSA YRUJO.

James Madiſon, Eſquire.

Waſhington, April 19, 1803.

April 20.

DEPOSIT AT NEW ORLEANS RESTORED.

We yeſterday publiſhed in an extra paper, and again inſert the important letter of the Marquis of Caſa Yrujo to the Secretary of State. This letter announces the entire reſtoration of our violated rights, in conſequence of the PACIFIC remonſtrances of our government. This is an event, at which every friend of the union, the peace and the happineſs of theſe ſtates will rejoice; while it will diſmay, and cover with diſgrace that party which has exhauſted every mean of embroiling the nation in war.

Thanks to the wiſdom of an energetic and virtuous government we have obtained, without bloodſhed, that, which had other councils been purſued, might have coſt lives and millions without number.

People of America! forever remember that it was the republican adminiſtration of the government that preſerved peace; and that it was their federal opponents who were for hurrying you into war! [*Nat. Intel.*

Strong probability of a renewal of the WAR between Great Britain and France.

Captain Sterling, of the ſhip Mercury, from Liverpool, is the bearer of great news. He informs, that on the day of his departure (the 10th of March) an expreſs arrived at Liverpool from London. An immediate impreſs of ſeamen took place, both on ſhore and on board of veſſels on the eve of ſailing—and nothing was talked of but WAR and a change of miniſtry. This news is not barely verbal, it comes to us in an official form, as will appear by the following letter, which, with others, corroborative of this account, was received on board the Mercury after ſhe was under-way, by a diſpatch boat. [*New York Gaz.*

Copy of a letter from J. GASCOIGNE, member of parliament for Liverpool, to the mayor of Liverpool, dated London, March eight.

(COPY.)

"DEAR SIR,

"WAR is expected--a meſſage this day from the king to the houſe to that tendency—militia expected to be called out to guard againſt invaſion—ſtocks down four per cent.—Mr. Pitt, it is ſuppoſed, will return ſoon to power—I've time to add no more, it being 6 o'clock.

"J. GASCOIGNE.

"*London, March* 8."

A letter from Liverpool, dated 10th March, ſays—

"The London papers received this day, mention a decline in the price of ſtocks; and rumours are in circulation of a change of miniſtry; but ſo far as can be judged, there is no reaſon to apprehend any renewal of hoſtilities."

A Liverpool price-currant of the 8th of March, mentions the price of American exports as generally declining.

To the politeneſs of captain Sterling, of the ſhip Mercury from Liverpool, the editor of the Mercantile Advertiſer is indebted for a file of London papers to the evening of the eighth March—the lateſt brought by the veſſel. We ſubjoin the principal articles; by which it will be diſcovered that at the date of our laſt accounts buſineſs of conſiderable moment agitated the Britiſh cabinet; that ſome political changes were expected to take place ſhortly; and that the rumours afloat had occaſioned a ſerious depreſſion of the funds.

In addition to the intelligence collected from the London papers, capt. Sterling informs us that on the evening previous to his ſailing, ſeveral preſs-gangs ſcoured the ſtreets of Liverpool, and ſecured for the ſervice of the navy ſuch ſeamen as could not produce a written protection. [*N. Y. Mer. Ad.*

A letter from Liverpool of the tenth March, received in Philadelphia, alluding to Mr. Gaſcoigne's letter, obſerves: "But this is not all the evidence we have of this circumſtance—A hoſt of information has reached us from London, all of which indicates an inevitable and immediate war."

The votes given in Fairfax county for a repreſentative in congreſs, are for Mr. Brent 163—for J. Lewis 114.

All the votes are received, which ſtand thus:

For Mr. Lewis, federal	687
Mr. Brent, republican	529
Federal majority	158

Notwithſtanding the reſult of this election, it may be boldly pronounced that it furniſhes no evidence of a majority of the electors being federal. It is to be remarked that the days of election are different in the different counties. The firſt election was held in Prince William, where the votes were nearly four times as numerous for Mr. Brent, as for his opponent. But ſo ſecure were the republicans of ſucceſs in this county that they brought out but a very ſmall part of their ſtrength. Had the votes given in this county borne a proportion, according to their reſpective numbers, to thoſe of the other counties, the reſult would have been favorable to Mr. Brent. This not being the caſe gave an advantage, too late to be retrieved, to Loudon county, in which, we underſtand a large proportion of the votes are diſputed.

All the other elections in Virginia for repreſentatives to congreſs, heard from, are republican. [*Nat. Intel.*

A widow lady it is ſaid reſides at preſent in the borough of Southwark, in England, whoſe firſt huſband was a *butcher*, the ſecond a *tanner*, and her laſt a *ſhoemaker*. The firſt almoſt ſtarved her, the ſecond uſed to hide her, and the third uſed to make her go barefooted!

NORFOLK, April 19.

Yeſterday came on the election for member of Congreſs, and members for the State Legiſlature, for the county of Norfolk, when *Thomas Newton*, jun. Eſq. was returned for Congreſs, there being no oppoſition. For delegates, the pole ſtood thus:

Holt,	277	elected
A. Lee,	200	elected
King,	164	
Callis,	149	
Foremen,	77	

The ſtate of South Carolina ſends to the next Congreſs eight repreſentatives, out of which number, ſix are decidedly *republican*—"*This does* not *look* SQUALLY."

[*Auguſta Chron.*

From the Baltimore American.

The Federal Gazette, of Monday, has republiſhed from the E. Poſt, the 15th number, on the preſident's meſſage, which they head '*Bank Stock*'—and ſay, this has been ſo fully and ſatisfactorily diſcuſſed by Mr. Bayard, that little elſe remains than to adopt his remarks to a newſ-paper eſſay.

The Poſt then gives Mr. Bayard's ſpeech on the ſale of Bank Stock; and has alſo adopted his errors. Mr. Bayard quotes the exchange on London, in March, April and May, 1802, from £ 96 to £ 99, for the £ 100—and from thence reaſons, that bills on London ought to have been purchaſed, in order to make payment for the debt due in Holland; and that therewith bills on Holland might have been purchaſed at the rate of 10 guilders 16 ſtivers, to 10 gs. to 17 ſt. the pound ſterling—and thus Mr. B. ſays again, would have been, to the United States 2 per cent. by the remittance to London, and of more than half per cent. from London to Holland. —*Was there ever ſuch ignorance?* And yet this is ſent forth to the public as truth. So far from there being a gain to the United States, on the remittance from London to Holland, there would have been a loſs—every boy in a counting-houſe knows this. The par of exchange is 11 guilders for every pound ſterling, that is, a pound ſterling would, at par, purchaſe 11 guilders. The pound ſterling, on the 30th April, (agreeable to Mr. B.) would have bought only 10 guilders 16 ſtivers, of courſe the United States would have loſt 4 ſtivers on every pound ſterling, being a loſs of nearly 2 per cent, inſtead of a gain of half per cent. as ſtated by Mr. B. and being the exact amount ſtated by Mr. Bayard as a gain that would have ariſen on the exchange, between Amſterdam and London, had bills been remitted in March, April and May, at the exchange, as quoted by him; to this loſs the charge of one per cent. commiſſion, &c. &c. for receiving and paying, would have been added.—But was exchange, in truth, agreeably to the prices quoted by Mr. Bayard? I can ſay, of my own knowledge, that during thoſe months, beſt bills ſold in Baltimore at par; and that it was ſcarcely probable, that the exchange of Holland, on the 30th of April, could be known at Waſhington on the 7th of June, that of May, June and July was impoſſible. The commiſſioners of the ſinking fund determined, as they ought to have done, on the exchange known to them, when they made the bargain with Mr. Baring in June, viz. £ 168 per cent. on London, which agrees with Mr. Bayard's quotation, and 10 guilders 8 ſtrivers for the pound. I have a quotation before me, of the 9th April, of 10 gs. 9 ſt. the pound ſterling, being the laſt quotation then renewed from our bankers in Amſterdam. Had bills on London been purchaſed in June, the loſs would have been above 3-4 of one per cent. The money could not have been inveſted in London in bills on Holland, prior to September, at which time exchange actually was bought in Holland, (agreeably to an account current now before me) at 10 guilders 9 ſtivers the pound ſterling, which, according to the calculation at the treaſury department, would have made the guilder (with commiſſion and charges) coſt 43 and a half cents. The purchaſe was made by the commiſſioners at 41 cents the guilder, being a gain to the United States of 2 and a half cents the guilder. If Mr. Baring the purchaſer, ſhould not have ſold his bank ſtock, (and it is ſaid he has not) he muſt repent his bargain, for by the laſt accounts from London, bank ſhares would only ſell for £ 131 ſterling.

Mr. Bayard ſuppoſes a loſs to have reſulted to the United States, by a ſale of an active bank ſtock, giving an intereſt of 8 per cent. *an annual amount of ſhares* to pay a debt bearing 6 per cent. Now I am pleaſed with it, becauſe I find a gain from the ſale—the following ſtatement will ſhew it. The United States owned 2220 bank ſhares, on which an annual intereſt of 8 per cent. would be

Dolls.	71,040
"The United States ſold thoſe 2220 ſhares, for 1,287,600 dollars, which was paid to the bank for a debt due by the United States, and ſtopped an intereſt of 6 per cent. payable to the bank of.	77,256
Annual gain to the United States, dolls.	6,216

Being an annual gain of 6,216 dollars per annum to the United States. The fact is, we owed and payed the bank this very money—could there have been a greater folly than to continue this debt, at a loſs of 6216 dollars of intereſt per annum? Your publiſhing the debates on Mr. Bayard's motion, reſpecting the ſale of bank ſtock (which I preſume is your intention) will place the ſubject in a ſtronger point of view than I am capable of. A MERCHANT.

A grand dinner was given to a party of Americans by Mr. Irving, the American conſul at the London Tavern, on Friday the 4th of March laſt, the anniverſary of the election of *Mr. Jefferſon* to the office of preſident of the United States. The company was numerour, yet ſelect. Many patriotic ſongs were ſung—one in particular, written for the occaſion, with the chorus, "*Health to our Sachem, and long may he live*," was received with great applauſe

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A perſon at Dunkirk lately brought an action againſt a man for *pulling his noſe!* in addition to the inſult, the plaintiff complained that his *noſe* was rather *too long before.*

One of our *go-between* politicians obſerved a few days ago, that it would be indiſpenſibly neceſſary for Talbot county to ſend four federaliſts to the aſſembly next fall, in order to retain the General Court—we ſhould be glad to know, why *four* republicans inſtructed to ſupport the Court, would not anſwer as well as *four* federaliſts. If nothing elſe was to induce other counties to vote againſt the Court, any attempt ſo derogatory to the political ſtate of the county, would be a ſufficient inducement for them to change the Courts. Such duplicity, we hope, will never find a reſting place among the preſent majority of the county.

The federaliſts have for ſome time been nominating characters for the aſſembly, and we underſtand their preſent number does not exceed *twenty*, from among whom they wiſh to elect *four*.—But "where there is ſo many pigs the waſh muſt be thin."

A CARD.

The author of the pamphlet entitled "*A new arrangement of the Courts of Juſtice of the State of Maryland, Propoſed,*" preſents his compliments to the author of the "Addreſs to the Attorney General of Maryland," and requeſts that his name may be left with the Editor of the Star, as that of the author of the Pamphlet is alſo.—The combat of whatever nature it may be, will then be on equal terms.

April 25.

Letters

Remaining in the Poſt-office at Georgetown Croſs Roads, Md. 1ſt April, 1803.

B

Thomas Bryon — Eliza. Bateman
Capt. Moſes Briſcoe — William Barrons

C

John Crow — Bacheldor Chance
John Chriſfield — Elizabeth Comegys
James Connar — Lucy Comegys
Stepny Congo

D

Samuel Davis

H

Charles Haynes — Rev. Dr. Benj. Hall
Capt. Gideon Hall — James Hyland
James Howard

K

Kennedy & Gilmore

M

Suſanna Medford — William M'Daniel
Abraham Millan — Mary Mann
Elizabeth M'Cluer — Joſeph Mann

N

William Newman — John Newall

P

Thomas Price — Joſhua Penington
John Page, Eſq. — Robert Polk
Saml. Pemington, Eſq.

R

Iſaac Redgrave — Rev. Joſhua Reeſe

S

Mr. —— Simmons — John Simmons
Thomas Savir — Daniel Sulivan
Margaret Sims

T

James Tennant — William Thomas

W

Suſan Wilſon — James Welch
Sarah Williams — James Woodland

Information Wanted.

WILLIAM CANNAR being unfortunately in a deranged ſtate of mind, left his father's houſe, ſome laſt fall, and has not ſince been heard of, though a repeated ſearch has been made for him, without ſucceſs; this is therefore to requeſt all perſons who can feel for the pangs of an afflicted parent, to render ſuch aſſiſtance and information relative to ſaid William Cannar, as may have come to their knowledge, to the ſubſcriber, living at Chancellor's Point Ferry, Talbot county, who will gratfully acknowledge the favor, and chearfully defray all expenſes, beſides a handſome compenſation if required.

SAILES CANNAR.

Chancellor's Point Ferry, Talbot County, April 26, 1803. 3

In Council, Annapolis, April 19, 1803.

ORDERED, That the act to alter, change and aboliſh, ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as relates to the eſtabliſhing a general court and court of appeals, be publiſhed once in each week, for the ſpace of three months ſucceſſively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Baltimore American, the Telegraphe, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; Mr. Smith's paper, at Eaſton; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-town, and Mr. Grieves's paper, at Hagar's-town.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

An ACT to alter, change and aboliſh, ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as relate to the eſtabliſhing a general court and courts of appeals.

BE *it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland*, That from and after the firſt day of March, eighteen hundred and four, there ſhall be a court of appeals, compoſed of three perſons of integrity, and ſound judgment in the law, who ſhall be ſtyled in their commiſſions Judge of the Court of Appeals, whoſe judgment ſhall be final and concluſive in all caſes of appeal from the court of chancery, county court or orphans court; and that the court of appeals ſhall hold two ſeſſions on the weſtern ſhore and two on the eaſtern ſhore in each year, at ſuch time and places as the future legiſlature of this ſtate ſhall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That from and after the ſaid firſt day of March, eighteen hundred and four, this ſtate ſhall be divided into five judicial diſtricts, viz. Saint Mary's, Calvert, Prince George's and Charles counties, ſhall be the firſt diſtrict; Cæcil, Kent, Queen Anne's and Talbot counties, ſhall be the ſecond diſtrict; Anne Arundle, Baltimore and Harford counties, ſhall be the third diſtrict; Caroline, Dorcheſter, Somerſet and Worceſter counties, ſhall be the fourth diſtrict; and Waſhington, Frederick, Montgomery and Allegany counties, ſhall be the fifth diſtrict; and that there ſhall be appointed for each of the ſaid diſtricts two perſons of integrity, and ſound judgment in the law, who ſhall reſide in the diſtrict for which they ſhall be appointed, who ſhall be ſtyled in their commiſſions Diſtrict Judges of the county courts in ſuch diſtrict; and there ſhall be appointed for each of the counties of this ſtate one perſon of integrity, experience and knowledge, reſident of the county for which he ſhall be appointed, who ſhall be ſtyled in the commiſſion Aſſociate Judge of the county court of the county for which he ſhall be appointed; and the ſaid diſtrict judges in their reſpective diſtricts, together with the ſaid aſſociate judge in the reſpective counties, ſhall compoſe the county court; and the county courts ſo eſtabliſhed ſhall have, hold and exerciſe, all the powers, authorities and juriſdictions, that the general court and county courts of this ſtate has heretofore held, uſed and exerciſed, except the appellate juriſdiction of the general court; and that the county courts ſhall hold their ſeſſions in the reſpective counties at ſuch times and places as the future legiſlature of this ſtate ſhall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alterations and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the conſtitution and form of government that relates to the court of appeals, or the general court, as now eſtabliſhed, or to the judges thereof, or that is in any manner contrary to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this act, be and are hereby declared to be repealed and aboliſhed, on the confirmation hereof.

☞ The Managers of Cheſter Church Lottery flatter themſelves, that the drawing of ſaid Lottery will commence on the firſt Monday of Auguſt next. As a proportion of the tickets are yet undiſpoſed of, they recommend it to the public to make early application, or they may be deprived of the advantage of getting them at the original price.

Centreville, 12th April, 1803.

JAMES TRUTH,

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.

Tickets in the Cheſter Church Lottery, for ſale at the Star Office.