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

EASTON, Tuesday Morning
August 2, 1803.

☞ Two Apprentices to the Printing Buſineſs wanted immediately at the Star Office.

Subscribers to the Star.

The fourth year ſince the eſtabliſhment of the STAR, will expire on the 30th of Auguſt next, with the 52d number of the preſent year; when an half yearly payment will become due from original ſubſcribers. To ſuch as have complied with the terms of the paper, the Editor preſents his grateful acknowledgments. To that portion of his ſubſcribers who have received the Star from *one* to *four* years without paying for the ſame, or more than a ſmall portion of their dues, he particularly requeſts a ſettlement of their accounts up to that date.

Such as do not attend to this notice, and ſtand indebted for more than *two years* on the firſt of September next, their names will be eraſed from the liſt of ſubſcribers, and put on a liſt for collection. in the hands of proper authority, which will be equally as painful to the editor, as it will be offenſive to them. This determination in the editor, he hopes may not give offence, when he aſſures his ſubſcribers that it is equally as impoſſible for him to publiſh the Star, for *their* gratification, without receiving payment for the ſame, as it would be for a virtuous *republican* to turn *federaliſt* under the preſent adminiſtration.

Star Office, July 26, 1803.

A letter from Paris to a gentleman in Philadelphia, (ſays the Aurora) ſtates, "that in October 1802, the Britiſh government offered two millions of pounds ſterling to France for Louiſiana." Two millions of pounds are about ten millions of dollars. A reference to the debates in the ſenate of the in February, connected with this fact, throws ſome light on the political movements concerning that important territory.

Millions were to be expended in a war to gain a ſtable right of depoſit on the banks of the Miſſiſippi—Mr. Jefferſon, conceiving the whole of Louiſiana might be purchaſed for a leſs ſum than the outfit of an army, inſtructed our miniſter at Paris to make inquiries on the ſubject.—Mr. Livingſton accordingly preſented a memorial to the French government on the impolicy of colonizing Louiſiana and the propriety of giving it in full ſovereignty to the United States for a certain conſideration. While thoſe propoſitions were under conſideration, the clamor for war at home induced the adminiſtration to diſpatch a miniſter extraordinary to *effect* a purchaſe; Mr. Munroe, on his arrival found matters already in a conſiderable train of forwardneſs, and in conjunction with Mr. Livingſton purchaſed Louiſiana for a reaſonable conſideration—yet, ſay the federaliſts, the *adminiſtration deſerve no thanks! 'twas all chance!*

It is not many months ſince the federaliſts, by way of raiſing the dignity of our country in the eyes of the reſt of the world, declared that Mr. Livingſton, our worthy ambaſſador to France, was both *deaf* and *ſtupid*—that he was ſo little reſpected at Paris that his life was almoſt a burden, and that he meant to return home. *Now* he is a man to whoſe abilities, zeal and patriotiſm we are indebted for the accompliſhment of an event among the moſt important of our country—thus talk the conſiſtent and only admirers of truth, the federel ſcribes—but to ſolve this wonderful enigma it muſt be obſerved, that in thus praiſing the agent they hope to detract from the merit of the real authors of the ſucceſs which has attended our negociation reſpecting Louiſiana—the acquiſition of a territory ſo extenſive, valuable, and deemed ſo neceſſary to our future ſafety, forms ſuch a glorious epoch in our annals that the whole ingenuity of federaliſm is neceſſary to leſſen the praiſe which belongs to Mr. Jefferſon, who has gained it. In like manner it was, that the amanuenſis of Hamilton wiſhed it believed that Mr. Jefferſon was not the author of the declaration of independence, in fine, for what have they given him credit? What have they not done to prove him the baſeſt being in the creation? And it will not be very long before thoſe, who are now ſo ſedulous in endeavors to prove that Mr. Livingſton has the ſole merit of the acquiſition of Louiſiana, will calumniate him as they do Mr. Jefferſon.

[*Aurora.*

A German Literatus has diſcovered, that the word in Hebrew which is commonly translated *rig*, more properly ſignifies a *tongue*, and conſequently that Eve was taken out of a part of Adam's *tongue* This is extremly probable.

IMPORTANT.

A letter was laſt evening received in town from Portland, informing of the arrival there, on Saturday night, of a Bargue, 43 days from Liverpool, with diſpatches from the American Charge des Affairs in England for Government. The letter adds, that the veſſel was engaged for the ſole purpoſe of bringing theſe diſpatches, was ordered to enter the firſt port ſhe could in the United States, and neither brought letters or papers for private individuals.

Captain Salter, who arrived laſt evening in the ſtage from Portland, communicates information ſimilar to what is contained in the letter.

The Portland papers were printed yeſterday, and will probably be received in town this evening. Although they can give no information of the contents of the diſpatches, they may furniſh ſome news obtained verbally from the captain of the Barque. *Boſt. paper.*

From the Federal Gazette.

The editors have received the following letter from a correſpondent, which they have much pleaſure in laying before their readers:

"I intended immediately to have written to Meſſrs. Fundt & Brown, the conductors of the Federal Gazette, publiſhed in Baltimore, but as you are on the ſpot, I wiſh you would be good enough to give them the information I wiſhed to communicate:—I obſerved ſome time ago, in their paper, an article of intelligence, which they appeared to give with regret—That a late deciſion of the court of chancery in England would deprive this ſtate of all hope of recovering the £.250,000 ſtock in the bank of England, which it had long been contending for. I do not know that any determination has been made on this ſubject at all; it ought however to be known, that, in any event, a part only of the ſum will be loſt to the ſtate, as the king of Great Britain authoriſed Mr. King, the American miniſter at his court, to ſay that he was ready to relinquiſh any right that the court of chancery might award to him on the ſubject. A communication to this amount has been made by Mr. King to the governor of this ſtate.

At a Circuit Court lately held in this county, (ſays the Hudſon Bee) one of the indictments againſt Harry Croſwell, editor of "The Waſp," for a libel on the Preſident of the United States was bro't to trial. After a very lengthy and impartial hearing, Croſwell was convicted: judgment will be paſſed againſt him at the next term of the ſupreme court, which will be held on the firſt Monday in Auguſt next. The libel charged Mr. Jefferſon with having "paid Callender for calling Waſhington a traitor, a robber, and a purjurer; for calling Adams a hoary headed incendiary; and for moſt groſsly ſlandering the private characters of men who he, (Mr. Jefferſon) well knew to be virtuous."

A writer obſerves (after a comparative ſtatement of Mr. Adams's extravagant and Mr. Jefferſon's economical adminiſtration) that Mr. Jefferſon appears like a worthy man that has married the widow of a debauched libertine—and who, by economy and induſtry, has cleared off incumbrances from her eſtate, repleniſhed her purſe and made her children happy.

Captain Cutching, arrived at Norfolk from Gibraltar, was inſormed by the American Conſul there that he had recent accounts from Tripoli, ſtating that ſeven ſail of Tripolitan cruizers were ready for ſea; and that one (a ſloop) had actually ſailed.

Andrew Elliott, Robert Patterſon, and Benjamin Henry Latrobe, eſqrs. have been appointed by the governor of Pennſylvania, commiſſioners on the part of that ſtate, to join and co-operate with commiſſioners appointed, or to be appointed, on the part of the ſtates of Delaware and Maryland, to examine and lay down the neareſt and beſt route for cutting a canal, to unite the Delaware and Cheſapeake bays.

The accounts of the Indians on the Natchez (ſays the Tenneſſee Gazette) are truly alarming: no company can come through without being inſulted; and if not more than two or three, are almoſt ſure to be killed and robbed. A rupture with them is ſuppoſed certain.

Governor Claiborne, of the Miſſiſippi territory, has iſſued a proclamation, offering a reward of *Five Hundred Dollars* for apprehending Samſon Maſon and his aſſociates, who have for ſome time infeſted that territory, and have committed unparalled outrages upon the property and perſons of the citizens of the United States.

In addition of Louſiana to the territory of the United States, which according to the beſt founded report we have reaſon to expect, will be attended with the moſt pleaſing and important conſequenees: It will very conſiderably augment the value of all the lands in the weſtern country; it will give to the union the monopoly of the ſupply of the Weſt Indies with proviſions, inſomuch that the powers which hold poſſeſſions in thoſe parts will be obliged from their own intereſt to cultivate our friendſhip. In caſe of a war between France and England, that nation of the two which ſhould attack or inſult this country, might ſpeedily have to repent her injuſtice in the loſs of her richeſt iſlands, provided our government poſſeſſed the energy, without which the greateſt nation becomes deſpicable and deſpiſed. The ſupplies of every ſort of proviſions, which America may ſend even to Europe, will render our friendſhip highly eſtimable to thoſe countries where ſcarcity may prevail. Louſiana will alſo be able to ſupply the whole union with rum, ſugar, and ſome other articles for which we are now dependant upon the Weſt-India trade. Large quantities of very excellent ſugar have been already exported from New-Orleans, of the produce of the neighboring plantations; and their can be no doubt but the cultivation of that valuable ſtaple would derive great activity and increaſe from the protection of a free government, as well as from the privilege, to which Louiſiana would then be entitled, of exporting her produce free of duty to all the other ſtates. This privilege would enable the Louiſiana planters to underſel thoſe of the Weſt-Indies from 25 to 30 per cent. and therefore to obtain in ſome time a monopoly in our markets. In a word, the poſſeſſion of Louiſiana would render us independent of all the reſt of the world, in war and in peace; it would give the great potentates of Europe additional motives to reſpect our rights and court our friendſhip—it would afford the means of aſſociating and uniting the hitherto diſjointed and ſometimes diſcordant branches of the union; it will make the Atlantic and the interior ſtates mutually advantageous to and depending on each other; and, under the guardianſhip of a wiſe, liberal and vigorous government, enable them to preſent to an admiring view of the world, an extenſive nation, at once free, opulent and invincible, poſſeſſing all the advantages which the ſubjects of a mighty empire and the citizens of a ſmall commonwealth can expect to enjoy.

Charleſton Cour.

From the Virginia Argus.

LOUISIANA.

To every Man of common sense in the United States.

During the laſt ſeſſion of congreſs, in the diſcuſſions, relative to New Orleans *both parties* agreed, that the rights of the United States had been unjuſtly violated, that their intereſts were materially affected, and that redreſs ought to be, and muſt be obtained. The federaliſts were clamorous for war. The national honor, they ſaid, had been inſulted, and ought to be immediately avenged. Our national rights, ſecured by treaty, had been contemptuouſly diſregarded, and ought to be immediately vindicated. The people of the United States with arms in their hands ſhould make reparation to themſelves, by taking poſſeſſion of Louiſiana and New Orleans. Such was the ſyſtem it was ſaid, that ought to be purſued by a brave and independent people, who wiſhed to maintain their character and to defend their rights. The money that might be expended, and the blood which might be ſpilled, were not to be regarded, when the glory of the country was at ſtake. But all this eloquence was without effect. Happily for America a great majority determined, that negociation ſhould precede hoſtilities. The people though "*their own worst enemies*," approved this determination, while the inhabitants of the weſtern country, tho' the immediate ſufferers, by the injuſtice or *corruption* of the Spaniſh intendant at New Orleans, manifeſt not only their good ſenſe, but their confidence, in the friendly views of the adminiſtration, towards them, by a patient ſubmiſſion, to an injury, aimed at the vitals of the weſtern world.

What has been the reſult? in the ſpace of a few ſhort months, New Orleans is ours. All Louiſiana as poſſeſſed by Spain is ours. The free navigation of the boundleſs waters of the Miſſiſippi, through all ſucceeding time is ours, and we are yet in peace! Not one drop of human blood is ſhed; while the conſideration which we pay for this ineſtimable acquiſition, this exemption from the crimes and calamities of war, would be inſufficient to diſcharge the expenſes even of a ſingle campaign. Is not this true glory? Is not this real happineſs? Does it not come home to the heart of every man who has within his boſom one ſingle ſentiment of humanity? Was an object of ſuch magnitude, ever more ſpeedily obtained, or acquired on better terms? Can an intelligent people require more from the moſt virtuous and patriotic adminiſtration? Can any adminiſtration do more for an intelligent and grateful people? Let Roſs, let Morris, let Griſwold, let Hamilton anſwer theſe queſtions, and then—then, call on the mountains to cover them!

People! men of the United States, pauſe! for your *own sake, pause;* reflect upon the ſituation in which we ſhould have been placed, if the advocates for war had ſucceeded in their nefarious deſigns, and then compare it with that in which we now ſo firmly ſtand. Even if our efforts had been crowned with ſucceſs, years muſt have paſſed away, before the weſtern people, could have enjoyed the benefit of that navigation, which is already in their hands, and ſecured to them forever. But if the power and reſources of France, called into action by an aggreſſion, more inſulting than injurious, and conducted by the genius of Buonaparte, had enabled *the republic* to retain poſſeſſion of New Orleans or to blockade the paſſage up the river, the proſperity of the now flouriſhing ſtates of Kentucky, Ohio and Tenneſſee, would have received a mortal wound. Their beſt and braveſt citizens would have periſhed by the ſword of the enemy, the hardſhips of diſaſtrous campaigns, or the diſeaſes of an untried climate. The exportation of their produce being impoſſible, their lands would ſink in value, migrations into their country ceaſe, agriculture go rapidly into diſuſe, and in the ſpace of a few years, the fertile banks of the Ohio and Miſſiſippi might be again the ſeats of ſilence and deſolation.

In the Atlantic ſtates, the calamities of war might have been equally affecting. An alliance with Great Britain however deſirable at all times to the advocates for war, and however neceſſary in the criſis which muſt have been produced, would not have ſaved our merchant ſhips from plunder, our coaſts from hoſtile depredations, or our cities from fire. The fruits of our agriculture would have been diminiſhed in quantity, and impaired in value: the firſt, becauſe the hands which ſhould be devoted to labor, would be employed in the defence of their country: the latter, becauſe the power of France on the continent of Europe, would have confined our commerce almoſt entirely to Great Britain and her dependent iſles, in the ſouthern ſtates eſpecially, the horrors of war might have appeared in the *blackest* and moſt tremendous form.

In the midſt of this ſcene of general calamity, our national debt would have increaſed in proportion to our inability to pay it. Tenfold taxes muſt have been levied on the people. But tenfold taxes would be inſufficient to defray the expenſes of a numerous army and a powerful fleet. The money neceſſary to ſupply the deficiency muſt be raiſed by loans, and for theſe, we could no longer reſort to the Dutch, by whom our wants have been formerly ſupplied. They could be effected therefore no where but in Great Britain or America. The lenders courted by the two governments, would of courſe dictate the terms of negociation, and thus grow ſtill richer by the miſeries and oppreſſion of mankind.

Alas! this is but a rapid and partial ſketch of the diſtreſſes which a war muſt inevitably have produced. But "thanks to the Eternal Ruler of the world," we have been ſaved from the abyſs into which we were urged by the federal patriots to plunge. We are yet in peace. Our country "advancing rapidly to deſtinies beyond the reach of mortal eye" will ſoon attain an elevation, from which ſhe can contemplate without any emotions, but thoſe of general ſympathy and benevolence the bloody ſtruggles for domination which for centuries have diſgraced and deſolated Europe. Yes, we are in peace, "Plenty waves upon our fields," and opulence glitters in our cities. The nation is not only independent but unſhackled by alliance, the government is œconomically, ably and faithfully adminiſtered, and the people are happy. So may it be forever!

Singular custom.

In the Canton of Bern, in Switzerland if a huſband and wife diſagree ſo much that they cannot think of living together, the Legiſlature determines, that they ſhall be confined in company—to have one bed, one table, one plate, one ſpoon, and one knife and fork—and if after three months trial in this way they cannot make up matters, they are at liberty to part.

Meeting of the People.

A Meeting will be held on Saturday next the 6th inſtant, at the cool Spring, near Eaſton—where refreſhment will be prepared for all those who may attend.

Auguſt 1.

In Chancery, July 18, 1803.

The Creditors of FRANCIS RANDALL, *against* HIS HEIRS. } ORDERED, that the ſales made by Philip Quinton, truſtee, for the ſale of the real eſtate of Francis Randall, as ſtated in his reports ſhall be ratified and confirmed, unleſs cauſe to the contrary be ſhewn on or before the firſt day of October next, *Provided* a copy of this order be inſerted in the Eaſton newspaper three times before the firſt day of September next, or ſerved on one of the Complainants before that day.

The Report ſtate Lot number Eighty, in Snow Hill was ſold for £80 5 ⊙ part of Lot number Nine and Ten for 223 dollars, and an unimproved Lot for 45 dollars and 75 cents.

Teſt,
SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
3 Reg. Cur. Can.

Blank Indentures for sale.

General Poſt-Office, Waſhington City, July 22, 1803.

WHEREAS ſundry repreſentations have been made to this office of loſſes ſuſtained in the tranſmiſſion of money by the mail, whereby it appears that depredations may have been committed by ſome agent of this department. Be it therefore known that by virtue of the powers by law in me veſted, I do hereby offer a reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS to any perſon or perſons who will give to this office ſuch information as ſhall produce the conviction and puniſhment of the perpetrator of any ſuch crime.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Poſt maſter general.

Easton Academy,

A public Examination of the Scholars belonging to this Inſtitution will be held at the Court House in Eaſton on Thursday the eleventh day of Auguſt next; at which their parents, guardians, and friends are invited to attend.

Eaſton, 26th July, 1803. 3

HAVING received information from ſeveral of my friends on the Eaſtern Shore, of a report circulating there, that it was my intention to decline the *Commission Business*—I beg leave to aſſure my friends and the public generally, that no intimation of the kind has at any time fallen from me; and that all thoſe who may be pleaſed to intruſt their property to my care, may rely on every exertion being made for their intereſt, by their moſt obedient ſervant,

RICHARD NICOLS.
Baltimore, Auguſt 2, 1803. tf

Notice.

THE ſubſcribers having obtained from the orphans court of Baltimore county, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of *Peter Sharp*, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof; and thoſe indebted are requeſted to make immediate payment.

ANN SHARP, Adm'trix.
SOLOMON DICKINSON, Adm'r.
Talbot County, Auguſt 2, 1803. 6

Notice.

THE ſubſcriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Talbot county, letters of adminiſtration de bonis non with the will annexed, on the perſonal eſtate of *Samuel Sharp*, deceaſed, requeſt all thoſe having claims to exhibit the ſame; and thoſe indebted are requeſted to make immediate payment.

SOLOMON DICKINSON,
Adminiſtrator de bonis non.
Talbot County, Auguſt 2, 1803. 6

This is to give notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber of Dorcheſter county hath obtained from the orphans court of Dorcheſter county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of *John Harrington*, late of Dorcheſter county, deceaſed; all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, at or before the firſt day of June next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand this nineteenth day of July, 1803.

JOSEPH DODSON, Adm'r.
of John Harrington, deceaſed.
Auguſt 2, 1803. 3q

Stolen or Strayed,

FROM the ſubſcriber living near Eaſton, on Friday night laſt, a bay MARE, about fifteen hands high, eight or nine years old: ſomewhat rubbed on each ſide of the neck, and over the left eye; a few white hairs in her forehead—has ploughed ſome this ſummer, ſuckles a young colt, and is in tolerable order.—A reaſonable reward will be given for the mare, if delivered alone, and *Twenty Dollars* will be given for the thief and mare, ſo that he be brought to due puniſhment.

JOHN CLAYLAND.
Auguſt 2, 1803. 3

Chester Church Lottery.

☞ 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.

☞ Tickets for ſale at the Star Office.
Centreville, 12th April, 1803.

A treatise on practical farming

Method of preserving Fruit-trees from decay, and Farming in General.

BY JOHN A. BINNS,
Of Loudon County, Virginia, Farmer.
For Sale by
JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH.
Baltimore,
July 25, 1803. 3

For Sale.

A FEW Kegs of Tamarinds, well put up—Alſo a few pots of Guaver Jelly. Apply at the Star Office.
July 26. 3