STAR

OR,

EASTERN SHORE GENERAL ADVERTISER

EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING
MAY 5, 1807.

Washington, April 27.

On Friday the WASP sailed from the Eastern Branch for England. Mr. Purviance is a passenger.

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It is reported that Mr. Madison has received letters from England informing him that Mr. Percival, not the Duke of Portland, is at the head of the present administration of England.—This Mr. Percival is the man who made so much clamor against the late ministers for the wonderful concessions they made this country in the late treaty.

(Alex. Ex.)

Boston, April 23.

Yesterday the fast sailing ship New Packet, captain J. F. Trott, arrived here in 25 days from Liverpool. It was currently reported, that the Russian army had been entirely routed and defeated by the French; but we could obtain only two London papers, of the 23d of March, both of which are silent as to any news from the continent. They state that the British people were much agitated by the reports of differences in the cabinet, on the subject of the bill to enable Catholics to hold commissions, with the free exercise of their religion, in the army and navy. This bill has been made the ground of removal, of the ministry; and an entire new arrangement was to be submitted to his majesty on the 26th ult.

The Globe of March 23d, says—"Altho' the duke of Portland has accepted the place of first lord of the treasury, and is now at the head of the new ministry, we find that Viscount Melville is the principal actor behind the curtain.

"The French squadron lying in the harbour of Rochefort is expected to put to sea the first favorable opportunity. It consists of six sail of the line, besides frigates and smaller vessels, and is generally supposed to be destined for the West Indies."

New-York, April 27.

A passenger in the Augusta from Bordeaux, informs us, that six hours before the vessel left the river, he was on board the French frigate Penelope, laying in Verdun Roads, whose boat had just returned from Bordeaux, with intelligence of letters being just received from Paris, stating that the Telegraph announced, that Bonaparte had surrounded and was about entering Koningsberg; and that the king of Prussia had removed his head quarters to Memel.

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INTERESTING.

We have conversed with a gentleman that left Kingston, Jamaica, 17th March, who informs us, that *eight French privateers*, fitted out of St. Jago de Cuba, were cruizing off Jamaica with the avowed intention of capturing all neutral vessels bound to that island; the British islands in consequence of Bonaparte's decree being considered in a *state of blockade*. Several American vessels, whose cargoes were not very valuable, had arrived at Kingston, and has been boarded by some of these privateers, on board of which the American masters learned this intelligence. These vessels were plundered of provisions, spare cordage, sails, and whatever was worth taking.

[*Norfolk Ledg.*]

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Letters arrived at New-York from Amsterdam which mention that an embargo was laid on all vessels in the Texel on the first day of March.

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Richard Penn, Esq. formerly governor of Pennsylvania, arrived at New-York, from London, on Tuesday se'nnight.

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OUR BEST FRIENDS.

Extract of a letter from Bermuda, dated the 9th instant.

"The ship Titus, and part of her cargo has been condemned—also, the ship Cicero, vessel and cargo; the Baltic and Apollo will both be condemned. Two vessels are sent in here outward bound, one from New-York, and one from Alexandria; fourteen sail of American vessels are detained here and condemned.

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We have received late London prints, containing in great detail of Home Popham for an alledged breach of orders in leaving the Cape of Good Hope, on the expedition which issued in the capture of Buenos Ayres. Although in a high degree interesting, it is too long for insertion entire in our columns There is, however, *one part of it* of which we shall republish all the material circumstances, *that part which proves that Miranda's expedition was sanctioned by the existing British administration, and particularly by Mr. Pitt.*

The last advices from London state that an entire revolution was about to take place in the ministerial department. The cause of this change is said to be owing to the decided part which the ministry took in what was called "the Catholic question," which proposes to restore persons professing the Roman Catholic religion to their eligibility to hold military, naval, and other offices under the crown; and also to remove the tests which have for a long time been considered by the Catholics and protestant dissenters as an odious and unnecessay distinction. The king, getting information of their designs to swindle his consent to a repeal of the test law, a measure which he had uniformly opposed, has charged them with an attempt to surprise his conscience; and signified his commands that a *New Administration* should be immediately formed.

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The Trustees of Princeton College publicly *expelled* eleven of the Students and *dismissed* six others, at their late meeting. The residue upon proper submission may return.

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A rupture somewhat similar to that in Princeton College, is said to have taken place in Harvard College, Massachusetts.

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Moderation! Moderation!

The council of appointment turned out of office *eight republican auctioneers*, in the city of New-York, and have filled their places with *federalists!* Several of those turned out, were meritorious officers, patriots of the revolution, whilst several of those appointed to fill their places were either in the ranks of the enemy, or in the ranks of the *tories*—one of them is a *Scotch royalist*, who has not been more than five years in this country, and of whom, when introduced into a court of justice not long since as a witness, several of the most respectable citizens of New-York came forward and testified that they would not believe him on oath. The fellow's name is *Murdock*, well known in *Utica* and its environs.

Alb. Reg.

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Federal consistency—It appears that the name of *federalism* is now to be exploded.—It has not been very popular, it is true, since the midnight infamy of *John of Braintree*—the British party, therefore, as a necessary measure, equalled only by their duplicity, have resorted to their usual deception and adopted the *exclusive* and imposing name of the *American ticket*, or the people's friends—who are to defend them from their worst enemies!

Public Adv.

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The exclusive friends of order are *ashamed* of the old *federal* heading for their election ticket. Can it be wondered at, when headed by a King?

ib.

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The Georgetown (S. C.) Gazette, of April 4, says:—

"We are informed that the rumour, stated in our last paper, of an express from col. Burr having passed thro' this place for the purpose of taking on certain papers, supposed to be in the possession of his daughter, which would substantiate the charges made by col. Burr against Wilkinson, is incorrect. No express has been sent on, nor are there any papers of col. Burr's in the possession of Mrs. Alston.

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As the French have kept their ground, to say the least, (and have advanced greatly, to speak the truth) during the severity of winter in a climate to which they are unaccustomed; what may not be expected from their skilful tactics, swift movements, vigorous onsets, and persevering efforts, when the season becomes moderate, the rivers passable, and the roads solid?

Trent. True Amer.

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The designs against the life of Napoleon it is reported, have been discovered at Warsaw; the one was by a general who, on being sent for by Bonaparte, shot himself; the other was by a Polish lady, who was detected by Fouche, the minister of police, with a dagger in her sleeve.

Lon. pap.

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PATENT REEFS.

Extract of a letter from capt. M'Intosh, of the ship Heywood, to his owners, dated, Cove 21st Feb 1807.

"The patent reefs have more than answered my expectations: the very strong gales which I experienced since we sailed from Liverpool, gave me a fair opportunity of trying them. There were other ships in company that were obliged to haul up their coursers in strong squalls, when we in a minute reefed ours and carried them all the time, we gained considerably both to windward and ahead, and have only to add, I never will, if possible be without them."

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Extract of a letter from Barbadoes, dated March, 1, received at Baltimore.

"The London, Cork and Liverpool fleets have arrived in this port, and bring intelligence that the French have taken a considerable number of their merchantmen lately among which were about 30 Indiamen; I did not hear how many others: and that the French fleet was to leeward, waiting for the Iceward bound fleet &c."

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We yesterday received by mail New-Orleans papers to March 19. They are barren of intelligence of importance; but contain a memorial, (and debates thereon,) brought forward by a minority of the legislative body of that territory, addressed to the Congress of the U. States against Gen. Wilkinson's proceedings. This memorial, calculated to gratify vindictive feelings in the breasts of a few individuals, was negatived, 14 to 7——two to one.

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It was the acknowledgment of a well-informed English Royalist, that *four-fifths* of the English nation were of that class who, as we say, "*live from hand to mouth*"—that is who labor incessantly, fare scantily, and never get a penny beforehand!——In this country, instead of four-fifths, *not one fiftieth* is of that class; and the principal part of *the few* who are so, owe their poverty to their own intemperance or improvidence.——The impoverished condition of the mass, ("four-fifths,") of the English people, is the effect of their system of government—their standing armies, navies, wars, debts, loans, taxes, tythes, &c. &c.—yet we have men amongst us who consider that system as "the most stupendous fabric of human invention."

Tren. True Amer.

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In the single city of London, according to Calquhoun, there are 50,000 women who *subsist by prostitution!* This is another accursed consequence of that iniquitous system of Government, which discourages matrimony, by rendering it impossible for a laborer or common mechanic to support a wife, much less children; and which drives to criminal courses by making honest means inadequate to the sustenance of life!

ibid.

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From the (N. Y.) Public Advertiser,

THOMAS PAINE TO MORGAN LEWIS,

On his prosecution of Mr. FARMAR *for One Hundred Thousand Dollars damages.*

LETTER THE SECOND.

IN my former letter, I shewed that Morgan Lewis could not maintain a prosecution against Mr. Farmar, because the resolves of a public meeting are not the act of the chairman. His signature affixed thereto is not even evidence of his approbation, though I have no doubt myself but he approved them. It is put there for the purpose of certifying that such resolves were passed. In this letter I shall proceed further into the subject.

This prosecution is, upon the face of it, an attempt to intimidate the people in their character as citizens, from exercising their right of opinion on public men and public measures. Had it been a prosecution by one individual against another individual, in which the people had no interest or concern, I should not have taken the subject up. But it is a case that involves a question of public rights, and which shews that Morgan Lewis is not a proper person to be entrusted with the guardianship of those rights. In the second place, it is a bad example, because it is giving, as governor of the state, the pernicious example of instituting frivolous prosecutions for the purpose of making money by them. A man of conscious integrity would feel himself above it, and a man of spirit would disdain it.

One of the objections stated against Morgan Lewis in those resolves, is, *that he had formed a coalition with the federalists.* If Morgan Lewis conceived and felt this to be a disgrace to him, he must necessarily, as a cause for that conception, have considered the federalists an infamous set of men; and it is now incumbent on him to prove them such, as one of the grounds on which he is to prove damages. It is tantamount to his having said, in his own manner of speaking, *they accuse me of being associated with scoundrels.* Morgan Lewis is a weak man. He has not talents for the station he holds. He entraps himself in his own contrivances.

But if the objection contained in the resolves was ill founded, why did not Morgan Lewis come forward in the spirit of a man and the language of a gentleman, and contradict it. He would have gained credit by this, if he was innocent enough to have done it.—The objection against him was publicly stated, and if not true ought to have been publicly refuted; for as Morgan Lewis is a public man, and the case involves a public question, it is the public of all parties that have a right to know if the objections against him are true or not. This case is not a question of law, but a question of honour and of public rights.

The man who resorts to artifice and cunning, instead of standing on the firm and open ground of principle, can easily be found out. When those resolves first appeared, Morgan Lewis must have felt the necessity of taking some notice of them; but as it did not suit him at that time either to acknowledge them or contradict them, he had recourse to a prosecution, as it would afford a pretence for doing neither. A prosecution viewed in this light would accommodate itself to the situation he was in, by holding the matter in obscurity and indecision 'till the election should be over. But the artifice is too gauzy not to be seen thro' and too apparently trickish not to be despised.

As to damages, Morgan Lewis has sustained none. If those resolves have had any effect, it has been to his benefit. He was a lost man among the republicans before the resolves appeared, and their public appearance has given him some standing among such of the federalists who are destitute of honour and insensible to disgrace. These men will vote for him, and also for Rufus King, the persecutor of the unfortunate Irish.

I now come to speak on the subject of damages generally: for it appears to me that certain juries have run into great mistakes on this subject. They have not distinguished between *penalty* and damages. Penalty is punishment for crimes. Damages is indemnification for losses sustained.

When a man is prosecuted criminally, all that is necessary to prove is, the fact with which he is charged, and all that the jury has to do in this case is to bring in a verdict according to the evidence given. The court then passes sentence conformably to the law under which the crime is punishable. If it is by fine, or imprisonment, or by both, the law generally limits the extent of the fine or penalty, and also the period of imprisonment. It does not leave it to any madheaded, or avaricious individual, or to any jury, to say it shall be an hundred thousand dollars.

But in prosecutions for what is called damages, two things are necessary to be proved. First, the words spoken or published, or actions done. Secondly, damages actually sustained in consequence of words or actions. The words or actions can often be proved, and Morgan Lewis's may prove that certain resolves were passed at a meeting of the citizens, at which Thomas Farmar was chairman. But unless Morgan Lewis can prove that the meeting exercised illegal authority in passing those resolves, and that he has sustained damages thereof, a jury can award no damages; and certain it is, that juries in cases of prosecution for what is called damages, cannot inflict penalties. Penalties go to the state and not to the individual.—If in any of the late prosecutions, juries have awarded damages where damages were not proved, the execution of the verdict ought to be suspended, and the case referred to a new trial.

THOMAS PAINE.

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APPOINTMENTS.

By the Executive of Maryland.

Rezin Gale, commissioned Sheriff of Kent County, vice Wilson Woodland, deceased.

Doctor William E. Seth, Justice of Orphans' Court, Talbot County, vice John Kennard, resigned.

Philip F. Rezin, for Kent County, vice Thomas Nicholson, resigned.

Thomas Burke, a Justice of the Peace, Frederick County.

William Thompson Lee, St. Mary's County.

Henry Jones, a Justice Levy Court, Montgomery County, vice Ozias Offutt, dead.

Joseph Latimer, Coroner for Queen Ann's County.

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Robert Emmet.—Mr. Emmet the Irish advocate, who has, by the brilliancy of his professional talents acquired a degree of practice and fame unexampled for years past, at the courts of New York, is a brother to another of equal eminence who formerly flourished in Ireland, and to Robert Emmet, the modern *Curtius* illustrious for nobility of mind and misfortune. He bid fair to arrive at and share the celebrity of his brother. But, alas! in the bloom of youth and vigor he fell a victim to the arbitrary hold of power. He was executed in Dublin, on a charge of high treason, it having been alleged that he was concerned in the insurrection of the 23d July, 1803. On his trial he made no defence; but after verdict had been pronounced, on the clerk's putting the question in usual form, "what have you to say, why judgment, execution, &c.—should not take place according to law." He took occasion to deliver one of the most eloquent and impressive harangues that language can boast. It has been justily said, "it was a voice which spoke from "the grave; and seemed assimilating to the "energy and inspiration of eternal truth."—He concludes in the following manner:

'My lords, you seem impatient for 'the sacrifice. The blood, for which 'you thirst, is not congealed by the ar'tificial terrors which surround your vic'tim; it circulates warmly and unruffled 'through the channels, which God erect'ed for noble purposes, but which you are 'bent to destroy for purposes so griev'ous, that they cry to heaven—Be yet 'patient! I have but a few more words 'to say—I am going to my cold and 'silent grave; my lamp of light is near'ly extinguished; my race is run; the 'grave opens to receive me, and I sink in'to its bosom.—I have but one request 'to ask at my departure from this world; '*it is the charity of its silence.* Let no 'man write my epitaph; for as no 'man who knows my motives, dare now 'vindicate them, let not prejudice, or 'ignorance asperse them. Let them and 'me repose in obscurity, and my tomb re'main uninscribed, until other times and 'other men can do justice to my character. 'When my country takes her place a'mong the nations of the earth *then* and 'not till then, let my epitaph be written. 'I have done!'

ib.

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DIED, on Friday evening last, in the 57th year of his age, SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Esq. Register of the court of chancery of the State of Maryland.

Died, at Cambridge, on Saturday the 25th ult. Doctor *John Eccleston.*

——On Tuesday the 28th ult. Mrs. *Harriet Dickinson*, the amiable consort of Henry Dickinson, Esq. of Cambridge.

——On Saturday the 2d inst. Mr. *Henry Hooper*, of Saml. in the 19th year of his age, very much lamented by his acquaintance.

Southern Mail,

WILL leave Easton every *Monday*, at 7 A. M. and arrive on *Friday*, at 10 A. M.

Western mail—will leave Easton at 12 M. instead of 2 P. M. as heretofore.

THOS. PERRIN SMITH, P. M.

Easton, May 5, 1807.

☞ Notice.

THE subscriber again publickly solicits all those indebted to him, from whom he has received no considerable payments, immediately to liquidate their bonds, notes, or accounts, as he cannot comply with his own engagements without making some collections. He will allow one per cent discount for notes at sixty days, negociable at the Farmer's Bank.

DAVID KERR, Jun.

Easton, May 5, 1807. 3

Notice.

THE partnership of the subscribers, trading under the Firm of *Thomas, and Co.* at Queen's-Town, Queen Ann's county, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 8th ult.—All persons indebted to the said Firm, are desired to close their accounts immediately; and for the convenience of meeting such as frequently visit Queen's Town, Richard Thomas will attend there on every Saturday until the 10th of August. Those to whom the late Firm are indebted, will please present their accounts for settlement to Richard Thomas.

RICHARD THOMAS,
JAMES CALHOUN, Jun.
DANIEL LAMMOT, Jun.

May 5, 1807 3q

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of *James P. Leary, and Co.* Merchants, at St. Michael's, will hold themselves in readiness to discharge their several accounts on the *three first days in June next*, at which time the subscriber will attend their to receive them—All who do not comply, will be dealt with as the law directs.

RICHARD THOMAS.

May 5, 1807. 4q

For sale,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 236 acres, beautifully situated on Chester River, six miles from Queen's Town—likewise seven lots of Wood-Land, containing ten acres each, four miles from the said town; also two Lots and Houses in Queen's Town. Any person inclining to purchase any of the above property, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, who lives in Queen's Town.

HENRY COURSEY.

Queen Ann's county, May 5, 1807. 6

Notice.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from crediting my wife *Rebecca*, from this date, as I am determined not to pay one cent—she having eloped my bed and board.

SAMUEL BLACK.

Church creek, Dorchester county, April 26, 1807 3q

Salisbury Carman,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the

Hat Manufactory,

In Centre-Ville, at the house lately occupied by *Emanuel Jenkenson*, where he intends keeping a neat assortment of FURR and WOOL HATS, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms

May 5, 1807. 3

Money Lost.

LOST, a few days past, a small *Morocco Pocket Book*, containing four ten dollar notes, of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland. Any person who has found the same, and will leave it at the Star-Office, shall be generously rewarded.

Easton, May 5, 1807. 3