Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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[VOL. 11.....14.] TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1813. [No. 32.....700.]

THE TERMS OF THE 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.

Public Sale.

Will be sold on THURSDAY, the 15th inst. at his late residence,

All the personal estate of *William Price*, dec'd. On all sums of and above eight dollars (for which a note with approved security will be required) a credit of six months will be given, the cash must be paid at the time of sale on all sums under eight dollars. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

J. BENNETT, Adm'r.

april 6——2

Notice.

Will most positively be sold at public sale, on FRIDAY the 23d inst.

At the Beaver-Dam-Causeway, Queen Ann's county, between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock, on a credit of six and twelve months, a small tract or parcel of LAND, lying near the Causeway, and now in the occupation of Robert S. Gamble, Esq. This tract runs entirely across the late Dr. Longstreet's farm on the Long Marsh, and divides the woodland from the arable land, and adjoins the lands of Messrs. Robert S. Gamble and Joseph Pippin. The title to the above land is indisputable.

DEKAR THOMPSON.

april 6——3

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY the 27th inst. will be sold at public sale on the premises, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

All that Farm and Tract of Land lying near the Beaver Dam Causeway, in Queen Ann's county, of which *Samuel Carman*, late of the said county, died seized. The same consists of parts of the tracts called "Tristram Ridge." "Hollingsworth's Confusion," "Tom's Fancy enlarged," and "Henry's Luck"—and containing two hundred and sixty acres, more or less. Persons inclined to purchase to review the premises, which will be sold by Mr. WILLIAM CECIL, who resides thereon. It will be sold under a decree of the Chancellor, for cash only, by

WALTER I. CLAYTON, Trustee.

april 6——4

PUBLIC SALE.

The Vestry of St. Michael's Parish will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on the first Tuesday in May next, at Mr. Peacock's tavern at Easton (12 o'clock)—all that Land belonging to the said Vestry, on the road from Easton to Potts's Mill, called "Mill Road" and "Mill Road Addition." The quantity of Land not exactly known at this time; supposed about sixty acres. It is situated two miles from Easton, and will be a great object as a source of wood and timber.

march 9——9

FOR SALE.

That valuable estate, in Tuckahoe, some time since conveyed to me in trust, by Mr. William Roberts, containing about one thousand acres.—It will be sold on a reasonable credit, in two parcels; one parcel of about 400 acres, including the principal mansion, and another of about 600 acres, being the farm commonly called *Tilbury*.—If this estate be not disposed of at private sale, it will be sold by auction on WEDNESDAY the 19th day of May, on the premises, upon terms which may be known by a previous application to the subscriber.

The subscriber requests that the *judgment* creditors of Mr. Roberts will meet at the court house, in Easton, on Monday, the 3d day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN L. KERR.

Easton, march 16——10

Public Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the honorable the High Court of Chancery of Maryland,

The subscriber, trustee, will sell at public sale on the last Saturday in May next, at North-West-Fork Bridge, the real estate of *Abraham Lewis*, deceased, lying part in Dorchester county, and part in Caroline county. The terms of sale are 12 months credit, and that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond, with security to be approved of by the trustee, with interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

WM. WOOLLEN.

march 30——3*

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset County—

Will be exposed to public auction, on the first TUESDAY in July next, one moity of the mills in North-West Fork, Dorchester county, formerly the property of Dr. *Gale*, and now in possession of Mr. *James Twilley*. The terms of this sale are, bond with good security, payable in two equal annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale. The sale will be on the premises, and at the hour of twelve. A good title will be given to the purchaser, by

H. H. IRVING, Trustee.

Salisbury, march 23——4

Spring Goods.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

AND IS NOW OPENING A SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

Suited to the present and approaching seasons, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, China, &c.

Amongst the former are some excellent

HOME MADE & GERMAN BROWN

LINENS.

He has also a great variety of PAPER HANGINGS and BORDERING.—All which will be sold at a small advance.

SAMUEL GROOME.

april 6——4

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The subscribers have the pleasure of informing the public that they have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening, a general assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Which they will sell at a small advance for Cash.

N.B. Feathers and tow linen will be received in exchange for Goods.

THOMAS & GROOME.

march 23——m

Dividend.

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND,
EASTON, April 1, 1813.

The President and Directors have this day declared a Dividend of 4 per cent. for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their representatives, on or after the 5th instant.

JOHN HARWOOD, Cash'r.

april 6——3

The City Bank of Baltimore,

MARCH 26, 1813.

Pursuant *to the Act of Incorporation, notice is hereby given* to the Stockholders of this Institution, that an election will be held at their Banking House, on the 1st Monday of June next, *from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. for sixteen Directors* to manage the affairs of the Bank for the ensuing year. In the first election for Directors *all ballots are to be directed to the Treasurer and lodged at the Bank before the day of election.*

By order of the Commissioners.

J. STERRETT, Treasurer to the Commissioners

The following extract from the Act of Incorporation is published for the information of the Stockholders:—

"All Stockholders, except females, living in the city of Baltimore, or within five miles thereof, shall vote in the choice of Directors by ballot, in person; but every Stockholder living more than five miles from said city, and every female Stockholder, may vote in person, or by written ballot by him or her subscribed with his or her name, and said ballot shall be sealed up and addressed to the cashier of the Bank, and being transmitted before the time of the election, shall be received and counted in the election. *No person who is not a citizen of the United States shall be entitled to vote in any election of this corporation.*

"None but a Stockholder shall be eligible as a Director, except in the case of Directors chosen by the State.

"No Director of any other Bank, nor any person who is a partner in trade with a Director of any Bank, shall be a Director in this Bank"

april 6——3

Easton Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened his

HOTEL,

at the house formerly occupied as the BANK, where he hopes to merit a continuance of the custom he was so fortunate as to receive in that elegant establishment that was lately consumed by Fire.

THOMAS HENRIX.

april 6——m

Greensborough Tavern.

The subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a house for the accommodation of travellers, in the large brick building, formerly occupied by him as a Tavern, well calculated for the business, with good stabling; added to which his own personal exertions to please, flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction, and to receive a share of public patronage.

NEHEMIAH TOWNSEND.

Greensborough, Caroline county, april 6——m

The Union Tavern, in Easton.

The lease of Mr. Thomas Peacock for this establishment expiring at the end of the present year, and he intending to remove from Talbot, the subscriber offers it for rent, either upon the terms by which it is held by Mr. Peacock, or in seperate tenements.

JOHN L. KERR.

Easton, march 30——m

THE MEDICAL & CHIURGICAL BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Will meet at Easton, on *WEDNESDAY* the 14th of April next, for the purpose of granting licenses to practice Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland, agreeably to law.

march 23——4

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Partnership of *Valiant & Willis* is this day dissolved by mutual consent—all persons indebted to said firm are desired to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers; & those having claims against them, are requested to bring them in for settlement.

NICHOLAS VALIANT,
HENRY WILLIS.

april 6——3

New Shoes.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE,

A large and extensive assortment of

SHOES;

Which he will sell low at the late shop of Valiant & Willis, with an excellent supply of materials, to execute all orders in his line with punctuality and dispatch.

NICHOLAS VALIANT.

april 6——3

FOR SALE,

A few valuable *NEGROES*, of different ages and sexes, for a term of years, to persons residing in the district, if application is made immediately at this office

march 23——m

TO BE LEASED FOR 99 YEARS,

(Renewable)

That eligible Lot of Ground, situated on Washington street, near the Court House, where the buildings are burnt down.

There is no place, in Easton, better calculated for public business of any kind. It will be divided, or leased entire, as lessees may wish.

JOHN M. G. EMORY.

feb. 2——m

APPRENTICES WANTED,

To the Tanning & Currying Business.

Two Boys between 12 and 15 years of age, of good dispositions and steady habits, would be taken at the above business, on good terms if early application be made to the subscriber.

JOHN REGESTER.

Wye, 3d mo. 23——5

Wanted to Purchase,

A good MILCH COW. Apply at the Star Office. april 6——3

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

"He kept a man in his service to tell him every day before he gave audience,—*Philip, remember thou art mortal.*"

I proceed to notice those dangerous characters, against whom I would urge my countrymen to an unremitted watchfulness. This vigilance is the more necessary, as they are men thoroughly acquainted with all the principles of human action, and are therefore better qualified to entrap the unthinking and credulous part of the community, and lead them into a uniformity of action with themselves. Every stand they take, and every sentiment they utter, they are mindful shall be resolvable into some design on their part to benefit the people—for the people alone have it in their power to gratify their ambition, by confiding them the destinies of the nation. And this is their chief object. Hence it is they guide thro' the country with all the imposing show of guardian angels—bewailing in the most affecting manner the evils that hover thick about us; and having discanted largely upon the wretched œconomy that produced them, they pass on to future times with the most terrifying predictions of sorrows yet to come: careful, as they proceed, to charge the whole to the administration, whom they represent as "inadequate to the right management of the august charge committed to them;" or as "too unprincipled and wicked to consult the real interests of the nation." To confirm all which, they array themselves against the government, and as far as their influence extends, thwart the arrangements of the administration!

Now let any reflecting mind determine, whether our reverses are not chargeable to the account of such persons?—And to obtain a fair view of the question, I would ask, if this powerful nation, with all its facilities, were they bro't honestly in to aid the administration, could not months ago have deprived the enemy of his forfeited possessions in North America?—I say *forfeited* possessions; because they have been made use of, from their proximity to us, as a means of injustice and oppression to innocent & unoffending neighbors.

Suppose then this design of the administration had been effected? There is no estimating the advantages that would have resulted to the nation in that event, but by enumerating the number of massacres and disasters, with all their train of concomitant afflictions, with all others which may result to posterity. Let them be collected then, as far back as that point of time at which an Union of purpose on our part would have silenced the enemy, by possessing us of his forfeited territories, and charge the dreadful amount to the account of those, who, under the mask of *peace* have opposed and weakened the energies of the nation.

But for the disorganizing and factious spirit, all would now be quiet. And the rude war blasts that are heard to sweep so distressingly along our frontiers, would ere now have mingled with those of the old world. Having thus dispossessed the enemy of his means to afflict us on the land, the only meeting place would have been on the common highway of nations—the ocean, from the common rights of which we have been so long measurably restricted. And there, in the order of time, we should have made our way good to any port or place, with honor & advantage to ourselves, and to posterity. Behold the ocean! already in a blaze with our glory!

Why then was not this state of things established?—Paradoxical as it certainly is, and unpleasant as the answer may be to some,—the,—"Friends of Peace"—have prevented it!—Can this be possible?—'Tis certainly so!—Well did those peace gentlemen know that if they united with the powers that be, and combined their force with those who are now contending against the foe, our rights would be recognised, and peace, honorable peace would instantly succeed. And it is asked why gentlemen, whose avowed object is peace, should be averse to the attainment of their darling object?—The answer is easy. The achievement would go to the credit of the administration, of which those gentlemen do not happen to make a part. And well do they know that every friendly impression the people receive of their rulers, has the direct tendency to lessen their hopes; and therefore it is that they carefully avoid taking any part that would so materially frustrate their plans. Rather would they extend the war (for they know how hard it goes with a peace-loving people) to future times, if by so doing they could confer on their posterity, even, the honors they are ambitiously striving to obtain for themselves. There is no hard judging here. It is deducible from the conduct of the party. A reference to a few particulars may serve to shew the justness of this conclusion. I know of but one case in which those gentlemen have condescended to speak well of either the Executive or his measures. And this artificial breath of applause was as transient as it was insincere. I refer to the arrangement with Erskine. I say their approbation of it was *insincere*, for, had it not been, they never would have condemned Mr. Madison for the King's refusal to ratify it. Except this one case, and I know of no other in which the administration has not had to contend against their fiercest opposition. What does this augur?—Friendship or enmity?—Love of country, or love of power?—For it could hardly happen that *they* should be invariably right, and the administration as constantly wrong.

Does it happen, as it sometimes must, that the enemies of the government and the administration conceive alike of the excellence of an object and the advantages that would result from its attainment?—It is but for the rulers to announce their admiration of it, when instantly they are opposed!—Instance their conduct in relation to the purchase of Louisiana. Prior to that event it was spoken as of the utmost importance to the nation. It was impossible to estimate its value.—The necessity of taking it was so urgent that it was proposed to take it "sword in hand." We heard no talk then about the "immortality of invasion—not a whisper about the "unoffending inhabitants." Indeed every delay of the Executive in relation to it was held up to the people as "proof of a want of proper regard to the national welfare"

But how was it when the administration in the true spirit of that valuable policy which has ever guided the republican councils—a policy that requires the last drop to fall from the cup of conciliation before the nation is called upon to apply its energies in war—I ask, how was it, when the administration, by purchase, secured a fair and honorable title to it, freed from all questions of conquest?—That instant it was pronounced to be, not only "not worth having"—but even "dangerous to the liberties of the people!" No terms, however opprobrious, were strong enough, to express their resentment at such an expenditure of the *people's* money.

Now can any thing be discovered in this magic-like change, but an unalterable purpose to oppose? And that too for the sake of gratifying a vain ambition which is ever spurring them on to power!

But all such enmity is light in its effects, in time of peace, when compared with those which so direfully afflict the nation in time of actual and declared war. The first rolling of the war drum, that inspires the patriot's heart with fresh ardor in his country's cause, serves but to rouse the flame of ambition, and put the whole fraternity into motion to arrange, and plan, and determine on the best and most plausible measures to counteract the objects of administration, and prepare thereby a ready way to the completion of their wishes.

Precisely as these gentlemen acted in relation to the acquisition of Louisiana prior to its being purchased, did they act in relation to the war before its declaration. How was the administration denounced as pusillanimous and regardless of the *people's* interests—so cowardly and so contemptible as not to allow itself to be kicked into a war? When, as soon as the measure was deemed essential, which was that moment the last step had been taken that completed the round of remonstrance—that instant were the horrors of war exhibited to the public view in all their fearful and distressing aspects; engines were put in motion which sounded even to the shores of the enemy, that "we were without money and without means; that we were a divided people, and all this was accomplished with the most consoling assurances to the enemy, that we *could not* breast the shock of war." And then came forth the most terrifying catalogue of—"battered towns—burning cities—Southern *******—want of men—want of discipline—public debt—taxes—distress—ruin!"

Now what would that man do, who might apprehend a flood of evils about to rush into his dwelling, where all resided whom his heart held dear?—Or what should we expect of a nation of freemen whose all was presumed to be in jeopardy?—Should we calculate on seeing them ambitious of prisons and chains?—Or should we not rather calculate on beholding a most glorious struggle, with ensigns streaming o'er the conflict, inscribed—"Victory or Death"?

But what has been the conduct of those men who have been foremost to alarm the nation, and to affright it from the stand it had taken against usurpation and violence, by holding out such a view of sorrows?—What has been their conduct? Merciful God!—How shocking to relate!—But so it is—They have been engaged, notwithstanding the clear view they had of our present and future sufferings, in countenancing a rebellion—in dissuading from enlistment by a thousand arts—In ridiculing and striving to bring into contempt the principal actors in the war—in fact, by opposing its progress at every point. What a bitter zeal! What rooted enmity! And it may be expected to continue until the people, with a burst of patriotic indignation, shall frustrate their hopes.

Unite then, ye honest of all parties, and show the intriguers of your land that you will no longer be the dupes of their deceit and cunning. The sooner the better. Our evils will cease, my countrymen, with the influence of these men. And will the American people refuse to relieve their long tried and faithful servants from the wiles, the stratagems, the opposition, of seekers after power? It cannot be—the re election of our beloved President in such a storm of faction, is a soothing consideration to me. But much remains yet to be done. Every hope must be destroyed.

And you, O ye factious and turbulent in the community, I warn you! The theme of your ambition may quiver a day too long! Remember, your government, though strong, is not immutable. And remember also, that so much of our disasters as have happened are charged by Justice to your account. You will have a fearful reckoning to make with this scrupulous Goddess!

Once destroy the cement of our Union, and down will tumble our splendid temple, with a hideous and frightful noise, that will strike dismay and terror into the stoutest hearts! And will you not think about the *possible* event? So sure as we now live, so sure will our famous edifice fall into ruins, if our confederative system be dissolved.

I warn you—I admonish you of the danger!—May God avert it! But if we, through neglect, or through political strife, or through any other means, be the authors of such evil, I already see, as through a lengthened prospective that extends to future times, the pensive lovers of Liberty—scattered and few—dejected and forlorn—contemplating the magnificent ruins. I hear them say, as over these precious relicts they tread—"Here flourished once the republic of America. Happy, thrice happy were its citizens—religious and civil liberty was their boast. But they became indifferent and jealous—factions were formed—parties became clamorous—discord was begotten—and divisions closed the scene! Here lies America? once the admiration and glory of the whole earth, but now, alas!

"A tale of the times of old!"

AMERICANUS.

PITHY REMARKS

Of the N. York National Advocate on "an address to the Electors of the State of N. York," signed by Jonas Platt, and others.

[EXTRACT.]

We have stated in the commencement of our remarks, that in order to defeat the re-election of Governor TOMPKINS, the addressors have charged him, not with any positive neglect of official duty, but with the negative offence, of not having imitated the conduct of "the Governors of Massachusetts and Connecticut." The very consequence, which these men affect to deprecate, must result from the refusal of the Executives of those States to furnish their respective quotas of militia upon the requisition of the President. If this species of the public force is thus weakened, under the pretext of "guarding with fidelity state rights," a resort to regular troops becomes necessary. For if the state governments are to defeat the execution of the will of the Union in this, or any other mode, then is the Constitution at an end.

But WHO are they who thus vaunt their zeal for the liberty of speech and their detestation of military despotism?

They are those, who, when in power, did not scruple to violate the constitution by the enactment of a sedition law to restrain the people from expressing their opinions of public men, and public measures.—Who gathered together a standing army, when there was no danger of foreign invasion; when the only enemy they pretended to fear, the Republic of France, was repelling from her frontiers the armies of the coalesced kings; and stationed that army in the heart of the country, under a leader enamored of military glory, and avowed hostile to our republican institutions! *They* are those, who, in the convention which formed the U. States' Constitution, supported the project of a President and Senate for life; and who, in administration assimilated the government to the substance of the British monarchy—*Who*, in the first Congress, insulted the Republican integrity of WASHINGTON, by proposing to confer upon him the title of "*His Serene Highness*," and other distinctive appellations of royalty; and who have since derided "the majesty of the people!" *They* are those, who have amalgamated themselves with the Tories and Refugees of the Revolution, whose sickly sensibility loathes the revival of the recollection of the "bitter passions which raged during the storm of a civil war." But we forbear, and leave our readers to fill up the picture we have faintly sketched.

We have endeavored to repel with fair reasoning whatever of argument this address contained. Facts its studiously avoids; and a want of precision is its prominent characteristic. To plain & unsophisticated men, such defects would seem to imply a want of soundness in the cause they have attempted to support. Accordingly we find "the independence of State sovereignty" here insisted upon in a way that shows that *more is meant than meets the ear*. The treasonable designs, publicly avowed upon the floor of Congress, and in the Legislatures of Massachusetts and Connecticut, only await the co operation of the State of New York to be consummated.—*Great Britain favors the accomplishment of these designs by sparing the Eastern States from the evils of war; whilst she inflicts their full measure upon the Southern.* The crisis is arrived when the people must mark with reprobation these darings of disaffection, or they will become victims. It is for them to consider whether they will deface the temple which was reared by the wisdom of sages, and cemented with the blood of heroes—whether they will break in pieces that golden chain of Union, the pledge and bond of mutual affection—whether they will bow the knee to that tyranny, which they once successfully resisted.

FROM NILES'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

AMERICAN PRIZES.

"The winds and seas are Britain's wide domain,
"And not a sail, but by *permission* spreads!"

British Naval Register.

363. Brig ——, 10 guns, with a very valuable cargo of dry goods, sent into Savannah, by the privateers "*United we stand*" and "*Divided we fall.*"

364. Transport ship Lord Keith, 4 guns, from Lisbon for England, sent into Newport by the Mars privateer.

365. Schooner Saline, laden with some valuable stores, frozen up in lake Erie, on her way to Malden, and first discovered a few days ago from the town of *Erie*, from whence a few persons went and took possession of her and removed the stores, intending to burn her. The crew made a precipitate retreat, leaving their dinner over the fire; a seasonable prize to those who had marched 14 miles over the ice to capture her.

366. Transport ship Canada, 12 guns, 100 soldiers and 42 horses, captured by the Paul Jones and ransomed for £3,000 sterling, after disarming the men.

367. Brig John and Isabella, of Berwick, on Tweed, captured by the same and given up to discharge her prisoners.

368. Brig Three-Brothers, of Liverpool, from Malta, for that port; 12 guns, with a full cargo of sumac, *sulphur*, oil, &c. &c. valuable; sent into N. York by the Dolphin of Baltimore. ☞ The very rich ship Hebe, taken by the Dolphin, has been recaptured.

369. Sloop Mary Ann, of London, coppered, 4 guns, with gold dust, &c. worth $28,000—cargo taken out and vessel burnt, on the coast of Africa, by the Yankee privateer

370. Ship Andelusia, 10 guns, 100 men, (8 free blacks) sent into Savannah, by ditto—worth $34,000.

371. Schr. George, cut out of Tradestown, (Africa) by ditto, part of the cargo taken out, and given up to discharge her prisoners.

372. Ship Albion, 12 guns, 25 men, from Demarara for London, with a cargo of 400 hhds. sugar, 60 puncheons rum, 10 bales cotton, 300 bags and 36 casks coffee—sent into St. Marys, by the privateer Hazard, of 3 small guns. The vessels having separated, the prize was retaken by the British privateer Caledonia, of 6 guns & 30 men—two days after the Hazard fell in with and engaged both of them at once, (having only 26 men at quarters, a part of her crew being on board the ship, prisoners) & soon beat off the privateer and bro't down the ship's colors a second time. The night coming on, enabled the privateer to escape. "*Rule Britannia.*"

373. Brig Harriot & Matilda, of eight 12 and 18 pounders—202 tons, from Liverpool for Pernambuco with an assorted cargo, & some dry goods, sent into Boston by the Yankee privateer. This vessel was formerly a *Danish* sloop of war, which the British *peaceably* captured in 1808.

374. The ship Nelson a monstrous 3 decked vessel, of 600 tons, with an immensely valuable cargo, bound for Jamaica, sent into N. Orleans by the Decatur. Also,

375. The huge ship Neptune, of like burthen, sent to the same place, by the Saratoga.

☞ These are probably the most valuable ships taken during the war. We have not yet received the desired particulars.

376. Ship ——, of 9 guns, sent into Newport, R. I. by ——

377. Brig ——, of 12 guns, with an assorted cargo from St Michaels, sent into N. London, by the Dolphin, of Salem.

"BELLIGERENT RIGHTS."

The gallant and accomplished Commodore BAINBRIDGE, whose correspondence with the Secretary of the Navy and with Mr. *Hill*, our consul at *St. Salvadore*, is as honorable to his heart as the conquest of the JAVA was to his sword—has this pointed remark in his letter to the Secretary——"*I trust we shall exact our rights as belligerent, when acting in that character*;" "FOR AS A *NEUTRAL* NATION WE HAD NO RIGHTS LEFT US."

It is supposed Mr. Otis is to be the ambassador of the Essex junto to the "*bulwark of our religion*" in boston harbor. [*Aurora.*