STAR

OR,

E'n. Shore General Advertiser.

EASTON, Tuesday Morning
May 31, 1803.

Intelligence from Europe as late as the ninth of April, leaves the queſtion of peace or war, in an undetermined ſtate.

ELECTIONS.

Attempts are making, in the face of all fact and truth, to impreſs the nation with the idea that the late elections exhibit an increaſe of federaliſm; whereas they really prove its great declenſion.—Facts will place the truth of this aſſertion beyond queſtion.

The elections for repreſentatives in congreſs, it will be allowed, are thoſe which, in general, form the beſt criterion of public ſentiment. Let us then compare the relative ſtrength of republicans and federaliſts elected for the laſt and the enſuing congreſs.

In the laſt congreſs *Rhode Iſland* had one republican, and one federal member; in the enſuing, ſhe has two republican members.

Maſſachuſetts had in the laſt congreſs ſix republican, and eight federal members; in the enſuing congrsſs ſhe will have ſeven republican, and ten federal members.

New Hampſhire had in the laſt congreſs four federal members; in the enſuing congreſs ſhe will have five federal members.

Connecticut had in the laſt congreſs ſeven federal members; in the enſuing congreſs ſhe will have ſeven federal members.

New York had in the laſt congreſs ſeven republican, and three federal members; in the enſuing congreſs ſhe will have twelve republican, and five federal members.

Pennſylvania had in the laſt congreſs ten republican, and three federal members; in the enſuing congreſs ſhe will have eighteen republican members.

Vermont had in the laſt congreſs one republican, and one federal member; in the enſuing congreſs ſhe will have three republican, and one federal member.

Delaware had in the laſt congreſs one federal member; ſhe will have in the enſuing congreſs one republican member.

Virginia had in the laſt congreſs eighteen republican, and one federal member; ſhe will have in the next congreſs eighteen republican, and four federal members.

South Carolina had in the laſt congreſs three republican, and three federal members; ſhe will have in the enſuing congreſs ſix republican, and two federal members.

Georgia had in the laſt congreſs two republican members; ſhe will have in the enſuing congreſs four republican members.

Theſe are all the ſtates in which elections have been held. Let theſe reſults be exhibited in a table, and the whole will ſtand thus:

	Laſt congreſs.		Next Cong.	
	rep.	fed.	rep.	fed.
Rhode Iſland,	1	1	2	0
Maſſachuſetts,	6	8	7	10
New Hampſhire,	0	4	0	5
Connecticut	0	7	0	7
New York,	7	3	12	5
Pennſylvania,	10	3	18	0
Vermont,	1	1	3	1
Delaware,	0	1	1	0
Virginia,	18	1	18	4
South Carolina,	3	3	6	2
Georgia,	2	0	4	0
	48	32	71	34

Such is the aggregate reſult of the elections in theſe ſtates. It will be recollected that the number of repreſentatives under the new cenſus is increaſed from 105 to 140.

For 48, which the republicans had in the laſt congreſs, they have now 71.

While for 32, which the federaliſts had in the laſt congreſs, they have now 34.

It follows that while the federaliſts have gained two members, the republicans have gained twenty-four.

The relative gain therefore of republicaniſm over federaliſm ſtands as twenty-three to two.

To have preſerved their relative ſtrength in the next congreſs, the republicans ſhould have from the above ſtates 63, and the federaliſts 42 members.

Inſtead of which the republicans have 71, and the federaliſts 34 members.

The former, therefore, have gained at the rate of thirteen per cent; and the latter loſt at the rate of twenty per cent.

After this plain ſtatement of facts, federaliſm may vaunt its triumphs as it pleaſes. The more it boaſts the more will it be diſgraced; as enquiry will be thereby excited and the truth be known; which, while it ſhews their miſerable miſrepreſentations, will alſo demonſtrate the depreſſion of their forces. It is true that in Virginia a few federal members have been elected. But by what means have they ſucceeded? Not by a fair and full expreſſion of the public will, but by the ſuperior induſtry of the federal candidate and his friends, and by the falſe ſecurity of the republicans. By the republicans of that ſtate it was not deemed great importance that all their repreſentatives ſhould be republicans. It was already aſcertained that a great majority in congreſs was already ſecured. This produced a certain degree of indifference, of which federaliſm availed itſelf. Every man of common ſenſe knows that this will often be, as it often has been, the caſe with the majority. Confiding too ſecurely in their ſtrength they will ſuſtain occaſional defeats from the ſuperior ſtratagem and activity of their opponent.—But put this conſideration aſide, grant the federaliſts full credit for the acquiſition of unfair as well as fair means what is their ſituation? More depreſſed than it ever was before. They have leſs ſtrength in our councils, and leſs confidence with the people, that at any antecedent period of their exiſtence.

[*Nat. Intel*]

"In Rhode Iſland federaliſm has loſt all its magical powers of deluſion. Although the federaliſts have four newſpapers in the ſtate to prop up their cauſe, and drive their fury at republicaniſm, yet all their calumny and ſlander have only operated againſt themſelves. *The biters have been bitten.* The governor—lieutenant governor—all the ſenators—and *fifty* out of *ſeventy* repreſentatives, are republicans. In the whole general aſſembly, in grand committee, conſiſting of eighty-two, the federaliſts amount only to twenty." [*Phœnix.*

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Aurora, dated Harford, May 12, 1803.

"The votes for governor of this ſtate for the year enſuing, is highly flattering to the republicans. I give you a ſtatement of the votes juſt counted:

For Trumbull,	14,375
Kirby,	7,868
Majority this year,	6,527
In 1802,	
Trumbull,	11,368
Kirby,	4,524
Majority in 1802,	7,848
Majority in 1803,	6,527
Increaſe of republicaniſm,	1,318

"The number of votes for col. Kirby exceeded our moſt ſanguine expectations.—Six thouſand was the higheſt that it was calculated he would have. Republicaniſm is doing well in Connecticut, notwithſtanding the lies and miſrepreſentation of tory federaliſts."

In addition to the above, we wiſh it obſerved, that in 1800 the republican candidate for governor had but 1056 votes—in 1801, he had 4187 votes—in 1802, he had 4523 votes—and this year having 7348 votes, it will plainly be ſeen that the republican party in Connecticut are uniformly and rapidly augmenting in number and increaſing in ſtrength.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States' ſhip New York, dated Tunis Bay, at anchor, March 10, 1803.

"In addition to the liſt of unfortunate names, victims to the vandaliſm of duelling, I have to mention that Mr. John Corcoran, one of the principal clerks in the Britiſh commiſſary's office at Malta, who fell in an affairs of diſhonor on the 14th of February with Mr. Joſeph Bainbridge of this ſhip.

"On the 30th January the ſquadron (conſiſting of the Cheſapeake, John Adams, and New York) ſailed from Malta, with the deſign of making an appearance off Tripoli as any enterprize at this inclement ſeaſon of the year would be raſh in the extreme.

"Being obliged to put into Gibraltar for proviſions, we touched at Tunis in our way thither, to take the ſhip Enterprize into company, and found the diſpoſition of the Bey. We found him hoſtile; he demanded 34 000 dollars, and the reſtoration of a prize under Tuniſian colors, which was tripolitan property, and captured in January by the Enterprize. The commodore refuſed to comply with this demand, and took ſome pains to convince him of the legality of the capture. He had an interview with the Bey at the requeſt of the latter, and agreed to advance him 20,000 dollars as a prelimenary to peace, and in lieu of all claims to the prize above mentioned.

"With reſpect to our affairs with Tripoli, they bear a favorable aſpect. A competitor for the regency has ariſen in the perſon of the Bey's brother, who has collected a powerful army near Derna, on the confines of Tripoli, and threatens to invade the kingdom. He is only waiting for ſuch aſſiſtance as may be afforded him by powers hoſtile to the preſent Bey, and offers peace to his aſſailants in the event of his ſucceeding him.

"The reigning Bey of Tripoli has diſcovered that his warfare with the United States is unpopular; we may therefore look for a ſpeedy peace. Algiers and Morocco remain quiet."

The famous Klopſtock, died at Hamburgh on the 13th of March, in the 76th year of his age.

FEDERAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

In 1800, under the adminiſtration of Mr. Adams, the receipts from duties, including the direct tax, was dollars 9,000,000

And the expenditures amounted to the enormous ſum of 14,000,000

The deficit being 5,000,000 was borrowed of *ſpeculators and money jobbers*, at the rate of eight per cent intereſt.

Contraſt this with *republican economy*. In 1802, under the adminiſtration of Mr. Jefferſon, the revenue may be eſtimated, without a land tax or any exciſe whatever, at dolls. 10,000,000

And the whole expenſes of the government, including the *interest* on the national debt, amounted to only about 5,000,000

Leaving a clear *ſaving* to the people of 5,000,000

Which is ſtrictly and honeſtly appropriated to pay the *principal* of the debt of the United States, and the overplus goes into the treaſury, and there forms a fund, which is ſolely under the direction of congreſs. The federaliſts ran the nation in debt at the rate of 5,000,000 dollars per annum—and the republicans after repealing all the internal taxes, and paying upwards of 5,000,000 dollars of the *principal* of the national debt have now a *full treasury* while the taxes are reduced and the people happy and conſented. Theſe are the fruits of Mr. Jefferſon's adminiſtration.

"*How oft' will Jack throw on others the blame,*
"*When full of fault and guilty of the ſame.*"

The conduct of the pretended federaliſts, verify the truth of the above maxim.

When this deſtructive party were floating down with the current of political deluſion, with Mr. Adams at the helm, it was thought a laudable thing, and ſaid by ſome to be indiſpenſibly neceſſary for the ſecurity of government, that no man ſhould hold an office of profit or truſt under that adminiſtration. Yea, a man was declared by judges of the court, and by ſheriffs acting under the views of that court, to be unfit and unqualified for the all important and conſtitutional right of acting in the capacity of a juryman, becauſe he was a republican. It was openly and loudly proclaimed, by the reigning party of thoſe days, that unleſs a man would ſubſcribe to their creed, which was paſſive obedience and non-reſiſtance to the then profligate adminiſtration, he could not, nor ought not to be intruſted with any concern under that government—and this doctrine was not thought by the excluſive patriots of thoſe days, to be either acts of perſecution or political intolerance.

But now, when the current has turned, and we have got men of wiſdom and diſcretion at the head of our affairs, who know of no other intereſt but that which is conducive to the public good; men who are above that perſecuting meanneſs which predominated in the reign of terror, thoſe who will not turn out of office men of talents and integrity on account of their political opinions, though in many caſes they have been under the neceſſity, in order to ſecure a faithful execution in the performance of duties attached to certain offices, of making a number of removals, when the corruption of the late adminiſtration had been engendered into the hearts of the holders, that their conduct has become too intolerable to be borne with under a juſt adminiſtration—on account of theſe ſalutary removals of ſome of thoſe who had wormed themſelves into many of the ſubordinate offices of government, and were gnawing on the vitals of this country, it is raiſed into a mighty charge of perſecution and political intolerance.

What more evidence is wanted to ſhow the inconſiſtency of the paty?

[*Centinel of Freedom.*

NOTICE

A meeting of the Republican Voters of Talbot County is requested at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, this afternoon, at five o'clock, on business of moment.

Easton, Tuesday May 31.

Notice.

St. Thomas' Lodge, No. 3 *at Easton,*

WILL meet on the 2th of June, A. L. 5803, at their Lodge-room, for the purpoſe of celebrating the anniverſary of St. John's D: They reſpectfully invite all free and accepted ancient York Maſons of the neighboring counties, to join in the proceſſion; and to participate, upon the ſame, in an entertainment to be prepared for the occaſion. By order,

JOHN STEVENS, Jun. Sec'ry.

Eaſton, May 31, 1803. 4

Found.

A GOLD SEAL, *cyphered* W. *or* W. T. H.

THE owner may have the ſame by paying the expenſe of this advertiſement, and a trifling compenſation to the finder, on applying at the Star Office.

May 31, 1803. 3

FOR THE STAR.

The clerk of the general court, has taken great pains to prove he was not to blame for not publiſhing Judge Duvall's letter *before he had it*; but he has not yet aſſigned one ſolitary reaſon for not publiſhing it *when it came to hand*—that the public to whom the opinion of the court had been ſubmitted through the medium of the *preſs*, might have the *whole* opinion, of which that letter was an *important* part, and as, *was intended*, by its being ſent to the clerk, it might have appeared with the opinion of the court—and of courſe if the opinion was publiſhed, that letter alſo ought to have been publiſhed—On this ſubject, I preſume, the public can have but one opinion, which is that the *whole* evidence in the caſe ought to have appeared.

CITIZEN —.

May 24, 1803.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.

To give this an inſertion in your paper, will oblige—as it is founded on facts. It aſks admiſſion in the poet's corner* if you pleaſe. NO ENEMY.

TO ALIRA—THE MODEST.

MARRY you wou'd, if health permitted,
But being ſick—you "will not marry;"
Farewel! I'm not to be outwitted,
Nor for you will I tarry.

I know you lov'd—and I lov'd truly,
Our beating pulſs—did prove ſo;
Their mutual *concord throbs* were July,
Two years paſt on *Monday* night you *know.*

I know what did thy ſickneſs bring—
'Twas jealouſy—that's all;
For if you'd never ſeen one Ring,
You'd anſwer'd to my call.

Not all the lies, of all the race,
Would ſo much have offended;
But you'd gladly ſeen my face,
Courtſhip in marriage ended.

Know, that the Ring that you eſpied,
I on my finger wore—
Was but the gift of friendſhip tried,
And I could tell you *more.*

Your tongue and eyes once diſagreed,
I, if I choſe, could prove;
Now of thy grace I have no need:
Nor will I longer love.

But that I'll keep; aye! if I can,
My ſenſes with another,
Whoſe pride will not deſtroy the man,
She loves—or raiſe a pother.

Becauſe another's Ring I wore,
Upon my middle finger—
My love to thee did then endure,
And ſince enchanting ſinger.

TRUTH & HONOR.

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* Poet's Corner was occupied previous to the receipt of "*Truth and Honor.*"

By his Excellency John Francis Mercer, Governor of the State of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appeareth unto me by an Inquiſition taken before Robert Moore, Eſquire, one of the Coroners of Baltimore county, that a moſt cruel and atrocious murder and robbery were committed on the perſon of *Adam Wable*, paper-maker, a reſpectable and aged citizen of Anne Arundle county, by ſome unknown hand, on or about the thirtieth day of March laſt, which Inquiſition hath been returned to me, accompanied by a memorial of ſundry reſpectable inhabitants of the counties of Baltimore and Anne Arundle, and the city of Baltimore, praying the interpoſition of government: And whereas the quiet and ſecurity of the good people of this Commonwealth depend on the vigilance of the conſtituted authorities in cauſing the laws againſt ſuch enormities to be duly executed—I have therefore thought proper to iſſue this my proclamation; and I do by and with the advice and conſent of Council, hereby offer a reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS, to whoever will diſcover the author or perpetrators of the aforeſaid murder and robbery; provided he ſhe or they, or any of them, be convicted thereof; and moreover, I do, by virtue of the authority and powers in me veſted, hereby promiſe a full and free pardon to any perſon being an accomplice, who ſhall diſcover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the ſaid murder and robbery on the aforeſaid condition.

Given in Council at the city of Annapolis, under the ſeal of the ſtate of Maryland, this ſixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three.

JOHN FR. MERCER.

By his excellency's command,
NINIAN PINCKNEY,
Clerk of the Governor and Council.

In Council, Annapolis, May 16, 1803.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be publiſhed three times in each week for the ſpace of three weeks ſucceſſively in the American, Telegraphe, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer, the Maryland Gazetee, at Annapolis; the Republican Advocate, Herald and Bartgis's paper, at Fredericktown; and Mr. Smith's paper at Eaſton.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

May 20.

For Sale.

THE ſubſcriber no longer able to attend to property at a diſtance, will ſell his MILL at the head of Wye river, commonly called *Gibson's Mill*, together with about 80, or an 100 acres of land; the purchaſer may be accommodated as to payments; the caſh, or bank ſtock, would be preferred, and make a difference as to price: This Mill is equal, if not ſuperior, to any other on the Eaſtern Shore, having an eaſy never failing ſtream; and all will be new. Any perſon wanting to purchaſe may apply to the ſubſcriber, who will be at the Mill by the firſt of June, and will remain there for two or three weeks, during which time ſhe will be ſold and delivered, by JOHN GIBSON.

May 31, 1803. 3

EXHIBITION

VENTRILOQUISM

TO MORROW EVENING, *June* 1.

AT Mr LOWE's LARGE ROOM.

MR. RANNIE

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that in addition to his ſurpriſing powers of Ventriloquiſm, and Imitations of various birds and beaſts, he will exhibit that curious experiment of *burning a fifty dollar bank note*, and after being conſumed to aſhes, he will *reſtore it again as ſound and whole as ever*; he will break any gentleman's gold or ſilver watch in many pieces, and will cement her as ſound as ever.—Alſo, will be brought forward that extraordinary operation exhibited in London and Edinburgh with unbounded applauſe, an artificial SWAN will be preſented to the company and will exhibit a variety of FEATS, which would appear impoſſible if mentioned in an advertiſement.—Mr. Rannie will not omit repeating that comical exploit of ſwallowing a few common *knives* and *forks* with great eaſe.—Alſo, *ground* and *lofty tumbling* and *hand-dancing*.—The above mentioned is but a ſpecimen of what will be done.

☞ To begin at half paſt 7 o'clock.

Eaſton, May 31, 1803

Notice.

ALL perſons indebted either to the eſtate of *Andrew Foſter Leverton* or *John Banning Merton*, both of Queen Ann's county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe perſons who have claims againſt either of ſaid eſtates, are deſired to make them known by the firſt day of Auguſt next, to

JOHN FISHER, Talbot County,
Adminiſtrator in both caſes.

May 26, 1803. 3q

A Paper Mill for Sale.

A VALUABLE PAPER MILL, in good order and well conditioned, for ſale, by the ſubſcriber, in Aſton township, Delaware county, on the ſouth branch of Cheſter Creek, five miles above Cheſter Town, together with ſix or eight acres of Land, with two dwelling houſes thereon. The Mill is calculated for two Vats, and ſtands on an excellent ſtream of water. Alſo, if the purchaſer chooſes, a good Farm adjoining, of one hundred acres of Land, with valuable improvements thereon—conſiſting of a ſtone dwelling houſe two ſtories high, well finiſhed and convenient, with ſeven rooms beſides the entry, cellars and garret.—A kitchen and an adjoining ſtone building, for the lodging and accommodation of workmen and ſervants: A ſpring houſe, good barn, ſtables and other out houſes. Apply on the premiſes to

AARON MATTSON.

Delaware county (Penn.)
May 31, 1803. 6

TO BE RENTED

For the enſuing Year,

A GOOD FARM advantageouſly ſituated on Weſt river, which is famous for fiſh, oyſters, and wild fowl in their different ſeaſons—This farm has good improvements for ſecuring whatever may be made on it, and may be divided into three fields of about one hundred thouſand corn hills each, and four of a leſs ſize—The ſtock and farming utenſils may be had with ſaid farm. For terms apply to

THOMAS S. DENNY.

Talbot County, May 31, 1803. 3q