TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following memorial, which was presented to the Legislature of New-York, so forcibly elucidates the object of erecting a monument to the illustrious Washington, that the managers deem it unnecessary to make any further address: They feel confident that every patriot editor in the United States will give it an insertion. Washington was of no party: All his acts were for his country.

The scheme of the Washington Monument Lottery will be offered the public in a few days.

JOHN COMEGYS,
President of the Board of Managers.

To the Honorable the House of Delegates and Senate of the State of New York, now in session:

The memorial of the undersigned of the City of Baltimore, respectfully represents—

That at the late session of the Assembly of Maryland a law was passed authorising a Lottery to raise *one hundred thousand dollars*, for the erection of a monument to the memory of General George Washington, and that your memorialists were appointed Managers of the said Lottery; that in order to enable your memorialists lawfully to dispose of the Tickets of the said Lottery in the State of New York, it it necessary that a law should be enacted by your honorable body so to do. Your memorialists are desirous that the citizens of the State of New York may be enabled, by purchase of Tickets, to accelerate the completion of an end so laudable in itself, and so desirable for every real American, as that which your memorialists have now in view. In soliciting the interposition of your honorable body to this effect, your memorialists deem it expedient, and humbly beg leave to state the leading motives which have urged them to engage in this undertaking, and which, as they are hereinafter detailed, may serve to evince the propriety, and insure the success of the present application.

Your memorialists have seen with lively concern, the apparant relaxation of those feelings with regard to General Washington which are so universally entertained, and so signally displayed at his decease. They almost blush to remark how inadequate to the pomp of his funeral honors—how few and feeble were the efforts which have since been made to commemorate his virtues by other testimony than the mere language of panegyric. They are seriously alarmed by the reflection, that the people of the U. States may have slackened in their sentiments of gratitude and admiration towards one who did more to exalt the reputation and to promote the happiness of his country, than any of the immortal patriots whom history holds up to the veneration of mankind. They are alarmed, because, under a constitution such as we enjoy, inattention to the same, and insensibility to the merits of those who magnanimously projected, and laboriously achieved our liberty, may be justly viewed as indications of the decay of that public virtue which is the only solid and natural foundation of a free government. Your memorialists deem every other support weak and artificial. And should they observe the same inattention and insensibility extend to the memory of the august personage, whose life was, if the expression may be allowed, but a personification of the virtues and principles of republicanism; they would not hesitate to qualify them as the marks of a degenerate people; as the certain symptoms of a sickly state; as the unerring prognostics of ruin to the commonwealth.

Indifference to the memory of individuals, in this instance, is scarcely compatible with an undiminished reverence for the institutions which he so materially contributed to establish, and the love of the republic is almost necessarily and undistinguishably blended with an attachment for the founder. Your memorialists are sensible that the transition is easy from enthusiasm to indifference, and even from indifference to contempt—unless the memory and the imagination be habitually roused by monuments, which, while they prolong, among ourselves, the first impulse on the subject of Washington, may, with our posterity, serve as an evidence of our feelings, and a recommendation of his example. Your memorialists are therefore anxious not only to offer, by the present undertaking, the tribute due to public and private virtues so rarely found, so harmoniously combined, and so extensively useful as those of Washington, but to establish a precedent, the general imitation of which cannot fail, in rekindling in his favor, the glow of enthusiasm among the people—to infuse into them a new portion of patriotic and republican zeal. The contemplation of his character, to which the attention is incessantly recalled by public works, such as that we now propose to erect, ennobles and purifies the mind—and it may be truly said that no cordial veneration for that character can exist without a manly spirit of independence, until we can yield more illustrious proofs of our devotion to his name and his principles, no attempts however inconsiderable, which tend to render them familiar to the country, should be despised. There is no offer of generosity however small, springing from a desire of doing justice to the memory of Washington, which should not be industriously encouraged, and which may not serve both to elevate the feeling, to prompt to sacrifices of greater dignity. As often as our youth gaze on his image, and are led to meditate on the solemn glories, and the splended popularity of his name, they will insensibly imbibe his spirit—the order of their patriotism will be the more readily influenced into active emulation. Private life is said to be the nursery of the commonwealth, and the heart of the citizen to be a perennial spring of energy to the State. The Legislature of this country cannot more successfully mould the one, and the other, so as to insure the duration of a free government, than in attracting, by every external excitement, the studies and the affections of our citizens to the most perfect model, and the most animating example of political and domestic virtue which the world has ever exhibited.

Your honorable body need not to be informed of the great importance which the nations of the world have uniformly attached to the commemoration, either by public monuments or festivals, of the virtues of those who deserved well of their country. This object formed a part of the fundamental policy of the commonwealths of antiquity.—It was their aim not merely to discharge a debt of gratitude, but to foster the spirit of emulation, and to kindle the fire of generous enthusiasm, by constantly presenting models of excellence to the youthful mind. They exalted the benefactors of the state into heroes, whom the multitude, dazzled by the effulgence which every form of panegyric conspired to throw over their names, gradually invested with the honors of Godhead. The noblest works of the chissel—the most majestic monuments of architecture—the most solemn games—the pageantry of festivals, were regularly devoted to the memory of those, who raised the renown or upheld the liberties of their country. After the battle of Thermypolæ, every Spartan child committed to memory the names of the three hundred companions of Leonidas. After that of Platea, a whole people were solemnly set apart by the rest of Greece to proclaim, without intermission, the praises of those who shed their blood in the common cause. Among the Greeks, who so well understood the genius and the interests of freedom, it was held sacriligious to destroy a status of trophy, even when the vouchers of imposture or of crime—in order that merit might in no one instance lose its reward, or fail to produce its effect. They knew the force of early and habitual impressions—and sedulously labored to cultivate the natural feeling of admiration for shining examples of public worth. They enlisted studiously on its side, the prejudices of education and habit, and thus planted and propagated the seeds of public wisdom and virtue. It was their maxim, that glory was inestimable, and that he who gave the smallest particle to his country, merited eternal gratitude and veneration. It was their belief, that a nation could not degenerate into slavery which, at every step in the path of dishonor, sustained a bitter reproach from its own public records—which was often roused to the recollection of the champions of freedom, and fired by the recital of their principles and exploits. The Republic of Rome, pursued the same policy under the same convictions—that the SPIRIT of liberty could not, in any other way, be more effectually preserved—and that without THAT SPIRIT, the forms of freedom could not long endure.

The sacred cause of religion itself is promoted, and the spirit of piety quickened & perpetuated by the periodical celebration of the divine merits of the Saviour, and the public monuments raised to his glory. The posthumous honors paid to merit by the nations of Europe, are scarcely less liberal than those of the ancients. It may be added, that the langor with which we celebrate the anniversary of our independence and the slender tribute which we have as yet paid to the memory of Washington, are already in the other hemisphere urged against us as grounds of reproach.—They are also assumed as proofs of the decay of that public zeal, which it is now the object of your memorialists to draw forth—an object in which your honorable body is earnestly solicited to co-operate. If ever there was an instance in which a nation was summoned by the strongest motives both of pride and policy to multiply proofs of gratitude and love to an individual, it is this which your memorialists now press upon the attention of your honorable body.

An illustrious orator of another country has said of Washington, that he, more than any other human being, gave to the world the examples of a perfect man. An American may add, that he alone, besides conferring on his country the unequalled honor of such an example, secured to it a practical system of government and laws, founded on the perfection of human reason—a constitution in which (to repeat the eulogy of another orator) there is more to admire and less to deplore—a more sacred regard to property—a more inviolable security to the rights of individuals, than in that of any other country under Heaven.—There is no one among the many advantages which we possess over the rest of the world, which we would more ambitiously select, than that of having so bright an example to assert the dignity of the American name—to train our youth to virtue—and to enforce the lessons of freedom.

The ancients allotted to the memory of their heroes statues as large as life—and to their Gods figures above the natural size. In tracing the character of those to whom mankind has been most prodigal of their applause, a similar rule may be observed, and a faithful resemblance drawn within the common stature as it were, of human genius and virtue.

But in delineating Gen. Washington, the dimensions of the portrait swell insensible beyond the ordinary standard of human perfection, and exhibit not merely the dignity of Solon or Epaminondas, but an imposing, although temperate and natural majesty, like that of the Apollo of Belvidere. His character resembles that idea of perfection which is said to float before the imagination of the painter and the sculptor, but which no human skill can embody. It has an airy elevation to which the mind may soar, but which no hand can reach. It is a pure essence—a fine extract—an ætherial substance, without any of the dross or residium of our nature. The strength of his judgment—the moderation of his desires—the lustre of his virtues—the perfect aptitude of his talents for every situation—the magnitude of his services—the whole tenor of his life, & his character—which left nothing to desire, and exhibited nothing to reprehend—form, altogether, a combination of excellence, which, if it were not attested by the voice of all mankind, might hereafter be regarded as the fiction of some extravagant romance.

In the highest prosperity, during that struggle for national independence (of which he was the soul) he manifested nothing of the intoxication of success. In the lowest depressions of the public fortunes, he never doubted of the issue, he never failed to exhibit the rare union of practical vigor with speculative despondency. After having successfully maintained the cause of his country in arms, he twice saved it by the wisdom of his councils—once by securing the adoption and establishing the influence of the federal constitution—again, by resisting the spirit of innovation, when it was the epidemical disease of the world. He loved subordination, which excludes arbitrary power; and detested licentiousness, which leads to despotism. The whole tenor of his administration was not only immediately but prospectively useful. As Apelles painted—he legislated for posterity. His aim was not merely to complete a work of temporary benefit, but to establish a model for the instruction of every age. He generalized in governing; and framed a system adapted not only to the circumstances of his own time, but to every vicissitude of affairs, and to every combination of difficulties to which his successors could be exposed.

His maxims, and his strokes of policy, were of universal application. They were drawn from a lofty sense of honor—from the most enlarged patriotism—from a comprehensive survey, both of the proximate effects, and of the remote relations and indirect tendencies of public measures. Never in any one act of his administration, was he known to consult his personal interest, or to have in view the support of his individual authority. There was nothing about him of littleness, either in object or in means. With the most consummate prudence and profound discretion, he was, nevertheless devoid of cunning. He acted always upon great principles; from the dictates of a pure heart, auxiliary to the operations of a sound understanding.

In the Iconology of the ancients.—Honor is appropriately sculptured with the sword in one hand, and the olive branch in the other. He bore this image constantly in mind, and never wished to see Peace, unless, led by 'Warlike Honor,' nor war unaccompaniad by the emblems of Peace. He felt, and in all cases acted upon that peculiar responsibility which imposed upon every administration, by the infancy of this nation—the responsibility of exciting among the people, for the inheritance of posterity, a gallantry of spirit; a quick sense of honor, an abhorrence of despotism; the virtues of magnanimity, of fortitude, and of perseverance—by which, nations, contending in the cause of justice and freedom, have triumphantly surmounted difficulties otherwise invincible—and by which, they have erected, on their very misfortunes, imperishable trophies to their renown.

When public virtue and real capacity, says a great writer, are rendered the sole means of acquiring any degree of profit and power in the state, the passions of the heart are enlisted on the side of liberty and good government.—This was Washington's maxim:—he knew it to be one of the ends of the constitution of this country, that the station of dignity and the ranks of society, should be allotted to merit alone. He deprecated the dominion of weak understandings and strong prejudices.—He governed by no party. He labored to raise up a spirit fit to cope with passions which so often divisions call into action, and which have so often disordered the frame and not unfrequently extinquished the principles of free government. He wished to inflame us with one COMMON ZEAL, and unite us in one COMMON END—that we might be faithful to ourselves, and to the state.—He wished that when the government was called upon to exert its strength, it should exert the strength of the whole nation.

He knew that factions, like the iron race of Cadmus, destroy each other—that the intemperance of party, is generally, more solicitous to emblazon than remedy the evils, which incapacity or corruption may entail on a country.—Your memorialists state the more readily, the doctrines of Washington on this head, as it cannot be concealed that we now labor under unhappy divisions; and, as they lament to see so many, whom the public good summons to act in concert, thrown into opposite ranks of party; with no real difference of principles or designs to support the distinction.—Those who think alike on the subject of Washington, cannot want a bond of union; and your memorialists know of no more efficacious means of producing unanimity, than that of attracting the attention of the country to his memory.

It has not been the intention of your memorialists to pronounce any elaborate panegyric on the character of Washington; but they have thus ventured to suggest some of the leading features and maxims of his mind, both because it is natural for his countrymen to dwell upon them at all times with delight, and because such a review strikingly illustrates the obligation and the utility of the end for which your memorialists now present themselves before your honorable body. They wish his principles to exert an universal influence, and to strike an everlasting root in the soil. Under their control, we cannot fall into an oblivion of our rights; nor yield an additional proof to the world, either that popular institutions are essentially short-lived, or that the forms of a free, and the purposes of an arbitrary government, are not irreconcilable. While the name of Washington is suitably revered, your memorialists entertain no fear that we ever shall be afflicted with the disgrace and the calamities of foreign conquest, or overtaken by that new and mighty current which has so irresistibly set against LIBERTY in the other hemisphere.

John Comegys	James Barroll
Robert Gilmor, jr.	James Patridge
Jas. A. Buchannan	B. H. Mullikin
Wm. H. Winder	Fielding Lucas
Lemuel Taylor	L. Hollingsworth
Wm. Gwynn	Dav. Winchester
James Cocke	George Hoffman
Nath'l F. Williams	Jas. Calhoun, jr.
Edward J. Coale	Robert Miller
John Frick	Ns. G. Ridgely
James Williams	Isaac M'Kim
Washington Hall.	

JAMES MADISON.

(From Numa's Address to John Randolph.)

"Men of great minds, when they enter into public life, bargain for the calumnies of demagogues. The purest morality, the greatest benevolence, and the most brilliant understanding, are no assurance of exemption from detraction. The poison of envy, the sly implacability of malice, and the loud and hateful howl of disappointed ambition, are always visible and audible in the sphere of a great political luminary.—JAMES MADISON has been for thirty years a statesman, an honor to his country and an ornament to the human race. He was introduced into public life in the memorable year of 1776.—At that period he was a member of the Virginia Convention; in 1779 a member of Congress; in 1784 a member of the Virginia assembly; 1785 a delegate in the same body by re-election; subsequently a member of the illustrious convention that framed our constitution; re-elected a member of the old Congress; a member of the Virginia convention that ratified the constitution; a member of the first House of Representatives under the new constitution again a member of the Virginia assembly; next secretary of state; and finally President of the United States. Such is the man who is attempted to be shorn of his beams of glory by Mr. Randolph, a pigmy in politics, whose capacity is declamation, whose energy is passion, whose patriotism is discord, and whose soul is convulsed like the bowels of Vesuvius;—Mr. Randolph, an individual who assumes perfection, spurns all auxiliary aid, and swelling in political arithmetic, would persuade us that he is the unit, and the ten, and the hundred, and the thousand, and the tens of thousands! There is no boundary to the vanity of egotism when the nerves of the brain are too fast for the pulsations of the heart; when human pride is too potent for human reason, the mind of man becomes the organ of a thousand wild and extravagant notes. Happy would it be were they always as harmless as those of Ophelia with her rue. In the case of Mr. Randolph the discord of harsh sounds betrays his intellectual approximation to total distraction. Extremely plain in his costume, frugal in his mode of living, with a heart in which the thirst of power never created a pang, and verging to the wane of life, Mr. MADISON has been accused of being under a bias towards the policy of the emperor of the French. His accusers are mad, or they are knaves. What has been the glory of Madison's life? To have eminently assisted in forming and establishing a free constitution of government; to have spoken and written ably and successfully in defence of republican institutions; to have been placed, by the unbought suffrages of a free and enlightened people, at the head of the executive department.—What could induce him to obscure the lustre of his honest fame? Neither Dukedom, nor Princedom, nor royal crown, nor imperial flattery, nor imperial power, could, for an instant, sway him from the honorable career of his youth, nor from that devotion to liberty which is dear and precious to his heart. Let us then scatter contempt over the creatures who burn to destroy the man whose virtues render more conspicuous and odious the scandalous vices of his calumniators.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE STAR.

Died, on Tuesday the 15th inst. after the short illness of a few hours, Miss *Catharine Clayton*, daughter of William Clayton, Esq. of Queen Ann's county. She was a blooming girl of about fourteen years of age, blessed with an amiable and vivacious disposition, and bid fair to ornament the female sex. No young lady of her age was more admired while living, nor could the death of any inflict more poignant grief on the minds of acquaintances, than that of Miss Clayton. She was beloved by all, and more especially by two aged and doating parents, a brother and two sisters, who are inconsolable.——Death, the cruel tyrant, unexpectedly snatched away from their little society one of its greatest pleasures, and left them to bewail the loss of an affectionate child, and an endearing sister.

"Fresh blow'd the Rose beneath the vernal sky
"No low'ring prospect shew'd the threat'ning gust,
"Which various came, alas! nor deem'd so nigh,
"And all its beauty humbled with the dust.
"See!—pale and silent lies the lovely clay,
"Which vivid health so late in bloom array'd,
"Fled are each grace, each native charm away,
"And every beauty sunk in death decay'd.
"See!—o'er her lovely dust with sorrow bend,
"With heart-worn anguish press'd a weeping train,
"The mourning parents, brother, sisters, friend,
"And tacitly of Fate's decree complain.
"Where now is fled the father's fondest care?
"Wafted far hence, to some more happy shore;
"The mother's early joy———is lost in air,
"And all her rising glories are no more.
"How vain, fair KITTY, are the tears we shed,
"In vain we sorrow for thy early doom!
"Our woes, alas! can never raise the dead,
"Or burst the fetters of the silent tomb.
"Yet dearest shade accept the votive sigh,
"'Tis all the tribute which thou canst receive,
"The rich, the poor, the base, the virtuous die,
"And nought is left to friendship but to grieve."

H.

Somerset county, st.

ON application of JOHN MILLER, of Somerset county, by petition in writing to me in the recess of the court, as Chief Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and being satisfied by competent testimony, that he hath resided in the state of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his application, and having been brought before me by the constable of Salisbury hundred, in Somerset county, upon an execution against the body of the said John Miller; I do hereby order and direct, that the body of the said John Miller be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the county court on Saturday next, after the first Monday in September Term next, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a Trustee for their benefit. And I do further order and direct that the said John Miller give them notice, by causing a copy of this notice to be inserted in the Easton Star, once every three weeks for the space of three months successively before the said Saturday after the first Monday in September term next—And I do further order and direct that the said John Miller do give notice to his creditors to attend at Princess Anne for the purpose aforesaid, by setting up advertisements at Salisbury, three months before the said Saturday after the first Monday in September term next. Given under my hand this 18th day of February, anno domini 1810.

WILLIAM POLK.

May 22, 1810. c3w3ms.