STAR,

OR,

EASTERN SHORE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING MAY 12, 1807.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council of the State of Maryland, May 4, 1807.

Nicholas Brewer, Esquire, Register of the Court of Chancery, in the room of Samuel Harvey Howard, Esquire, deceased.

Charles Henrix, Coroner for Talbot county.

John Skinner, Notary Public for the state of Maryland, to reside at the City of Annapolis, vice Nicholas Brewer, Esquire, appointed Register of the Court of Chancery.

Washington, May 8.

The frigate CHESAPEAKE, capt. Gordon, will this day drop down below the Branch, and will proceed to Hampton Roads with the first fair wind.

Resigned—HENRY HILL, agent of the United States, for the relief and protection of their seamen, at Jamaica.

Kingston, April 11.

Information having been received here that the American ship Indostan, of 21 guns, and fully manned, trading to St. Domingo from the United States, had lately been fallen in with and engaged by the Squirrel frigate, of 24 guns, which she succeeded in beating off; the Elk brig of 18 guns, captain Coughlan, sailed on Tuesday, we understand, for the purpose of endeavoring to intercept her, and afterwards to proceed to New Providence.

Extract of a letter, from Hugh G. Campbell, esq. commander of the United States ship Constitution, dated Syracuse, 15th February 1807, to Degin Purviance & co. of Leghorn—received at New York, by the brig Swift.

"I left Tunis on the 26th ult. where col LEAR is now waiting for me to take him to Algiers; and am happy to inform you that our affairs with that regency are amicably and honorably adjusted, placing us on a footing with the most favored nations."

British amity—The ship *Globe, Bailey*, from London, arrived at Baltimore, 24th inst. when she was 6 miles of Cape Henry, was boarded by an officer of the British frigate Melampus, Hawk, who impressed Nicholas Workman, a German, with a protection, who has sailed out of that port for nine years: Thomas Malone, born in New-York with a protection, and Charles Turner born in Philadelphia, with a protection—all kidnapped in the territory of the United States. Capt. B. had so many hands pressed from him that he could not have navigated the ship, had he not received assistance from his passengers.

Again—The ship Mary of Charleston, with 50,000 dollars of her cargo, has been condemned at *Antigua*.

More—The Melampus frigate has captured the American ship Eliza of Baltimore, within 2 leagues of the land, and 4 N. N. W. of Cape Henry.

Frankfort, March 19.

COMMUNICATION.

On Saturday the 21st day of February, 1807—at a meeting in Centreville, of a large and respectable number of the citizens of Livingston county, selected from the several companies composing the 54th and 55th regiments of Kentucky militia, for the special purpose of deliberating on the conduct of colonel Burr, and other individuals whom it appears have lately attempted a disunion of the United States, thereby greatly disturbing the peace and tranquility of the same:—The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

Resolved, That any attempts to dismember the United States by force of arms, is contrary to sound policy, and ought to be crushed by a superior military force, and that any person attempting the same by the propagation of principles having that tendency, justly merits and ought to be treated with the highest contempt.

Resolved, That this assembly do place entire confidence in the constitution and present administration of the United States, for the support of which we pledge our lives and property.

Resolved, That it is the most ardent wish of this assembly that our present chief magistrate, Thomas Jefferson, may be a candidate for the chief magistracy at the next presidential election; and that it is highly incumbent on all good citizens of the union fully to express their approbation of his meritorious and unremitting exertions in so ably and safely conducting the helm of state, from his first election to the present day.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions are the genuine sentiments of the citizens of Livingston county unanimously, and that a copy of them be immediately prepared and forwarded to the editor of the Palladium, and Universal Gazette for insertion.

Signed by order of the committee.

JONATHAN RAMSAY, Chairman.

Attest.

WM. C. ROGERS, clerk.

At a meeting of the citizens of Nelson county (K) at the court-house in Bardstown on the 25th of March, 1807, agreeably to a notice published in the Candid Review, the hon. James Slaughter was chosen chairman and Thomas Speed, esq. secretary of the meeting.

The citizens composing this meeting, deeming it highly important that their sentiments be truly and fairly understood, upon those subjects in which the interest and respectability of their country, and especially of their own state, are involved, have thought proper to adopt the following resolutions.

1. Resolved (nem. con) that the citizens who compose this meeting feel the strongest attachment to the Federal Government, and view with the utmost detestation the attempts of both ancient and modern conspirators to sever us from the union.

2. Resolved, that the present administration of the general government meets with our cordial approbation: and having no doubt but the same enlightened policy which has been pursued by Mr. JEFFERSON, since the commencement of his administration, will continue to actuate him, we hope he will again consent to fill the Presidential chair.

J. SLAUGHTER, Chm.

MEMORIAL

TO

GENERAL WILKINSON.

SIR,

The recent arrest of Aaron Burr has, we hope, dissipated the dangers which have menaced the peace and safety of this city; we therefore beg leave to congratulate you on the discomfiture of the wicked plot, and to present you our acknowledgments for the protection you have afforded us.

Spectators of the difficulties and embarrassments by which we have seen you encompassed, we believe that a knowledge of facts and circumstances as they have really occurred, will satisfy every unprejudiced person, that the decisive steps to which you resorted, in a critical moment, were not only justifiable, by the extremity of the case, but were essential to our preservation.

We are not surprized at the alarm nor do we condemn the sensibilities which were excited by the extraordinary measures, which a sense of public danger compelled you to adopt, because the rights and liberties of an American citizen cannot be too seduously guarded. But we are persuaded that in the instance, which has given origin to this address, your conduct has been loyal, dutiful and patriotic, and that when your motives are made manifest by a fair developement of the transactions which have engaged your attention in this city, the impartial and enlightened part of the world will concur with us in acknowledging your merits and services.

We lament the domestic afflictions which press upon you, and beg you to accept our best wishes for your future fame, prosperity and happiness.

[Signed by several hundred of the most opulent and respectable inhabitants, French and American, of Orleans.]

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION

IN VIRGINIA.

JOHN DAWSON, Esq. is re-elected for the district of Spottsylvania, &c. by a majority of 501 votes.

JOHN LOVE, Esq. is elected for the district of Culpepper and Fauquier by a majority of 284 votes over Mr. Thompson, the former representative.

Col. WILSON CARY NICHOLAS, is elected for the district of Albemarle without opposition.

Messrs. JOHN RANDOLPH, Jr. EDWIN GRAY, THOMAS NEWTON, Jr. and PETERSON GOODWIN, are re-elected without opposition.

JOHN W. EPPES, Esq. is re-elected to Congress for the district of Powhatan, &c.—without opposition.

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, under date of the 20th of March.

"I have seen 8000 conscripts, the proportion from this quarter of the empire, destined for Poland; among them are several of the merchants of this city."

The above article is more illustrate of the pressure of the Russian arms, than any thing that has yet transpired.

N. Y. E. Post.

[Does it not rather shew two other things—1. That the merchants of France are not permitted in France to foment wars, and escape a participation of the perils which they help to create. 2. Does it not shew that Bonaparte is determined to finish the business in the present campaign?]

Aurora.

FOR THE STAR.

"It is an enormous truth,
Big as mountains."

Circumstances which bear hardly the semblance of probability, are difficult to press upon the public as truths: yet the writer conceives the following highly worthy of notice, as it must go strongly to recommend the virtues of that excellent manure called *Plaister of Paris*.

This is a something which has gained inconceivable celebrity among the public; and very certain I am, the following will occasion in the minds of all who peruse this narrative, a full conviction of its inconceivable properties.

The public were some time ago favored with an extraordinary account of a woman, who through mistake made puddings of the said plaister, for her children, when to her astonishment, in the morning she found them grown to such an enormous size, that their legs were hanging a considerable length on the floor; particularly the middle one, whose superior growth was occasioned by his being kept warmer than those without. It is said likewise that they rival the dread sons of Anac!

This certainly goes very much to establish the qualities of Plaister; yet the following will exceed *it*, and of course stamp it with the seal of ages. I say the following will *exceed* it; because the application as above was *internal*, and of course went more immediately into the different parts of the system; but *this* account shall state an application of it *externally*. I did most certainly hear it spoken of as a truth, (in fact I myself am a partial witness) that a young man who had occasion to walk among Plaister, has become seriously incumbered with a huge pair of feet!!—And by this informant was told, that this circumstance had induced a witness of the above, to recommend it very strongly to a *little* man, to *roll* himself in this said Plaister, to bring about a perfection of his growth; and should he actually use this mean, so easily come at, I have no doubt but the *Plaister of Paris advocates* will experience great pleasure, and feel peculiarly gratified.

VIATOR.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

The last Boston Chronicle received states the number of votes given this year for Governor to be—

For Mr. Sullivan,	41,092
Mr. Strong,	38,527
Republican majority	2,565
The same towns last year—	
Mr. Strong,	36,940
Mr. Sullivan,	36,309
Federal majority,	631

The Chronicle adds—"*The election is decided—and what does the result prove?*

"1st. It proves that all the charges and allegations against Judge SULLIVAN are, in the opinion of a majority of the qualified voters, *false, malicious, and scandalous*.

"2dly. It proves that the leaders of the federal party, together with the minority of the last General Court, have lost the public confidence, and worn out their characters with the great body of people of the state. For if their representatives had been accredited, the majority could not have voted as they did.

3dly. It proves a majority (and a much larger majority than appears by the votes) to be in favor of a *Representative Democracy*: it proves that ours is a POPULAR GOVERNMENT. In other words, that it was made *by* the people and *for* the people, and that the will of the majority must and will govern. Mr. Gore and Mr. Otis, and their followers, if they hate such a government, ought to retire from it. Whether they do or not, they may rest assured it never will be in their power either to direct or defeat it.

[*We received the following letter by yesterday's mail, from New Orleans.*]

FOR THE PUBLIC.

MR. SMITH,

I pronounce a letter imputed to gen. John Adair, and said to be addressed to the Kentucky delegation in congress, to be a vile and infamous fabrication—and I am able to prove by the testimony of Ralston and Floyd, two of Burr's associates, that gen. Adair left Nashville with Burr's knowledge and direction, and visited this city for the express purpose of co-operating with the said Burr.

New Orleans, April 3, 1807.

JAMES WILKINSON.

N. B. The substance of this letter was noticed in your paper some time since. J. W.

Wilson C. Nicholas, Esq. is elected to congress in the district of Albemarle, without opposition—He fills the place of the able and virtuous Thomas M. Randolph. *Enquirer.*

From the Public Advertiser.

THE MIRANDA,

OR ANGLO-FEDERAL EXPEDITION.

The following extracts were put into our possession, a fews days ago; being true copies taken from the original letters of the author, to his wife in this city, by a respectable citizen. The writer is a relative of col. Smith, and appears to have been employed by him in the capacity of chief printer to the expedition. How far or how justly the persons implicated by the writer ought to be censured or held up to public odium by their fellow citizens, we will leave it to our readers to determine.

EXTRACTS.

CARTHAGENA, *Dec.* 31, 1806.

"I have written five or six letters to you, informing you of my wretched and almost insupportable situation, and shall continue to embrace every opportunity to write, although the conveyance to the United States from this place is very difficult and uncertain.—My ideas of acquired wealth are forever blasted. Instead of honor and profit, I have obtained chains, fetters, and a loathsome dungeon, so much for *Col. Smith's* assistance. Little did I suspect the infamous and disgraceful plan the expedition had in view, at the time he proffered me his friendship and advice. When I shall see you or the boys God only knows. We have sent on a memorial to Congress, stating our grievances, and exposing the wickedness of *John Adams, Rufus King, William Smith*, and others. Ten of our unfortunate comrades were hanged and beheaded at Porto Cavello; who were assured by S——— and his associates, that the undertaking was an honorable one, and *directed by the government of the United States*. I feel for you and the children's situation. I fear it is very unpleasant, but recommend yourself to the care of that God who knows my injuries, and I hope he will enable me to redress them e'er long. I could write more, but my friend waits, kiss the boys for me, tell them of their fathers situation and his misfortunes."

"I am, &c.

ROBERT SAUNDERS.

CARTHAGENA, FEB. 7th, 1807.

"I embrace the opportunity of capt. Parker's return, who was captured some time since in the South Sea on a whaling voyage going to the U. States, to acquaint you and my friends, with my present deplorable and calamitous situation; not with the expectation that you or they can relieve me, but merely to convice you how improper it is to take the advice of any one, let them be ever so near related, when their own interest is concerned. I have found col. Smith's *honor* and *profit* to be claims and degradation. I have been thrown in a cell of horror—surrounded by every poisonous insect the country affords—served out twice a day with boiled yam and yaker roots about half done, mixed with a little rice, and several of my companions in misery have died from confinement and want.——[Here he bitterly accuses col. Smith as the cause of his misfortunes, and attributes to Rufus King, S. G. Ogden and J. Adams motives of hostility to the administration of Jefferson.] We have forwarded a memorial to the government of the United States thro' whose interference alone we expect to be enlarged, it unfolds a circumstantial detail of the authors and views of the expedition.—How long I shall remain here I cannot tell. I am destined for Omoa, in the province of Mexico. In the mean time I am preparing a long account of this kidnapping expedition, and will transmit it as early as possible to a printer in the United States.

I am &c.

ROBERT SAUNDERS.

From the Salem Register.

THE OSNABURGH TORTURE.

Who can read the following narration without feeling his "blood freeze in his veins," or without execrating the government which countenances such worse than savage murder. Let the reader remember, that Hanover belonged to the king of England, and that the fact is stated by one of his own subjects.

"Having heard much of the mode of torture practised at Hanover, called the Osnaburgh torture, and which is applied by executioners purposely sent for from that Bishopric, (the duke of York was then bishop of Osnaburgh) I applied to be admitted to the cellar in which the engines of torture are kept—as my introduction was by a high officer of the court, I had the honor of a seat near the judges. The person who was put to the torture that day happened to be a female, of family and respectable connections, whose husband stood charged with some crime, but had escaped from his executioners—they seized his wife, to compel her by the torture of Osnaburg, to criminate him and his connections.

"She was of the most exquisite beauty, and the judges feasted their eyes with a view of her person, already disfigured, by repeating questions as she lay extended on the rack, with a loose garment thrown over part of her body.—The Osnaburgh torture was applied in the manner that is related in Mr. Howard's narrative in all its exquisite refinements. She persisted in her innocence. Her judges, the representatives of the elector of Hanover, celebrated for domestic and social virtues, sat unmoved either by her beauty, sufferings or protestations. They ordered the executioners to vary her tortures—the cords were drawn to the shortest. She was a mother! From her beautiful and lovely but agonizing breasts, forced by the extreme of her torments, blood spouted, and covered the faces and clothes of her judges. She still asserted her innocence—executioner, increase the question, was again the exclamation of those fiends of Hell: with the most piteous lementations she begged for mercy. It was in vain—the executioner obeyed the mandate of his superiors, they hove once more at the rack—she shrieked, the name of her beloved brother and husband murmured on her trembling lips—nature was totally exhausted at shame and torture—she expired! Good God, never shall I forget the dreadful moment! And is this, exclaimed I to myself, staggering from this court of justice, is it my king * who governs with absolute sway in this city!"

* *King of Great Britain, who is elector of Hanover.*

The 63d bulletin is at length published, it has been in the hands of persons in this city for ten days, who have kept it back with as much solicitude as if its suppression for a few days, could change the very nature of the events which took place two months before!

The French entered into winter quarters after the Russians retreated after the battle of Pultusk, their line of cantonments was by the left on the Vistula and by the right on the middle *Narew* with advanced corps bearing on the head of the Alle river, in front of the centre and towards the Drebentz on the front of the right: the advanced corps of the left on the river Passarge and the neighborhood of Braunsberg. The cantonment after the battle of *Eylau* were 40 miles in advance of their former cantonments, throughout the whole line.

If we were to credit some of the new made news, the French had been compelled to abandon their cantonments and had been driven *three hundred* German miles back—that is a few miles *beyond Vienna!* This is rather carrying a joke *too far* at one time.—*Aurora.*

The number of horses for which duty is paid in Great-Britain, is 1,178,000 their annual consumption is stated in the agricultural reports to be the produce of 7,000,000 acres. The number of acres necessary to afford subsistance to 8,000,000 people in Englannd, according to the present mode of living, is estimated at 21,000,000 including 12,000,000 as grass-land for meat.

ERRATUM.

For *Richard Cooper*, read "Richard Cooper Downes," in the list of graduates at the Medical Board in this town, on the 15th ult.

Departed this life, after a lingering illness, at Wicomico Creek, Somerset county, *Thomas Hamilton*, Esquire, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court, of said county.

☞ The desire heretofore expressed by a number of Gentlemen, in *Dorchester, Somerset*, and *Worcester* counties, to be supplied with the STAR, could an early reception of it be attainable—the present running of the mail through those counties, measurably having shortened the time of reception, their patronage and others is solicited.

THE Clergy and Vestries of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland, are reminded, that the annual Convention of said Church is to assemble in the city of Baltimore, on *Wednesday* the 20th instant.

JOSEPH G. J. BEND, *Sec'ry.*

May 12, 1807.

For sale,

THE subscriber's FARM, adjoining to Chester-Town, supposed to contain about one hundred acres—The land is highly improved, and the buildings on it are convenient and generally in good repair—It would be an eligible situation for any person having children to educate, as it combines the advantages of both town and country. The terms of sale will be made easy to the purchaser.

THOS. WORRELL.

Chester-Town, May 12, 1807. 3

L Y I N G.

THERE has been a report circulated in and near the neighbourhood of the Fisheries and Tuckahoe Creek, that my horse SPECULATOR is subject to fall, or otherwise stumble—I therefore must depart from the language of a gentleman, and with promptitude assert that the author is a liar—and to prove it in the best way, any gentleman is welcome to ride him.

THOMAS REYNOLDS.

Head of Wye, May 12, 1807. 3

Notice.

WHEREAS on the 25th day of April last, my wife *Rebecca Black* eloped from my bed and board; with a certain *Richard Hull, a Stage-Driver*, without any just cause or provocation, I do therefore forewarn any person or persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined not pay any debts of her contracting.

SAMUEL BLACK.

Dorchester county, May 12, 1807. 3