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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, and continued *weekly*, for TWENTY FIVE CENTS per square.

Attention.

THE property in Easton, which I am authorised to sell by the last Will and Testament of *John Stevens*, Esq. deceased, will be sold, on a credit of three years, payable by annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale. As may suit the conveniency of purchasers, it will be sold altogether, or in lots, which will be explained upon application, or, on the day of sale; which will be on TUESDAY, the 17th instant.

JOSEPH MARTIN.

Talbot county, Nov. 3, 1807. 3

Will be Sold,

On Wednesday, the 25th of November instant, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on a credit of nine months,

THE personal estate of LATEN AUGDON, deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture; horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, corn, and fodder; two good carts, and many other articles too tedious to mention, the purchaser giving bond or note, with good security, and interest thereon: All sums that does not exceed six dollars the cash must be paid. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, at the subscriber's Farm, in Banbury.

TRISTRAM BOWDLE,
Adm'r of Laten Augdon, dec'd.

November 10, 1807. 3

Public sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale, on SATURDAY, *the 28th day of November inst.*

ALL the real estate of RICHARD PEACOCK, late of Kent county, deceased, consisting of the following property, viz

A House and Lot in Sand Town, in Queen Ann's county, calculated either for a tavern, store, or private dwelling, with every necessary out house for either. Also, a valuable Tract of Land in Kent county, within a mile and a half of the Head of Chester, and a short distance from navigation. On the premises is every necessary farm building——The house and lot will be offered for sale at 2 o'clock, and the land at 3 o'clock, P. M of the said day, on the premises. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers give bond with approved security, to the subscriber as trustee, for the payment of one half the purchase money, with interest, within one year; and the residue, or other half, with interest, within two years from the day of sale—on the completion of which payments a good title will be given to the purchaser.

WM. SCOTT, *Trustee.*

Head of Chester, Nov. 3, 1807. 3

Notice

By Order of the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, will be sold at public vendue, on Wednesday *the second day of December next, on the premises,*

ALL the real estate which *John Gelen*, late of Talbot county, died possessed of, containing 214 acres, being part of the property of the late James Tilghman, Jun. Esq. This property, lying within four miles of Easton, and being well timbered, will make it a valuable acquisition to any person who may purchase the same.—The terms of sale will be as follows, the purchaser to give bond to the Trustee, with approved security, for the payment of the whole of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale; and on the receipt of the whole of the purchase money (and not before) the Trustee is directed to execute a deed to the purchaser.

JACOB LOOCKERMAN, Trustee.

Easton, November 10, 1807. 3

Ship Carpenters—look out!

AGREEABLY to the last Will and Testament of *Abraham Nield*, late of Dorchester county, deceased, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on SATURDAY the 19th of December next, one hundred acres of extreme valuable heavy timbered LAND, that has been no ways pillaged. The said land lyeth within one mile of the head of Church Creek. The sale will take place on the land, and the terms made known, by

THOMAS WOOLFORD, Ex'r.

Church Creek, Nov. 3, 1807 3

The subscriber

HAS for sale, one Negro Woman, and two Children. The woman has been used to house work. For terms apply to

ALEXR. MAXWELL.

Denton, Nov. 3, 1807. 3

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

CURSORY REFLECTIONS.

At the close of the important trial which has so long agitated our city, our readers may very naturally call upon us to diliver our own opinions. To discharge this duty we once more take up the pen.

The subject is complicated and extensive. We shall attempt to seize its leading features and present them in the form of cursory reflections:

These reflections will naturally touch on three great portraits: that of

Aaron Burr:
The Chief Justice of the U. States.
And Gen. Wilkinson.

There is nothing which we have to submit to our readers, which may not very properly fall under one of these heads.

No. I.

PORTRAIT OF AARON BURR.

"*Who noble* ends *by noble* means *attains,*
That *man is great indeed*——."

Is such the greatness of the man who stands before us? Is such the character of the transactions which have been lately unfolded to the world? Let us analyse both his ends and his means to see what pretensions they can give him to the character which the Poet has described.

This trait uniformly marks his *conduct* and *designs*; that he never is contented with a lower seat, so long as he can aspire to the highest. The mines and riches of Mexico are tempting objects; but even the wealth and splendor of the Mexican empire, when viewed through the long tract of water and wood which he would have to pass, and the dangers which were to be encountered, are lost and eclipsed in the superior lustre of a throne, erected at New-Orleans, and stretching its sceptre over the western states. From every thing, which we can collect, as well from his own declarations where he dared to unbosom himself, as the more unguarded avowals of his less artful accomplices, A. Burr must have had three objects in view:

To seperate the Western from the eastern states.

To invade Mexico, or

To effect a temporary settlement on the Ouachita.

The first was the foremost in his hopes and first in the period of its attempted accomplishment. The second was but to turn into a new course the very same means which he had collected, and the very passions which he should have excited for the attainment of the first. And the last, was to have been at once the asylum of his despairing ambition, and the germ of new schemes, where it "hush'd in grim repose expects its evening's prey."

Take the principal points of the evidence as they have been disclosed during this examination, and see how they bear us out in these conclusions.

The examination of Gen. Eaton before the court, and in the presence of the very man whom he arraigned at the bar, establishes the truth of his deposition beyond the shadow of a doubt. "Let us want to see Eaton confronted with A. Burr," was the former cry of Burr's friends. "Let us see what Eaton will dare to say before him, or whether Burr will dare to contradict him." Yet this important confrontation is over, and what is the issue of it? We have seen general Eaton, standing in the very front of A. Burr, and under the flashes of that terrible eye which like Medusa's head was to have turned him into stone: but we have seen Eaton rising with the spirit of conscious truth and re-echoing the same charges against A. Burr without hesitation, and without the slightest alarm. We have seen A. Burr writhing under the consciousness of his guilt, and his bleached countenance betraying the agitation of his soul. We have seen Eaton persecuted, by the cross questions of legal ingenuity, but we have seen him turning upon his assailants, and bearing them down, with the consistency and truth of his story. After this who can doubt, that Burr was just as discontented with his situation, and as sanguine and aspiring as Eaton had represented him; that so long as he was doubtful of Eaton's dispositions for his purpose he amused him, with the tale of the Mexican project; but after having thus felt the pulse of his virtue, after having thus attempted to ascertain, how far his temper was lawless enough to acquiesce in this lawless scheme of plunder, and believing at last that he was unprincipled enough for his purposes, that he began to open to him his favorite and grander scheme of aggrandizement. He talked to him of disnembering the union, of the ease with which he could seperate the Western from the Eastern states, and the splendors of a throne at Orleans. He did no reveal these ideas as if they had just been hatched, or as if they would be lightly relinquished. Far from it. He dwelt upon his means. He named individuals whom he had selected for his purposes, and he was prepared to answer every objection which could be made to their accomplishment. After this, who is there sceptic enough to doubt, that this man was at heart a traitor?

His interviews with Mr. Stoddert, point to the same conclusion, though with this material difference: that while he manifested the same discontented spirit, and the same contempt for the weakness of the administration which he was afterwards forced to respect, & the same idle confidence in his own means and talents, he did not dare to assail Mr. Stoddert's ear with the details of his plans. He did not designate New-Orleans as the point where he should make his attack; he did not name the persons whom he had chosen for his accomplices, and he seemed to disclose his ideas not as if they were such as he meant to execute, but as those that might be successfully attempted by some daring genius. The reason of this distinction is obvious. He knew that Mr. Stoddert was a man of too much virtue and of too little means to become an accomplice. Gen. Eaton, on the contrary, was young, he was bold, he had shown a military turn, and his virtues had not yet been probed by Burr.

At Pittsburgh, while he was on his route to the Western country, and under the hospitable roof of the venerable George Morgan, he displays the same bent of mind. In truth, wherever he goes, he is destined like the snail to leave his slime behind him. It would seem impossible for the mind of man, when seriously bent on any favorite idea, to prevent its bursting forth in continued and indirect indications. Burr's mind was full of war, of arms, of military atchievement, and the disunion of the states. And what were his conversations, and conduct? They were precisely such as might have been expected from this disposition. He could not see a strong man without considering him as a soldier, and wishing that he had a thousand such fellows. His conversation with the young Mr. Morgans before he reached their father's house, his conversations at and after dinner, breathe this predominant spirit. The same plans haunt him at midnight, and he descends at 11 at night with the candle in his hand to the chamber of old Mr. Morgan; for what? Mr. Morgan's ardent virtue stopped his communications, and prevents us from having the full benefit of the disclosure, but there is every reason to believe that this intention was to make the father an instrument in the ruin of his son, and exact from him his consent that this noble minded son should go along with him in his "nefarious" projects to the West. But why should we dwell upon such scenes as these? The whole air of his conversations, at Morganza, and next morning at Washington, was such as was calculated to draw down upon him the worst suspicions of all the Morgans, and to induce them to give the first information to government of his suspicious designs. The complaisant Mr. Julian Dupestre, may indeed deny all these things. But what weight should be given to that man's word, or vigilance of observation, who has to oppose the united testimony of the Morgans, or who upon being asked, whether N. York might not be taken with 500 men, could complaisantly bow assent?

Let us proceed another step in the investigation of this evidence. The next point where we are able to fix this wandering spirit is on Blannerhassett's island. Here it plays the same part; at least if I may calculate the cause by its consequences. Three days after Burr leaves the island, Blannerhassett publishes the Querist. Two circumstances are here calculated to blend Mr. Burr with the guilt or folly of these writings. 1st. That Blannerhasset, the author, was the notorious accomplice of Burr—and 2dly, that the sentiments and very chain of arguments were so similar to those which a witness had a short time before heard from the lips of col. Burr, that upon being asked who he supposed to be the author; he very sagely replied, that Burr had furnished the ideas, and that Blannerhasset had put them into style.

These writings speak for themselves. No man that reads the Querist can mistake the disposition or design with which they were composed. Writings which display to the people beyond the Alleghany, the imaginary disadvantages of a union with the Atlantic states, which attempt to shew them in how much better condition they would be placed under a government of their own, which persuade them that it is not only a natural right, but a right ingrafted upon the constitution to provide for their own distinct welfare, whoever can mistake the temper of such writings as these from such men, and at such a time, might as well pretend to doubt whether the Declaration of independence or Common Sense were calculated to promote the revolution of America. No man can doubt them and no one can pretend to doubt but he who is an accomplice of Burr.

And here it is not improper to give all the weight which they deserve to Blannerhassett's sincere and repeated declarations. From the complex and uncertain code of the law, these declarations may not be received in a court of justice to bear against Burr, but common sense is unable to recognize such an absurd distinction. There are sufficient reasons to satisfy any man, that Burr and Blannerhassett were joint accomplices in a joint undertaking, and that however Burr may have imposed upon the credulity of Blannerhassett, in setting before him the extent of his *means*, that he fairly represented to him the nature of his plans. Let us then gather these plans from Blannerhassett's declarations, and what are they? Wherever he ventured to be the most frank, his schemes were of the grandest character.

It was not to settle the Ouachita land; nor was it to carry conquest to Mexico; but it was to seize the treasures and arms of Orleans, and by locking up that mouth of the Mississippi, to produce a dissolution of the union, and to establish an independent empire, to the west of the Alleghany. And to whom were these declarations made? Not to such men as Elijah Jones; not to men whom he knew not how to trust; but to such as the Hendersons, and to them too, not not in the sportive sallies of his mind; but in the solemnity of retirement, and after he had previously exacted from them a pledge of secrecy. With all that childish garrulity which has been ascribed to him, the simple Blannerhassett could sometimes make distinctions. He was not as fortunate as Burr, in always keeping himself concealed behind the curtain; but like him, he sometimes knew where to be silent. Like him, too, he sometimes mistook his man, as he did in the case of the respectable Hendersons.

Combine with these circumstances, Swartwout's declaration to Gen. Wilkinson that there must be some seizing at New-Orleans; the discontented temper of many of the inhabitants of that city; their disposition for a change of government; and the number of friends whom he had there enlisted; recollect the aspiring genuis of the man, his desperate fortunes and his vain hope, that the commander in chief and the army would join in with him, and it is impossible to resist the conviction that he would have seized New-Orleass if he could*.—What were his exact plans we know not; but we may at least guess at some chart, by which he might have steered his course. He might have supposed that he had force enough to descend to New-Orleans. He might have passed Fort Massac and the fort at Chickasaw Bluffs, without much opposition. When arrived at New Orleans, he might have expected the aid of Wilkinson and army, and of many, and perhaps most of the inhabitants of that city.

His plan at this point, is not to be, mistaken. If his force was large, if the army were sincere in his support—if the inhabitants of New Orleans were prompt and explicit in their attachment, Burr would have unfurled the banners of rebellion. He would have invited adherents from all quarters. He would have lavished the confiscated treasurers of this city upon them, and perhaps he would have tried whether by locking up the mouth of the Mississippi, or restricting its navigation, he might not have forced the people of the upper country to have acquiesced in his usurpation. Such would probably have been his plan, or if these things had not turned out so favorable to his wishes, he would then have progressed with his other enterprise; collected arms, provisions and adherents, and attacked Mexico through a sea port as Vera Cruz, or up the Red River. For he frequently contended during his trial that his boats were well fitted for going up the stream.

If such were Burr's plans, was not Burr a traitor at heart? "But he did not commit the overt act, he was not guilty of levying war against the United States." Perhaps it may be so. But even under this view of the subject, he saves his life at the expence of his reputation. He may still continue to breathe upon the earth; but what of that? Like Cain, he has a mark, that lasts for ever.

We shall hereafter inquire in our strictures on the conduct of the Chief Justice, whether the overt act of levying war was committed at the mouth of Cumberland river. We certainly do not approve of the criterion which the Ch. Justice has laid down on that point.

This mass of evidence is sufficient to convince us that the dismemberment of the union was the first and favorite ob- of A. Burr, and that he never would have looked to the conquest of Mexico, but in consequence of a fear that he should be disappointed. That object was the next nearest his heart. The host of witnesses who were introduced have proved his attachment to this enterprize; but "this was one" say his advocates, "which he would never have meditated but from the prospect of an approaching war with Spain; and never would have executed but in consequence of that war's taking place."

In this *we* agree with his *advocates*; that if he had been disappointed in seizing New-Orleans and war *had* been declared by the United States against Spain, that he might then have attempted to turn his preparations into that channel. Perhaps *they* will agree with us in this; that if he had such an enterprise in view, the tottering state of our affairs with Spain was calculated to advance that object, by enlisting recruits in his service. But in this we join issue with his advocates; that if there had been no war from the United States, he himself would have attempted to have waged it against Spain on his own account. His friends deny this position and point to the settlement of the Ouachita as the ultimate object of his preparations. This last epithet indeed truly expresses our own opinion of his plans. Can any impartial man believe that he would have retired to the Ouachita until he had exhausted *all his other plans*? Were his means adopted for agriculture or war? Was his party composed of families or young men? Were they possessed of muskets and bayonets, or ploughshares and hoes? Were they provided with seed corn or kiln-dried meal? But why carry our questions further? Was the man who conducted them better calculated for a farmer or commander? Was the ardor of his desperate ambition to be sooner gratified in the bosom of retirement, and amidst the peaceful harvests of the field, or amidst the din of arms and by mowing of the heads of the Mexicans.

But if these presumptive reasons are not sufficient to remove every doubt, there are three direct facts which must be irresistable. Look at the declarations of Blannerhasset to Peter Taylor. Read the conversation of Comfort Tylor in Blannerhassett's Portico. Look at the testimony of Lemuel Henry who proves that Robert A. New, Burr's intimate friend and the only Virginian we are proud to say who was found under Burr's banners did actually ridicule the idea of a Ouachita settlement; said that it was a good idea to hold out to the world and that it seemed to go down very well.

The man who can resist this force of evidence, must have indeed inherited the soul of an ancient Sceptic.

"And is the settlement of the Ouachita completely out of the question? Did Mr. Burr never intend to visit his land? Why then did he pay so much money to col. Lynch for it?" To this we reply that he did not pay much money to col. Lynch as appears from his evidence, even admitting that there was a perfectly fair contract between them; and 2dly, that the veil which he purchased for his other enterprises was well worth the money which he paid for it; and 3dly, that had those enterprises succeeded, he might have easily have repaid himself from the banks of Orleans or the mines of Mexico. We agree with his advocates in this, that Col. Burr would have retired to the Ouachita as an asylum, but not until all his other schemes had been blasted. How long he would have remained there, is beyond our conjecture, but the probability, is, that the Ouachita would have been

* Do not Bollman's confessions to the President amply confirm this idea.