Eastern Shore General Advertiser.

EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every *Tuesday Morning*, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, printer of the Laws of the U. States.

[VOL. 4....7.] TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1805. [NO. 10.....322.

THE TERMS OF THE REPUBLICAN STAR *ARE* TWO DOLLARS *and* FIFTY CENTS *per annum, payable half yearly, in advance—No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.*

ADVERTISEMENTS *are inserted three weeks for* ONE DOLLAR *a square; and continued for* TWENTY FIVE CENTS *per week.*

From the Kentucky Palladium.

PORTRAIT OF BURR.

A correspondent requests the insertion of the following letter. The writer, we understand, merely intends it as a sketch or outline of Mr. Burr's portrait, hastily drawn by one who lays claim to little experience as an author or physiognomist.

Frankfort, August 30, 1805.

My dear Friend,

I have at length been gratified with the sight of the late vice-president, Aaron Burr. He arrived at this place on the 18th inst. from Orleans. A few days after, I had the pleasure of spending an evening in his company. I know you will laugh at the idea of my awkardness; but be that as it may, I took some good solid looks at him, and can tell you something about him.

His stature is about 5 feet 6 inches; he is a spare meagre form, but of an elegant symmetry: His complexion is fair and transparent; his dress was fashionable and rich, but not flashy. He is a man of an erect and dignified deportment, his presence is commanding—his aspect mild, firm, luminous and impressive. His physiognomy is of the French configuration; his forehead is prominent, broad, and retreating, indicative of great expansion of mind, immense range of thoughts, and amazing exuberance of fancy—but too smooth and regular, for great altitude of conception, and those original, eccentric, and daring aberrations of superior genius. The eye-brows are thin, nearly horizontal, and too far from the eye; his nose is nearly rectilinear, too slender between the eyes, rather inclined to the right side; gently elevated, which betrays a degree of haughtiness; too obtuse at the end, for great acuteness of penetration, brilliancy of wit, or poignancy of satire; and too small to sustain his ample and capacious forehead. His eyes are of ordinary size, of a dark hazle; and from the shade of his projecting eye bones and brows, appear black, they glow with all the ardor of venereal fire, and scintillate with the most tremulous and and tearful sensibility—they roll with the celerity of poetic fervour, and beam with the most vivid piercing rays of genius. His mouth is large; his voice is manly, clear and melodious; his lips are thin, extremely flexible and when silent, gently closed; but opening with facility to distill the honey which trickles from his tongue. His chin is rather retreating and voluptuous. To analize his face with physiognomical scrutiny, you may discover many unimportant traits, but upon the first blush, or a superficial view, they are obscured like the spots in the sun, by a radiance that dazzles and fascinates the sight.

In company, Burr is rather taciturn.—When he speaks, it is with such animation, with such apparent frankness and negligence, as would induce a person to believe, he was a man of a guiltless and ingenious heart; but, in my opinion, there is no human more reserved, mysterious, and inscrutable.

I have heard a great deal of Chesterfield, and the graces. Surely Burr is the epitome—the essence of them all, for never were their charms displayed with such potency and irresistible attraction. He seems passionately fond of female society, and there is no being better calculated to succeed and shine in that sphere: To the ladies, he is all attention—all devotion; in conversation, he gazes on them with complacency and rapture, and when he addresses them, it is with that smiling affability, those captivating gestures, that *je ne sçai quoi*, those desolving looks, that soft, sweet, insinuating eloquence, which takes the soul captive before it can prepare for defence. In short, he is the most perfect model of an accomplished gentleman, that could be performed even by the wanton imagination of poetry or fiction. But, alas! my friend, what avails those splendid talents—that transcendant address—nay, all the blessings that heaven can bestow, without that solace, that inestimable boon content and tranquillity? Burr is an exemplary, an illustrious instance of the capriciousness of popular admiration, and the mutability of human glory and felicity. But why should we wonder at popular instability and clamour—a disordant voice that villifies and arraigns even omnipotence itself? The circumstance that has thus contributed to blast the popularity, and poison the peace and happiness of this unfortunate man, is lamentable, indeed; but, he who will presume to ascribe it to a corruption, or depravity of heart, rather than to the fallibility of man and the frailty of human passions, must be blinded by his own venom, and utterly estranged to every sentiment of compassion, and the lenient and divine maxim which instructs us that where opposing presumptions are of equal weight, the scale should always preponderate on the side of mercy. Confident I am, that there is no person more sensibly, more deeply touched with grief, or more sincerely penitent for his misfortune, than him who was the instrument. Yes, my friend, even Burr, the inimitable, the incomparable Burr, is disturbed, is unhappy! Often did I mark the perturbation of his mind, the agonizing sensations which wrung his too susceptible heart, and which, in spite of his philosophy and sprightliness, wrote themselves in the darkest shades on his countenance; and, when I beheld the melancholy, the saturnine clouds, which often enveloped his bleeding, his magnanimous soul, my feelings were melted with a sublime sympathy—the tears started in my eyes, and could I have given them the efficacy of the angels, I would have expiated his crime—I would have blotted the imputation from the memory of man, and the records of heaven!

From the (Richmond) ENQUIRER.

DEFENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

It is the attribute of a Turkish politician to sit with his arms folded in apathy, to bow beneath the dispensations of fortune or design, and to wait until the evil which afflicts his country should vanish of itself. A wise and independent nation will beware how it inflicts an injury upon others; but it will equally take care not tamely to submit to it. If the spirit of the American nation should at last burst through the bounds of a respectful moderation, and assume the indignant language of revenge, let the British cabinet take the blame upon themselves!

When the armed vessels of the British government had blocked up our harbours and intercepted our lawful trade, we stated our wrongs, and the commander was punished by *removing* him to a more dignified station. Our seamen were impressed with even protections in their hands; we again complained, and again the British cabinet was deaf to our remonstrances. Our vessels laden with the colonial produce of France, and bound to the mother country, is arrested on the high seas, upon the strength of an unauthorised decision in the English court of appeals, without having given them the slightest warning of the danger, without enabling them to employ the slightest precautions for their safety; in a manner contrary to the acknowledged practice of nations, and on a principle expressly contrary to the admission of Lord Hawesbury himself in 1801. Mr. Monroe protests against the injustice of this sentence; and the British council, in the fullness of their mercy, have consented to postpone the execution of their plans and the gratifications of their desires, until the first of November. The British government and our own are thus fairly brought into issue, and it would by no means reflect any honor upon ourselves were we to shrink from the discussion.

Had these indignities been offered to any of the nations of Europe, the means of redressing their wrongs, and the manner of adopting them would have been different and far less eligible than our own. Among them, injury is succeeded by remonstrance, and a fruitless remonstrance is succeeded by war. There is no alternative between the refusal to make reparation and the resolution to exact it by a complicated apparatus of navies and armies, and towns besieged and fleets destroyed. Whether these pernicious expedients shall be resorted to is not the decision of the people themselves who are themselves most interested in the issue, but a capricious, weak, and vain-glorious Executive. Even under the boasted constitution of England it is one of the prerogatives of the king to declare a war; and it is seldom within the opportunity of a foreign nation to argue the declaration of a war, or the propensity to that measure, which its own encroachments are calculated to produce, by barely consulting the spirit and the temper of the nation. A British king may sometimes consult the wishes of his people; but a foreign enemy can scarcely ever know in any given case, whether this respectful appeal will be made to their feelings, or whether those feelings will point to a war.

In this country, the case is essentially altered. The spirit of the people is a kind of barometer for ascertaining the cause which the government may pursue. If this instrument points to moderation and peace, the foreign nation who dares to trample upon our rights, may still go on with impunity. The time has not yet arrived, when the nation shall arise in majesty of its power, and demand of their representatives in Congress to adopt the means of retaliation and vengeance. There are consequently two tribunals under our representative government for deciding in any great emergency upon the system of foreign intercourse which we shall probably pursue; the great tribunal of the people before whom every important measure is tried, and by whom a conditional decree is passed, and the organised tribunal of Congress, that revises the verdicts of the people and respects, though it may reverse these verdicts.—There is of course not any nation of Europe, which will not attend to the opinions of our countrymen; that will not feel how strong the pulse of national sentiment is beating; will not tremble for its interests, and modify its encroachments, when it observes us embodied against them and our representatives called upon to redress our wrongs. If then G. Britain has violated our rights, let us not stifle the indignation that she has planted in our bosoms. Let our presses assume a bold and commanding attitude. Let them excite the spirit of the nation, and divulge its inspirations. Perhaps when Great Britain perceives that the people themselves are determined to go all lengths in repressing her injustice, she may learn some moderation from her fears, and render unnecessary the interposition of Congress or the means of redress.

In selecting those expedients, must we plunge at once into all the apparatus and and all the calamities of a *war?* Is there no other alternative left to us, than that dreadful one which has stript every European nation of its inhabitants, and imposed upon their innocent posterity the intolerable burthen of a public debt?—Fortunately for us, our geographical position and the nature of our trade, forbid this necessity. There are pacific expedients within our power, which shall work with a magic effect upon the Cabinet of Great Britain. Without imposing very exorbitant calamities upon ourselves, we can restore her to the recollection of her injustice. The secret of her cure shall lie within a short compass. It shall become her own interest to be just. We *must* adopt some energetic expedients; the salvation of our commerce and the protection of our seamen rest upon the issue; but then there is an energy in our case superior to the procession of armies, or the strength of artillery.

If we look extensively into our relations with G. Britain, we will find that our means of *defence* are various in their number and diversified in their nature. They may partake either of a *military* character or they may altogether affect our *commercial* relations; and even these may assume a new aspect, according to the degree in which they may be employed. We may declare *war* in the most formal manner, and launch forth into all its details; we may suffer our merchant vessels to arm for their own defence, and even issue letters of marque and reprisal; or we may build a navy commensurate to all the purposes of defending our coast, convoying our vessels, and attacking the enemy's fleet. Should we look forward to our commerce, we may either suspend our intercourse altogether with Great Britain; we may suffer this intercourse to go on, but controul the importation of their manufactures by rigorous restrictions; we may lay an embargo upon their vessels in our ports; or we may sequester the property of British subjects. The principal expedients, therefore are, *1st: War. 2nd: Defence and reprisal at sea. 3d: A navy. 4th: A non-intercouse bill. 5th: Commercial restrictions. 6th: An embargo. 7th: The sequestration of property.*

It is not our purpose to enter into any lengthy investigation of the propriety and use of each of those expedients. *War* with Great Britain we consider as a calamity forever to be deplored, because it will not only retard the extinguishment of the public debt, produce a waste of blood and treasure, and corrupt the tranquil manners of the people, but because it will add to the very evils which provoke the remedy.

Private war with our armed cruisers and merchant vessels we should also regret, as it would be calculated to involve us in a more destructive war, and to exasperate the very evils of which we complain; though in one point of view it would furnish us with some compensation for our losses; because whilst the cruisers of Great Britain were seizing our own vessels, the American cruisers might be capturing theirs.

A *navy* sufficiently large to accomplish all our objects, is most probably beyond the reach of our attainment or our interest. But the fact that no such navy is now in existence, is at once sufficient to show the unfitness of this expedient.

An *embargo* would be an injury, in place of a compensation; because in time of war, there is always a greater number of American vessels in British ports, than British vessels in American ports.

There are of course but three methods of defence left to us, which we may find it to our interest to adopt: The sequestration of British property; the cessation of commercial intercourse; or the imposition of commercial restrictions.

It may be fairly objected to the sequestration of British property, that if that part of the property is to be sequestered which consists in *stock on hand*, it will be difficult to find out any that may be seized upon without violating the forms of the law; because the subtlety of British agents might easily evade the resolution of Congress, as the Patricians of Rome did their celebrated Agrarian law, by making over their property to some faithful representative. It is a fact here in point, that when Mr. Dayton's resolution* in 1794, was in discussion before Congress, most of the British agents in Richmond employed a confidential Jew, to cover the property under his own name. Should even the sequestration, in the words of Mr. Dayton, be expressly confined to the debts due to British subjects, it may yet be considered as one objection to the propriety of such a law, that it would be difficult to discriminate between what was a British debt and what was not. The principle of naturalization would not answer for this purpose; because how many merchants are there in this country who have even taken the oath of citizenship, to purchase for British property the privileges of an American citizen.

But these objections must give way to the obvious advantages of the measure, if the American nation was free to adopt it. What then shall we say of that wanton surrender of our rights, that disgraceful throwing off of our "natural armour" for defence, as Barlow has emphatically called it, which the negociators of the British treaty consented to make, in the 10th article? In this, which is classed among the permanent articles, the previlege of sequestration is given up in all cases of war and "national differences." By this treaty, the disagreeable alternative is created; of relinquishing for ever the benefits of this privilege, or of recovering them by annulling the treaty and putting the peace between the two countries at an emminent hazard.

In spite of this obvious objection, however, we have thought proper to place the "sequestration of debts" among the means of our defence, and have given (in our last page) a very valuable elucidation of its benefits from the letters of Mr. Barlow. The arguments which it enforces, may at least have the desirable effect of inducing some future negotiator to pause and to deliberate, ere he wantonly sacrifices by another treaty the advantages of that measure.

In our next paper we shall take up the subject of "commercial restrictions"—The celebrated resolutions of Mr. Madison in 1794 will point out the plan, and his astonishingly able speech may develope the utilities of such a measure.

Our intention is not to prescribe any particular measure for the redress of our grivances, but to excite the attention of the people to the evils which afflict our commerce and seamen, and furnish them with some materials for discovering the remedy.

* *The following resolution, introduced by Mr. Dayton the 27th of March, passed the federal house of representatives in 1794:*

"Resolved, *That provision ought to be made by law for the sequestration of all the debts due from the citizens of the United States to the subjects of the king of Great Britain.*

"Resolved, *That provision ought, in like manner, to be made for securing the payment of all such debts into the treasury of the United States, there to be held as a pledge for the indemnification of such of the citizens of the said states, as shall have suffered from the ships of war, privateers, or from any person, or description of persons, acting under the commission or authority of the British King, in contravention of the laws of nations, and in violation of the rights of neutrality.*"

From the Trenton True American.

A great many people *hate* Mr. *Jefferson*, without knowing wherefore—it may serve such some purpose to know why he is *beloved* by republicans. I will not pretend to make my sentiments the standard of my party, but I believe very few of them differ from me widely in my opinion of Mr. Jefferson, his principles and conduct.

I love Mr. Jefferson, because at an early age, though in a corrupt and corrupting society, he directed his mind to the acquirement of wisdom, and to the pursuit of public usefulness; and qualified himself to discharge with honor the several stations to which the voice of his native and beloved country might call him.

I love Mr. Jefferson, because, when these infant states, alarmed at the strides of oppression, became bent upon a separation from their unnatural parent—HE, of all the Sages of America, tho' he was yet but a few years turned of manhood, was selected to draft the instrument which detailed our injuries and declared our Independence—and because he drew this instrument in a manner which extorted the admiration of our enemies and commanded the esteem of our friends—pouring the warm soul of America into this recital of her wrongs and Charter of her Rights.

I love Mr. Jefferson, forasmuch as he, during the most trying crisis of our revolution, while governor of Virginia, when treachery menaced at home and invasion threatened from abroad, conducted with so much firmness and propriety as to extort, even from his bitterest enemies, a tribute of applause—and to call forth from the legislature of of that state, after a full and fair investigation of certain charges which *toryism* had preferred against him, a solemn and deliberate declaration, UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED, that "they entertained the highest opinion of Mr. Jefferson's ability, rectitude and integrity as chief magistrate of the commonwealth;" and that they meant, by thus publicly avowing their opinion, "to obviate all future and remove all former unmeritted censure."

I love Mr. Jefferson, for having, when selected from the wisest and best patriots of America, to support the interest and sustain the honor of our country at the court of a great and powerful nation, taken upon himself that arduous duty, and discharged it in a manner that drew upon him the admiration of Europe, preserved to us the friendship of France, and raised the character of our country higher in foreign estimation, than the great and good FRANKLIN, who preceded him as minister at that court, had left it.

I love Mr. Jefferson, because when a copy of the present constitution has submitted to his consideration prior to its adoption, while he was yet abroad, he pointed out its defects with a correct judgment, and recommended sundry provisions to perfect it, which further deliberation induced the several United States to incorporate with that blest charter of our rights by the way of amendments.

I love Mr. Jefferson, because the constitution as amended has ever met with his firmest support while the government was administered by others, and has been closely adhered to by him, since he was called to the helm of government.

I love Mr. Jefferson, because when solicited by the beloved and lamented WASHINGTON to assist him in putting the new constitution to a fair experiment, by holding the appointment of secretary of state under him, he accepted that important situation, full of difficulty and responsibility—discharged its ordinary duties with propriety—combatted in the most powerful manner the intrigues of the British and the insolence of the French minister—and retired from it