STAR,

OR,

E'n. Shore General Advertiser.

EASTON, Tuesday Morning
February 1, 1803.

The mail last evening contained nothing of importance.—Advertisements omitted shall appear in our next.

From recent information (not from the parties) the editor is of opinion that the abuse in last Tuesday's Star, over the signature of John Sotheren on the character of Mr. Charles S. Sewell, of Queen Ann's county, was premature; and that a knowledge of the parties should have been a sufficient objection with him, for withholding the publication.

The legislature of Kentucky have presented to congress a spirited memorial, against the infraction of the treaty by the Spanish government, in forbidding a deposit of American merchandize, at New Orleans.

They pledge themselves to "risque their lives and fortunes, in support of such measures as congress shall deem necessary, for the honor and interest of the UNITED STATES."

We are informed that a remittance of 3000 dollars has been forwarded from this city, to Portsmouth, N. H. for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire.—This sum we understand is but a part of the contributions of the benevolent—the remainder will be forwarded as soon as the subscriptions are completed.

Phil. pap.

sons of the Pilgrims, or the *Feast of Shells*.—The New England people generally understand these terms, but as many of our readers probably do not, it is necessary to explain them. On the 22d December, 1620, the first settlers of N. England landed at Plymouth, in Massachusetts, where their first repast was spread upon a rock, and they drank of the *liquid stream* out of the shells of fish, which had been washed upon the beach by the tide. The anniversary of this important day has been long and very justly celebrated by the people of Boston, Plymouth, &c. and we have frequently read, with pleasing emotions, the commemoration of this *propitious era*, by the "Sons of the Pilgrims." But with very different sensations we have seen an account of the *solemnization* of this event, in Boston, on the last anniversary.——There, 101 *chosen souls* (the number which arrived in the first ships) sat down to the "*feast of shells*," but instead of appropriating the day in the thankful acknowledgments to Heaven for the mercies we enjoy, the emancipation of their fathers from tyranny and oppression; for turning the horrors of the wilderness into a *fruitful field*; for the interposition of Providence in extirpating the savage tribes, and for giving them an establishment in a land flowing with *milk and honey*,—what did they do? They devoted the day with *high glee*, to the most scandalous abuse against the government of our choice. Among the names which composed this honorable body, we find those of the Lieut. Governor of the state, Gen. Lincoln, the Hon. Timothy Pickering, the Hon. Judge Paine, Hon. Mr. Ames, &c. &c. Toasts were liberally drank, accompanied with *appropriate* music. Among the worthies to whom healths were given, are seen John Adams, C. C. Pinckney, A. Hamilton, T. Pickering (whether by himself or not, it is not said,) and to *top off*, Judge Paine gave a *love-toast* to Great Britain. From the *delicate sentimentals* of these *Honorables*, we extract the following for the *benefit* of our readers.

"*The Federal Judiciary*—May even handed justice return the *poisoned chalice* to the lips of those who have prepared it for her officers.

[Tune—Downfall of Paris.]

"*Our Sister Virginia*—When she changes the three fifths of her *Ethiopian skin*, we will respect her as the head of our *white* family.

[Tune—Go to the devil and shake yourself.]

"*May those* who rose to power by asserting every thing *but* the truth, hear *nothing else* while they retain it."

[Tune—Black Joke]

Good Heaven! We had been led to suppose that the *dæmon of blackguardism* dwelt only with little and depraved minds totally lost to decency; but here we find it predominant in characters who have held the first offices, and who lay claim to the first respectability in our country. The base allusion contained in the last cited toast, cannot be mistaken. For the honor of humanity, we hope it may never appear on the other side the Atlantic. Could the "*sainted shades*" of their forefathers have looked down upon this bacchanalian *orgie*, they would have shed "*such tears as spirits weep*," over their degenerate sons. *Poli. Barro.*

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Washington, Jan. 13th, 1803.

Mr. SMITH,

I find that the editors of the Federalist in their paper of the 12th have repelled the force of the presentments of the grand jury for the district of Georgia, and my observations respecting governor Milledge and judge Stephens, by a side way attack on myself, and a repetition of very gross ones on the characters of two officers of the United States, which appeared in that paper last session, under the head of an extract of a letter from Savannah.

The charge against col. Mitchel was immediately answered in the Literary Advertiser, then published here, but as that answer never found its way into the National Intelligencer, or the Federalist I now observe, that both col Mitchel and captain Putnam have been credibly informed and firmly believe that, that letter was penned by an honorable member of congress, aided in his information by certain characters in Savannah, and they have anxiously expected that honorable gentleman's revisiting that city, to have an eclaircissiment on the subject; and if avowed, to seek that satisfaction, so wanton and unprovoked an attack seems to require. Already have the attacks on col. Mitchel occasioned the loss of one life, and captain Putnam has publicly chastised a celebrated midnight judge in the streets of Savannah, as being an auxiliary in the charge against him.

Col. Mitchel, sir, is as respectable a character as any gentleman in Georgia, Mr. Woodruff not excepted, taken in either a civil, or military capacity. There is scarcely an office in that state, in the civil line, which he has not filled with dignity; and he is now the eldest field officer of the first Georgia brigade in the militia line. His activity and officer-like conduct as such the brigadier (Tatnal) being governor of the state during the late alarm, which pervaded the southern states, from the arrival of the brigands on the coast, said to be destined for South Carolina and Georgia, commanded the governor's, as well as my thanks, and he well deserved them. But whilst the editors so liberally, for they dislike the word illiberal, throw the aspersion of liar on Mr. Milledge, they should be more cautious how they become liable to that epithet themselves. That col. Mitchel is now, or was, at the time of his appointment, my aid, or that he has been in any capacity attached to my family for many years back, is an absolute falsehood.

Let me here ask, and I desire to know, since those federal editors have put a similar question, though not so strong, what connection is there between governor Milledge's observations or judge Stephens's toryism; and the attack, the wanton attack on two characters who never obtruded on their spirit of rancour or federal malice, unless it be to impeach the conduct of our beloved President, for his appointments of those gentlemen. The presentments were offered to the public eye, to spurn the feeble attack from him; not particularly to aid this, or that character, although as I before observed, they proved that no injury had accrued from the appointment of judge Stephens, and that the people were not dissatisfied. Indeed, after all the attacks on Mr. Milledge, he is on one point founded. Mr. Stephens, although it was his fate to fall into the hands of the British, never was ranked by the people of Georgia, among that class of men called *old tories*. It was totally overrun by the British forces after the fall of Charleston in 1780, and when the country fell as was also the case in South Carolina, many worthy characters fell into their hands with it. What is understood there by an old tory; is a character who voluntarily joined the British, and aided their arms. Mr. Stephens did neither. If Mr. Milledge suppressed any part of his speech respecting the judge, it is more than I know, but it would require other evidence than the Federalist, to make me believe it.

I do not know if captain Putnam has yet commenced an action for a libel against the editors of the Federalist, but I know it was his intention, and I believe they may expect it. Col. Mitchel will now, no doubt, also follow it.

As to the charge of burning the records of the general assembly, levelled at myself, I most chearfully inform those editors, and the world, that I was chairman of the committee which sifted to the bottom that devilish, and corrupt business—the Yazoon speculation, and reported the rescinding act, under which, every trace of that vile and abominable transaction, and no other records were burnt, was committed to the flames; and I doubt if I might not add, happy would it have been for the country and posterity, if the principals of that speculation had accompanied them, it would have saved many an innocent person from destruction, and have proved a salutary warning to ambitious and unprincipled men in future, how they trifled with the rights of unborn generations. The injury is at length remedied, and the territory speculated on, secured by cession to the United States, and with whatever regret the editors of the Federalist may view the present situation of it, I glory in having had a leading hand in placing it where it is, and having retrieved from the infernal grasp of avaricious monopolizers, and secured to posterity their rights to an immense country containing unknown millions.

I am, Sir, with respect,
Yours, &c.

JAMES JACKSON.

BULLYING never proves a man's innocence—on the contrary, by the laws of billingsgate, the person who first calls rascal, is declared the culprit. Mr. Rutledge might prove a good Gladiator, but his attack on Mr. Ellery gives no evidence that he is not guilty. Mr. Ellery is willing to place the controversy on a fair and impartial decision, by submitting the subject to a deliberate investigation; Rutledge, on the contrary, is for fighting out the business, and knowing that Mr. Ellery is near-sighted, he probably thinks the combat will be in his favor.—As to the distance to be taken by Mr. Ellery, this is truly farsical, for if Rutledge can see far off, he certainly can see better than Ellery near; so that the offer of Rutledge to fight him at a small distance is no proof of his bravery.

When Lyon challenged Griswold, then the piety of the federalists was roused to anathematize the enormity of duelling—but now a brother Fed, with two good eyes, offers to fight a man who is purblind, then forsooth the heroism of the action is propagated from one end of the continent to the other. This is federal consistency and federal bravery! In order to put the parties on a par, it is proposed that Rutledge should render himself purblind and put on spectacles, ond then, having agreed what distance they will take, fire away lads!

Boston Chron.

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 court 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 of the law, who shall be stiled 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 times and places as a 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 Ann's and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Anne Arundel, 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 judgments 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 amendments 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 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 courts, 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.

Four years since the *federal* party were in full possession of *the whole powers* of the general government; the respective governments of *ten* out of sixteen was in their hands. They had acquired a monopoly of the printing presses of the country, and *seven eights* of the Newspapers from Maine to Georgia had been learnt to shout, "*Great is the Diana*" of *federalism!* With all these advantages and many other adventitious supports and artificial props where are they now?—All those departments of the general government which are within the control of elections are in the possession of *republicans* by very great majorities—as are likewise the governments of twelve out of sixteen states, and the new state of OHIO will soon add another to the number. The number of republican newspapers has increased in about the same proportion that federal ones have decreased. The bugbears of *illuminatism* have become too dull to talk about, and our "*women and children*" are no more frightened about *French invasions* than they are at *Mr. Bayard's speeches*. Under these circumstances it is as absurd for the federal party to think of re-gaining their lost power, as it would be for a man to expect that he could raise a weight by the bare force of his arm, which he was unable to move by a well constructed lever.

Were an election of president now to take place by legislative appointments of electors, the following would be the result—setting down the vote of New Jersey as nothing, and not calculating the votes of the new state, which when organized wil add THREE to the *republican* majority.

	Republican.	Federal.
New Hampshire,	0	7
Massachusetts,	0	19
Rhode Island,	4	0
Connecticut,	0	9
Vermont,	6	0
New York,	19	0
New Jersey,	0	0
Pennsylvania,	20	0
Delaware,	0	3
Maryland,	11	0
Virginia,	24	0
North Carolina,	14	0
South Carolina,	10	0
Georgia,	6	0
Kentucky	8	0
Tennessee,	5	0
	127	38

Republican majority, 89.

Mr. Munroe's appointment has been confirmed by the senate. It appears he is to have full powers to treat at Madrid and at Paris, and in conjunction with our present ministers at those places.—The following is the state of the votes in the senate of the United States on this nomination:

Yeas.—Anderson, Baldwin, Bradley, Brackenridge, Clinton, Cocke, Ellery, T. Foster, Franklin, Jackson, Logan, Nicholas, Sumpter, Stone, Wright, 15.

Nays.—Dayton, D. Foster, Hillhouse, Howard, J. Mason, Morris, Ogden, Olcott, Plumer, Tracy, Wells, White, 12.

Indisposition prevented the vice president from taking his seat in the senate for several days after his arrival in Washington.

THE RESOLUTION.

A lady, reading DAMON's *Sonnet*,
Made this dire resolution on it—
In vain, in vain, is all you've said,
For I'm resolv'd to die a maid.
But this on *window glass* she wrote,
To which has been attach'd a note—

NOTE.

The lady who this resolution took,
Wrote it on glass, to shew it might be broke.

Chester Town Primary-School
AND
Kent County Academy.

THE Reverend JOSEPH DOUGLAS having purchased the house in Chester Town, in which the late Mrs. MANSELL kept her Boarding School, on purpose to accommodate the schools he has in view, takes the liberty to inform the enlightened citizens of the State of Maryland, that a *Seminary* for the *Education of Youth* will be opened there on the first day of March next, by himself and his brother Samuel Douglas; and one or two assistants shall be employed as soon as necessary. The System of Education that shall be adopted in this Institution is upon a plan, new in practice, upon the Eastern Shore at least; that plan is perhaps best described by the name given to it above. The Gentlemen who will conduct it have the fullest confidence in the excellence of its regulations, and that their course of instruction is concise and expeditious, yet complete. But they readily acknowledge that they are entitled to claim only a small portion of its merit. Their Institution is *part* of a *plan* of an *uniform system* of *National Education*, the outlines of which have been drawn by the Rev. Samuel Knox, of Frederick Town, in his ingenius "Essay on the best System of Liberal Education adapted to the genius of the Government of the United States." His excellent production obtained the *premium* of the enlightened and patriotic *American Philosophical Society*. And the *General Assembly of Maryland*, at their session of 1801, honored his academy, *conducted upon this plan*, with a *substantial proof* of their approbation.

The conductors of the *Chester Town Institution*, relying upon their characters as men, and christians; and encouraged by the very flattering approbation they have received in this county as teachers, the one for *two* and the other for *three years*; indulging, moreover the pleasing hope that their humble endeavors will assist in carrying into effect a "system of National Education" that must one day, and (it is to be hoped) will shortly attract the attention and obtain the sanction of the enlightened Legislature of the United States; and not doubting but that the patriotic citizens of Maryland will be among the first to patronize an Institution undertaken with such views; humbly propose the following plan, viz.

The Seminary shall consist of two Schools, an under, or Primary School, and an upper or County Academy.

In the Primary School, Pupils of both sexes shall be taught *Spelling* and *Reading* at three dollars per quarter; *Writing*, *Arithmetic*, and *English Grammer*, four dollars; and the *practical branches* of the *Mathematics*, eight dollars each.

According to the system of Education alluded to above, their ought to be about ten other Primary Schools in this County, all using the same books, subject to the same regulations, and all of them, as also the County Academy, under the direction of a *County Rector*, or *Superintendant*.

In the Academy shall be taught the *Roman* and *Grecian Languages*, in little longer than the one half of the time usually wasted in a dull, uniform and tedious course. And besides, as it ought to be the grand object of every teacher of youth to refresh the faculties and enliven the genius, by gratifying the taste for variety, which may be called the mental appetite, two hours every day shall be devoted to the learning of *Ancient History*, *Grecian* and *Roman Antiquities*; the *Element of Euclid*, *plain* and *spherical Trigonometry*, and *Algebra*, *Geograghy*, the *use of the Globes*, and *Astronomy*. And when boys are not prepared for these branches, they shall be indulged with two hours in the lower School, if required. The salary for the full course in the Academy shall be seven pounds ten shillings per year, and if Latin and Greek only are required, six pounds.

Four years are considered to be sufficient to accomplish the course in the Primary School, and as many in the Academy.

After finishing the latter course the Pupil will be fully prepared for college. In which he should acquire a critical knowledge of the Latin and Grecian Classicks; learn French, Rhetorick, and Belles Letters, Logic and Metaphysicks, Moral and Natural Philosophy; the latter illustrated by a course of experiments, and its principles mathematically demonstrated.

The man of science should complete his studies in the University of the United States, in which a sufficient course will yet remain to be taught. There lectures on the sciences will admit of great minuteness. The experiments on Natural Philosophy, and observation on Astronomy, will be suited to the magnificence of the National Apparatus, and the Mathematical Typo may follow his solutions in projectiles, fluxions, conic sections, &c. through the trackless highways of the mental kingdom. This short, imperfect sketch being sufficient, as a *hint to the public*, we return to the subject of our Advertisement. Both Schools shall be called in at the same hours by the ringing of a bell, and shall be daily opened and closed with prayer, without presuming to interfere with the creed of any church; each Pupil shall be taught the tenets of his own, and such moral and religious instructions and rebukes shall, from time to time be given, as are approved of by all christian denominations.

N. B. As circumstances prevented the Rev. J. Douglas from examining his present School in December last, an *Examination* will be held on the *last Tuesday of February next*, when those who wish for further information as to this Seminary, may be better satisfied.

☞ A genteel family calculated to accommodate Borders, will find a *house ready to be rented*, and *good encouragement* by applying within a month at the Academy.

Boarders are accommodated in town from thirty to forty pounds per annum.

Chester Town, (Md.)
Jan. 25, 1803.

☞ *The editors of newspapers, throughout the United States, who may be disposed to promote such a plan of National Education, are requested to insert the above.*

Easton Dancing Assembly.

THE Subscribers to the Easton Dancing Assembly, are informed that there will be a Ball, on *Thursday* the 10th instant, at Mr. Prince's Ball Room.

By order of the Managers.

February 1, 1803.

Wanted,
AN OVERSEER

FOR the present year—A man that can come well recommended, will meet with good wages, on application to

JACOB GIBSON.

Miles River, Feb. 1, 1803. 3