STAR,

OR,

EASTERN SHORE GENERAL ADVERTISER

EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING
MARCH 17, 1807.

The New-York papers announce the arrival at that place of Mr. Purviance, bearer of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, in the ship Enterprize, in forty days from London.

A letter from commodore Rogers states, that after he had conveyed the Tunisian ambassador home, he heard observations from him that induced him to apprehend a rupture between Tunis and America.

The news of the suspension of the non-importation act reached England the middle of January.

Extract of a letter, dated New Orleans, Jan. 29th, from a source entitled to the highest credit, to a gentlemen in this city.

" Gen. Wilkinson's conduct is much censured here. I do not approve all his acts—but my impressions are, that he is faithful to his country, and is actuated by the best motives.

" I do not consider the danger as over. Burr has many partisans on the western waters, and I suspect many well-wishers in this, and perhaps your territory. But I nevertheless hope that all will yet be well."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of undoubted veracity, dated Natchez, 7th Feb. to his friend in this city.

" Col. Burr's arrival here has caused a great bustle and almost stopped all business. He has been brought before a court here, who had no jurisdiction in his case; and a grand jury has been found who have not only acquited him, but presented the government for meddling with him. If this is conceived abroad to be the sentiment of the people of this territory, it will be very wrong, for it is quite the contrary. This was a jury packed by ———, H. has since made his escape, and the executive have this morning issued a proclamation, offering 2,000 dollars to any one who will take him up again. It being all a botched affair. I hope this presentment may not be misconceived by the general government; for I can confidently say, that there is no part of the union more averse to a separation in general, than this territory, although some things in the land law have given much umbrage."

Washington City, March 4.

COMMUNICATION.

Some animadversions having been lately made in the House of Representatives, respecting general Wilkinson's intercourse with the Spanish governor in New-Orleans, in the year 1787, it may be agreeable to your readers to have some statement of the fact. Gen W. (as stated in a series of papers I have before me) descended the Kentucky, Ohio and Mississippi to Orleans, with a quantity of tobacco; being one of the most early American adventurers in that trade, perhaps the first, he was introduced to the governor, who made enquiry respecting the country from whence he came. Gen. W. gave an account at large of the fertility of the soil of Kentucky, its rapid progress in population, and on the mutual great advantages that would result to Spain and the western country provided the former would consent to a free navigation of the Mississippi? he was requested to commit his ideas to paper, and he did so, in the shape of a memorial, which the governor said he would transmit to the king. On gen. Wilkinson's return to Kentucky, he was elected to the convention which met on the 3d Nov. 1788, for the purpose of taking into consideration a separation from Virginia; having mentioned in public what had passed between him and the Spanish governor, he was called on by the convention for a copy of the memorial; he produced and read it, and on the 10th of November the convention came to the following resolution.

" *Resolved*, That this convention highly approve the address presented by gen. James Wilkinson to the governor intendant of Louisiana, and that the president be requested to present the thanks of the convention for the regard which he therein manifested for the interest of the Western country."

Is it not curious, Mr. Printer, that in 1806, gen. Wilkinson is charged with a treasonable intercourse with a Spanish governor, for an act which procured him the thanks of his country in 1788.

In the house of commons, on the 20th January, in a discussion relative to neutrals and the treaty with America, sir F. Turton, observed, that "he firmly believed the existence of an artful and insidious understanding between France and America." Lord Howick replied, that the treaty between Great Britain and America, would not prevent G. Britain from distressing the commerce of the enemy carried on in neutral ships.

From the National Intelligencer.

March 11.

In some measure released from the slavery of reporting the proceedings of Congress, we shall resume the discussion of such topics of an interesting nature as may in our opinion, merit the public attention, or require illucidation. Before entering into any detailed views, we cannot retain from congratulating the nation on the unrivalled felicity which still continues to flow from the exertions of our government and the virtuous co-operation of the people. A virtuous government is a phenomenon of rare occurrence. Without arrogance we may say it is our exclusive distinction. At all times, and under all circumstances of vast importance, it is almost infinitely so in the origin of institutions, new to the world, and consequently untried by any length of experience, and in a country which, from the fewness of its numbers, is not yet able to command that gigantic physical force, which is so frequently the substitute for moral principle. The powers, now exercised by the several departments of the government, are little, if at all inferior in dignity, or the effects to be produced by them, to the more splendid functions discharged by the patriots who established our independence, and guaranteed its perspecuity by the admirable system of government under which we now repose in absolute safety. To the rulers of the present day we shall owe the regulated exercise of power, which will, in a high degree, establish the practical construction of the constitution on points of the first magnitude, and the formation of those modes of thinking on particular subjects will probably continue for ages to influence our conduct as a nation.—How deeply interesting then, is it, that in the opening of our career, the administrators of our government should be virtuous! It is almost equally essential that they should be endowed with sufficient intelligence to pursue those measures which are best fitted to advance the general welfare, and which will be most effectual to guard against danger or to meet it when inevitable. Without ascribing infallibility to any man we dare to say that the American government possesses this necessary qualification.—We dare to say, that next to the incorruptible integrity and good sense of the people, we are indebted to the government for the unrivalled blessings we enjoy. In proof of this we appeal to the common sense of every American.

That we enjoy unrivalled blessing none but a madman, will dispute.

We are the only free nation on earth.

There is no other republic, or any thing like a republic.

There is no nation, of the civilized world, in which the rights of conscience are so sacredly respected.

There is none in which the rights of property are fully secured.

There is none in which the public burthens are so light.

There is none in which the means of subsistence are so easily procured; or in which the road to comfort, to wealth or honest fame, is so open.

The fruits of our institutions are peace, while the monarchies of the old world are so many raging volcanoes pouring forth their desolating torrents of lava, consigning to eternal sterility the most fertile regions of the globe.

If we compare the present state of our affairs with the past, we have ample reason for congratulation and confidence.

Since the last year our debt is diminished four millions of dollars.

Our treasury is in an overflowing state.

We have been enabled, without embarrasment, to relinquish the taxes on salt, considered by our fellow citizens as the most oppressive burthen laid upon them.

Our negociations with foreign nations are proceeding in a spirit of amity and accommodation.

The interior, recently alarmed by the lawless machinations of a second Cataline, is already tranquilised.

Our agriculture, commerce, manufactures and numbers have all progressed with more than usual rapidity.

These are a few of the distinguised blessings we enjoy. That they are greatly owing to our government is equally indisputable with their existence.

Their existence for a point of time might have been fortuitous; but who is there that will pretend to say their continuance for a period of more than six-years can be ascribed to any other than an intelligent cause?

After these general remarks, not less the offspring of feeling than of reflection, we shall proceed to a more detailed view of some subjects, which merit, in our opinion, the public attention.

We shall direct our first attention to the conspiracy of Burr.

ORLEANS LEGISLATURE.

ANSWER

Of the Legislative Council of this Territory to the Governor's Speech.

SIR,

The legislative council have listened with due attention to the address delivered by your excellency to the general assembly.—They are happy to hear that you have had occasion to convince yourself that the different districts under your government, contain a population highly estimable for their virtue and industry, and that you have found the territory in a flourishing state.—But the legislative council partake your anxiety on its future destinies, and your astonishment as to the cause which threatens to trouble its tranquility. It is indeed difficult to believe that in the bosom of a government, the most free that exists on earth, plots, the success of which must be fatal to liberty, should have been formed. If, however, it be true, that the ambitious and depraved men, who have conceived such criminal projects have found proselytes, the legislative council are convinced that it was not amongst the inhabitants of this territory; and that notwithstanding the dissatisfaction which they ever manifested openly when they thought themselves aggrieved, there is no perfidy nor treason to be apprehended from them by the general government.—If they do not yet possess all the privileges enjoyed by the American citizen, they already set so much value on their rights which have been granted to them, that their late privation of those rights, in the present stormy circumstances, has created among them the most serious alarm.

The legislative council think as your excellency, that in the critical situation in which we now stand, the session of the general assembly must not and cannot be long. The tranquility necessary to legislative deliberations, does not exist amidst warlike preparations. The council, however, is of opinion that it will be requisite to dispatch the most urgent matters; amongst which are the amendments to the militia law, and the alterations to be made to the judiciary system in the several districts of the territory.

It will probably be found impossible to proceed during this session, to the examination of the civil code, which a committee of the legislature, aided by two jurisconsults, have been authorized to prepare; but recommendation must be given to the committee to continue that important work, which according to their report, is far advanced. The legislative council agree with your excellency in the opinion that the preservation of the civil laws, now existing in this territory, is all essential to the security of property and to the tranquility of the citizen; but your excellency need not apprehend that the general assembly will ever attempt to revive any law which would tend to bar the introduction of those great political and legal principles, which are cherished throughout the United States, since those principles have already been established among us by an authority superior to ours, and that even if they were not supreme laws over us, the experience which we have already acquired of their benefits, has made them as dear to us as they are to other inhabitants of the United States.

The legislative council have heard with satisfaction, that tranquility is restored on our frontiers, that there are hopes of an honorable accommodation of our differences with Spain, and that the negociations entered into with England, are likely to be soon happily terminated. In so favorable circumstances, it is to be lamented that our repose should be disturbed by internal foes, and that a horrid civil war should threaten to desolate our country. But whatever be our situation—in war or in peace, amidst political tempests, or in the bosom of tranquility, the legislative councill think themselves warranted in assuring your excellency that the fidelity of the inhabitants of this territory to the federal government will remain unshaken.

(Signed) JULIEN POYDRAS,
President of the Legislative Council.
New Orleans, 22d Jan. 1807.

TO
HIS EXCELLENCY
THE
GOVERNOR
OF THE TERRITORY OF ORLEANS.

Sir,

The representatives of the territory of Orleans have heard, and read with attention, the communication which your excellency gave them at the opening of their present session. They could not learn without the greatest indignation that Americans, that members of the government the most free which ever existed upon earth, may have been blind and perfidious enough to conspire the dismemberment of their own country, the invasion of the dominions of a sovereign in amity with the U. States and the entire subversion of the happiness and prosperity of this territory.—We hope, however, that those nefarious plots will be speedily defeated by the wisdom of the measures taken by the general government, and that their effects will be confined to the anxieties and to the alarm which their discovery has spread upon every part of this territory.

With regard to the extraordinary measures which have taken place for some time past in this territory, although your excellency has not thought proper to reveal to the legislature the reasons which have led to them, yet this House considers it as a sacred duty which they owe to themselves and their fellow citizens, fully to investigate these measures and the motives which have induced them, and to represent the same to the Congress of the United States.

We feel, as your excellency, the necessity of revising and altering the provisions of the law respecting the establishment of the county courts. This shall be the object of our immediate attention. We shall, in the mean time, endeavor to disengage the service of the militia from the obstacles which now attend it; and to give to the battalion of the free men of color the activity which their zeal solicits. Your excellency may be assured, that this house will always deem it a duty to procure to the civil executive authority, the means of employing and of disposing efficaciously of all the forces of this territory, persuaded as this House must be, that the executive authority will never employ those forces but in a manner warranted by law and by the constitution.

We shall examine with attention the other subjects which your excellency recommends for the consideration of this House. The happiness of our fellow-citizens, shall uniformly be the end of our deliberations; and as their happiness is essentially connected with the principles of the constitution, you need not fear that those principles will ever be forgotten or misunderstood by the representatives of this territory.

May Divine Providence, Sir, dissipate the blindness of the European powers, and make them sensible, by the example of the Northern Americans, that the true happiness of nations consists in peace, and their real strength in justice.

Permit us, Sir, to request your excellency to renew to the general government the oath of our love, of our devotion, and of our fidelity to the constitution and to the people of the United States.

By order of the House,
JOHN WATKINS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,

Attest,
ELIGIUS FROMENTIN,
Clerk.

Singular Circumstance—On the 20th ult. a large Seal, measuring nine feet in length and six feet in circumference, was shot near Wainscot, on the south side of Long Island. He had entered a pond, connected with the sea, and not being able to return, he came on the land, and was shot near the road.

Boston paper.

On Sunday last, sen'night, at half past 1 o'clock. a slight shock of an Earthquake was felt in Saco. It was also felt eastward at Portland, Wiscassett, and as far as we have yet heard.

Ibid.

At an election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. SAMUEL GROOME, as Teller of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, in this town, Mr. WILLIAM HARRISON, jun. was duly elected.

Married, at Little Creek Meeting House, (Delaware) *Robert Bruff*, of Easton, to *Ann Lerick*, of the above place.

Jacob and William Norris,
TEA DEALERS and GROCERS,
No. 64, Market-street, BALTIMORE.

HAVE FOR SALE.

GUNPOWDER,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Pekoe Souchong,
Hyson Skin, and
Pedre Souchong } *First Quality* TEAS.

Old Madeira,
Port, Sherry,
Lisbon, Malaga,
1st. & 2nd. quality
Claret, } WINES.

Old Cogniac Brandy,
Rum, Gin, &c. &c.

With a large and general assortment of
GROCERIES,
Which will be sold at the most reduced prices.

☞ ORDERS *from Shop Keepers and Private Families, carefully attended to and executed with the strictest precision.*

Baltimore, March 17, 1807. 6

For Sale,

AT the shop of the subscriber in Easton, a neat *Four Wheel Carriage*. This is a second hand carriage, but it is in very good repair, and the harness in particular is almost as good as new. The subscriber will take a very low price for it in cash, or on a credit of six or nine months.

SAMUEL HOPKINS.

Easton, March 17, 1807. tf

Handbills, suitable to the approaching *season*, will be neatly Printed at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms at the Star office.

Land for Sale.

Will be sold at public sale on the first Monday in April, which will be the sixth day of the month, to the highest bidder,

A SMALL tract of land, containing about sixty six acres, lying about six miles from Easton, and about one mile and an half from the Chapel, adjoining the lands of Mr. *Charles Henrix*; on the said premises there is an old log dwelling house and old corn house; the said lands being the property of Elisha Henrix, deceased, and will be sold according to the will of the deceased, viz. for the purpose of paying the debts of the deceased, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, payable in three annual installments—Any person wishing to view the premises before the day of sale will apply to the executor, who will shew the said lands. The sale to be on the premises, and to begin at twelve o'clock, where attendance will be given, by

JOHN GREGORY, Executor

March 17, 1807. 3

William Harper, & Harrison,

HAVE commenced the *GROCERY BUSINESS*, in the house occupied by WILLIAM HARPER, for the boot and shoe-making business, and have on hands for sale, a handsome assortment in the above line on reasonable terms, for cash or country produce—

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Loaf, Lump and Brown } SUGARS.

Old and Young Hyson
Hyson Skin and
Imperial
Coffee and Chocolate } TEAS.

Cogniac, Peach and Apple } BRANDIES.

Jamaica Spirit
Holland Gin
New England Rum
Whiskey
Porter, draught Beer and Cider
Mould and dipt Candles
Soap
Box and Keg Raisins
Figs
Almonds, Lemons and Oranges
Spanish and country Segars
Smoking and chewing Tobacco and Snuff
Goshen and Chester county Cheese
Firkin Butter and Crackers
Powder and Shot.

Nutmegs, Alspice, Pepper, Ginger, Fig-Blue, Blacking Ball and Brushes, and sundry other things too tedious to mention.

Centre-Ville, March 17, 1807. 3

WILLIAM HARPER

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that his commencing the Grocery Business will not attract his attention from the Boot and Shoe-Making Business—he intends to carry it on as usual, and hopes his diligent attention thereto will insure a share of public patronage.

—ALSO—

He has received an assortment from Baltimore, of Ladies' Morocco and Leather Slippers, Misses do. do. Boys fine and coarse Shoes—all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

Easton and Baltimore
PACKET.

CLEMENT VICKERS informs his friends and the public, that he has recommenced running his PACKET from Easton to Baltimore as usual, leaving Easton every *Sunday morning* at 10, A. M. and Baltimore every *Wednesday* at the same hour. He returns his sincere thanks for past favors; and solicits a continuance, while every attention shall be used to give general satisfaction.

A person will attend at Easton Point, for the reception of Grain and Orders, in his absence; and gentlemen waited on up the several rivers for their grain.—Personal attention will be given to the transaction of all orders, where they are accompanied with *produce* or *cash*. Passenger's fare will come under his immediate attention.

Easton, March 17, 1807, tf.

Boot & Shoe-Making.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his former friends and customers in the above line; and the public generally, that he has returned to Easton in his old stand on Washington street; and that he intends carrying on the above business in its various branches—he has laid in an assortment of the best materials from Baltimore, with which he is determined to give general satisfaction to those who may employ him.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD.

N. B. Two or three compleat workmen will meet with constant employ and good wages by an early application.

Easton, March 17, 1807. tf.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of *Thomas Freeman*, late of Talbot county, deceased, are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 18th day of September next, on which day a dividend of said estate will be paid at Easton, or they will by law be debarred from any benefit of said estate—All those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 10th day of March, 1807.

JOHN FREEMAN, *Adm'r of* Thomas Freeman, deceased. 3