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EASTERN SHORE GENERAL ADVERTISER

EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING
NOVEMBER 17, 1807.

This day week, we laid before the readers of the Star, accounts relative to our affairs with England, which wore rather a pacific appearance, and left yet a hope that happy America should continue in peace—a late arrival at New-York, furnishes in this morning's paper, those of a more gloomy aspect, of which we give copious details; though they may yet vary, we would strenuously recommend to our fellow citizens to *prepare for the worst*, by a strict attention to organizing and disciplining themselves; keeping constantly in view a valuable precept of the father of their liberties, the late General WASHINGTON, which was, "*to preserve peace, we must be prepared for war.*"

New-York, November 11.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

By the ship Sansom, arrived last night from Plymouth in 34 days, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received English papers to the 3d of OCTOBER—the most important of their contents will be found in this paper—The news respecting our affairs with England is rather gloomy—We give it without a comment.

Capt. Doane left London on the 2d of October—he informs that the United States Schooner Revenge, had arrived at Portsmouth, where Mr. MUNROE was to embark for America in a few days, his baggage having been packed up for a week. Mr. Pinckney was to act in his absence. It was reported that the British would not give up the right of search, even of ships of war, for their seamen—that there was but little prospect of an accommodation between the governments—that the British had given orders to detain all American vessels bound to or from enemies ports—that the blockade of the Ems, Elbe and Weser, was raised about the 20th of Sept.—that Copenhagen had surrendered; the Danish fleet was to be manned by volunteers sent from England, and was soon expected to arrive in British ports that another expedition was fitting out, supposed for South-America—and that flat-bottomed boats were building for this service—That the Maderia expedition had not sailed, but rendezvoused off Cork.

A letter from Mr. Hawker, dated, London, Sept. 18, to Capt. Stevens, of the Sansom, says, "Mr. Munro, is going to America, Mr. Pinckney will act, and altho' you may hear that his going looks like hostility, it is not so—however, I learn, that this government have determined to search all neutral ships for British seamen, and it is said a proclamation will be issued in a day or two to this effect."

The London Star of Sept. 28, say, "we are informed, and we believe our information is correct, that our government is resolved to retaliate on France, by a proclamation, exactly on the model of the late French Decree of Blockade. Not only the coasts of France and Italy, but of every European state under the influence and controul of Napoleon—as also, all foreign dependencies so circumstanced, will be declared in a state of blockade, and all vessels going to, or coming from any of them, will be declared legal prizes.

"This will settle at once the clamours of the Americans respecting their right to trade with the French colonies—carrying or pretending to carry their produce, to an American port, and afterwards to re-ship the same for Bordeaux and other French ports.

"We understand, that the definitive answer given by Ministers to Mr. MUNROE, (who has not yet taken his departure) was exactly conformable to the principles that are about to be adopted. Mr. MUNROE, it seems, was instructed to declare that should the British government refuse to concede the points demanded by America, the non-importation act would be immediately enforced. The reply was, "I am commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that the issue of such an order by the American government, will be considered and held as a declaration of WAR.

"On the points respecting the right of search, Mr. Munroe was informed, that this country will maintain its right, not only respecting goods, but seamen—not even excepting American ships of war.

"It appears, that by the occupation of Zealand, the British have anticipated the measures of Bonaparte, with respect to that island. The Kniphausen ship Minerva has arrived at Sheerness from Bordeaux, which she left 12 days since. The captain reports, that the inhabitants there had no idea of the surrender of Copenhagen to the British; but it was currently reported, that 80,000 French troops had gone to Portugal, and that Bonaparte himself had proceeded to Holstein with 120,000 troops, to endeavor to get possession of Zealand. This captain says there were nearly 200 sail of Danes at Bordeaux.

"The last Lisbon mail brought intelligence of the intention of the Portuguese government to emigrate to the Brazils. It is said an application has been made to our government to assist them in executing this plan.

Accounts from Algiers mentions, that a treaty has been concluded with the regency of that country and Great Britain, by which the exclusive right of the trade of the ports of Bona, La Cala, and Il Col has been ceded to the latter, for the exportation of hides, wool, wax, and 7,500 fanagues wheat annually; and ceded the coral fishery on the coast.

French troops were marching from Upper Italy to the kingdom of Naples, whence it is concluded that an attack on the island of Sicily was not far distant. French troops have taken possession of Cattaro.

The island of Rugen, including all the Swedish island on the German coast of the Baltic, have capitulated to the French.

The Portuguese Government, it is said, refused to comply with the demand made by the French to be paid the sum of 500 000l.; and has expressed a determination to embark for the Brazils, if the demand is persisted in.

Lord Collingwood sailed from Malta the latter end of July, with a squadron for the Dardennelles.

The British parliament had been further prorogued to the 10th of November.

Gen. Fox and his staff had arrived in England from Sicily; and the command of the army in the Mediterranean devolved on general Moore.

The Dutch government have interdicted all intercourse with England. The regulations are drawn up with that severity which characterise every proceeding of Napoleon in matters relative to British Commerce. His design is to exclude entirely from the Continent of Europe; and no choice appears to be left her, but to fight him with his own weapons, and destroy at once every vestage of a system of neutrality, and this, is understood, is the determination of the English Government.

London, September 24.

Before the close of the market yesterday, a rumour was circulated at the Stock Exchange, that Lord Malmesbury is about to proceed to Paris in consequence of a pacific overture from the French government. However probable it may be, that recent events may tend to produce pacific dispositions, we believe the rumor rested on no authority. It had the effect, however, to raise the stocks a little.

It appears that on the recommencement of hostilities between the Russian and Turkish armies (on the termination of an armistice,) the success of the Russians by land was as decided as that of their navy—when the news of the peace of Tilsit put an end to farther operations!

The opinion that a rupture will take place between this country and America gains ground in the city. In what temper of mind Mr. Munroe took his departure is not publicly known, but it is pretty generally understood that our government maintained a dignified tone on some of the points endeavored to be wrested from this country by threats. On some of these Mr. Munroe is said to have remarked that they had been conceded by the Treaty sent some time ago to America. The answer was—"True—and if your government had ratified that treaty, his Majesty's present ministers would have considered themselves bound by the act of their predecessors; but the treaty having been returned unratified, has now no more weight than any other piece of waste paper."

The question between this country and America may be reduced to a very narrow compass. The Americans contend that they have a right to trade with the French colonies, because France has permitted them during the war. We answer that, in the very nature of things, a war in which they are not a party cannot confer privileges on them from which they are debared, in time of peace. France does not allow America to trade with her colonies during peace, and allows her to do so during war, because it is of service to France. By the spirit of colonial law, none can trade with the colonies of any country but the mother country—and it follows that every vessel so trading can have no other prospect in that trade than what the mother country can afford them—they become, while in that trade, the vessels of the mother country.

[*Star.*

September 29.

It is reported, that the ships and troops employed in taking the Danish fleet and capital, are to be sent to the river of Plate.

We learn by a neutral vessel from Bayonne, that a van guard of soldiers entered that town, for the purpose of preparing the way for an army of 40,000 men, who were on their march for Lisbon, in order, to compel Portugal to agree to Bonaparte's favorite design of excluding British commerce from her ports.

September. 30.

By a Gottenburg mail, arrived last night, we have received a Swedish bulletin, announcing the arrival of Louis 18th and the duke d'Angouleme at Carlscrona.

Another mail states, that Mr. Jackson, our minister, is gone to Celdens, upon a mission to the Crown Prince.

The French troops have again occupied Konigsburgh, and levied a heavy contribution.

Government have ordered a large number of flat bottomed boats to be got ready for service, with all possible expedition. The boat builders of the different ports have been required to state the numbers they can furnish in a month.

Copenhagen, September 11.

"The bombardment commenced on Wednesday the 2d September, at sunrise, from four mortar batteries, consisting altogether of 30 large mortars; at the same time a battery of fire rockets was opened on the right, and that part of the town against which they were directed, was immediately on fire in several places.

"The bombardment continued for three nights commencing 8 o'clock, P. M. and continuing without interruption for 16 hours, that is till noon the next day, when it regularly ceased till eight in the evening.

"On the third night the town appeared to be in one universal blaze on the right, and about midnight the great steeple was observed to be on fire, which is said by the Danes to have been done by one of the rockets. At four in the morning it fell with a most tremendous crash: at noon the fury ceased, as usual, but the flames spread in all directions, throughout that day (the 4th) and the following day (the 5th): nor was it till the afternoon of the 10th that they were at all abated.

"Six hundred houses are burnt to the ground, with the University and Cathedral, and only 400 houses have escaped without some damage.—Two thousand persons are said to have perished in the bombardment. Another night must have destroyed the whole town; nor is there on record an instance of so much damage being done in so short a time.

"On the 5th, a short time before the bombardment was about to re-commence, a flag of truce came out; of course the fury was suspended, nor was it afterwards renewed, although it was not generally known till the morning of the 7th, that a capitulation was concluded, which may be attributed to the additional implements of combustion used on this occasion.

"On the 7th in the evening, the flank companies took possession of the citadel, and a detachment from the fleet landed in the arsenal.

"The loss of the British on shore does not exceed 150 killed and wounded, and no more than 50 afloat."

Gottenburgh, Sept. 18.

We have nothing new from Copenhagen to day; it is said that the English sailors are busily employed in equipping the Danish fleet, in order to its being brought to England, and that three or four ships are already prepared for their departure, with the English flag flying upon them. None of the English soldiers are permitted to enter Copenhagen, on account of the distressed state of the inhabitants. Lord Cathcart's orders on this head are so strict that even General Officers have been refused permission. Several merchant houses have already stopt payment.

Sept 4.—A Swedish traveller arrived from Copenhagen this morning, reports that upwards of 6000 of the inhabitants were killed in the late siege, that the people are much dissatisfied both with the Crown Prince, and the governor of Copenhagen (Peyman) the latter of whom, he says dares not venture out without a strong guard; he also says that he was creditably informed at Copenhagen, that Bonaparte has made large pecuniary offers to the Danish government, to give up their navy. This traveller reports, that 14 millions of rix dollars was the offer.—We have also reports to day that the French army in Poland is again preparing for warlike operations against Russia; indeed it is said to be in full march.

New Orleans, October 5.

Gun-Boat, No. 16, lt. Ballard, sailed for the Balize on Monday last; whence it is understood she will proceed to cruize off the Gulph. We believe this is the first boat ordered on our coast.

Communication.—At a court martial held on board the United States ketch Ætna, in this harbor, on the 8th day of June last, by order of the hon. the secretary of the navy for the trial of William Rogers, surgeon, for disobedience of orders, and un-officer like conduct.

It was decreed that the said William Rogers "should be dismissed the service, and rendered incapable of ever serving therein;" which sentence has been confirmed by the President of the United States.

Norfolk Nov. 5.

On Monday last an affair of honor took place between captain Charles Gordon and Mr. Andrew J. M'Connico, in which both were wounded.

Orders were received on Monday from the Department of War, to discharge capt. Nestle's company of Artillery, and capt. Reid's company of Infantry; as these were the only companies of militia in actual service their discharge has a pacific appearance.

This day the Court of Enquiry, held on board the Chesapeake, closed their proceedings, and adjourned *sine die*. The proceedings, with the opinion of the court, will be transmitted immediately to the navy department.

FOR THE STAR.

MR. SMITH,

Could Philander of seen any thing, even the lightest shade of opposition, to defending our country, and that in warlike manner—In the piece over the signature of "A Methodist," I do not think that it is probable for a hand to write any thing so contrary to the true sentiments and disposition of the soul, as that would certainly have been.—However he may rest assured, that notwithstanding his misconstruction, the only view of the author was, merely to recommend my brother, (if he will permit me with himself so generously to claim the title,) the garment of moderation; as charity appears to be out of the question.

A METHODIST.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Snow-Hill, to the Editor of the Star, dated October 28, 1807.

As public curiosity has been considerably excited by the recent attempt to assassinate Judge Robins, and being myself intimately acquainted with every circumstance that led to that event; I will thank you to give publicity to the following short detail of facts, which I pledge myself to be strictly correct.—

"A blacksmith of the name of Whirlow, had sometime in July or August 1806, broke open the store house of Mr. John Bishop, of this county, and took from thence a barrel of pork, at the instance; and on the oath of captain B. the Judge issued a search warrant, had the fellow apprehended and being well satisfied of his guilt, committed him to prison.

In a short time the fellow broke jail, and escaped, and immediately wrote to the Judge requesting him to interfere, and screen him from punishment, stating that he knew it was in the Judges power to afford him complete protection—many verbal communications of the same importance made from Whirlow, to all of which the Judge gave no answer.

Finding his letters and verbal messages disregarded, the fellow threw out menaces against the Judge, and others, who aided in apprehending him, in such manner as he knew, they would be apprized of: and threatened to kill them privately if they persisted in opposing his return to the state with impunity.

In August 1807, the Judge received a long letter with the Norfolk post mark, dated July 4th, 1807, from this Whirlow, couched in the most artful language, but clearly shewing his intention of assassinating the Judge privately, unless he would submit to the alternative of affording him protection from punishment. The Judge did not hesitate to risk all consequences, rather than treat with a villain—the result the public are acquainted with.——It is an unhappy circumstance that in this era of our history, that there should be one individual in society so base as even to make the attempt to force a judicial officer from an upright discharge of his duty by any means whatever; but that there should exist a miscreant capable of preparing a *blind* to shoot from, and taking such deliberate means of executing his diabolical project as this wretch has done, is truly shocking to humanity."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Snow-Hill, to the Editor of the Star, dated November 11, 1807.

"It is with real pleasure I have it in my power to inform you, that Judge Robins, is so far recovered from his wounds, that he yesterday took his seat on the bench, in this county."

ROBERT WRIGHT, Esq. was on Monday, 9th inst. re-elected Governor of the State of Maryland, by a joint vote of both branches of the Legislature; and on Tuesday they proceeded to the election of a council to the Governor, when the following gentlemen were returned—James Butcher, Lewis Duvall, Thomas W. Hall, Reverdy Ghiselin, and James Nabb, Esqrs.

The arrival of the Revenge, from England may be looked for in the course of the present week, or the first of next, when a true statement of our affairs with that country, will no doubt be received—not a moment shall be lost in laying before the readers of the Star, a fair and candid review of what may interest them, at so momentous a crisis. Nothing has yet transpired in Congress of such moment as render it necessary to break the chain of preceedings, which we shall resume next week.

Postponement of sale.

THE sale of the real estate of *Patrick Waters*, late of Worcester county, deceased, heretofore advertised in this paper, to have been on the 6th instant, is postponed until FRIDAY, the 11th of December next, at Snow-Hill. The creditors of the said deceased will take notice, that they must exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Trustee, within six months from the day above appointed for the sale.

PETER WATERS, *Trustee.*

Snow-Hill, Nov. 17, 1807. 3

Public sale.

Will be offered for sale, on Monday *the 28th of December next, on the premises, if fair, if not, the next fair day.*

A FARM, in Caroline county, about one mile from the Nine Bridges, and adjoining the lands of Thomas Mason, James Turner, and others; containing 300 acres of land, 100 of which is cleared, with buildings—the residue in woods. It will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security.—Further terms made known on the day of sale.

SAMUEL MASON, Adm'r.
of Henry Mason, dec'd.

November 17, 1807. 3

To be rented,

THE HOUSES and LOTS in Oxford, late the property of Captain RICHARD BARNABY, deceased, and possession will be given immediately. The buildings are convenient, comfortable, and a healthy situation; fine for fishing and fowling. The lands may be rented with or without the houses and garden, if required. For Terms apply to the subscriber, in Easton.

TRISTRAM BOWDLE.

November 17, 1807. 3

Queen-Ann's County Court,

October Term, 1807.

ON application to the Judges of the said County Court, by petitions in writing of JAMES CLAYLAND, of said county, praying the benefit of the "act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said County Court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said James Clayland has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland, prior to his application; and the said James Clayland, at the time of presenting his petition as aforesaid, having produced to the said court, the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said James Clayland, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Baltimore Evening Post, every other day for four weeks successive; and in the Republican Star, for four weeks successive, before the first Monday in February next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said County Court, at the Court-House in said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the said first Monday in February next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said James Clayland then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

Attest,

4 SAMUEL T. WRIGHT, Clk.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT from sundry misfortunes I am compelled to the disagreeable necessity of applying to the Judges of Queen Ann's County Court, or any one of them, after two months from this date, for the benefit of an act of assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the several supplements thereto.

BENJAMIN O'BRYON.

Queen Ann's county, Nov. 17, 1807. 3

Five Dollars Reward.

WAS taken out of the subscribers pasture, on the night of the eighth instant, a large dark BAY HORSE, about sixteen hands high, with a star in his forehead, a large curly mane and tail, and has one of his fore hoofs split almost to the quick, (age unknown.) Whoever takes up and delivers said Horse to the subscriber, without being injured, shall receive the above reward, by me.

JAMES DENNY.

November 17, 1807. 3

Twenty-five cents reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at George Town Cross Roads, the 18th ult. an apprentice boy named *William Daley*, upwards of twenty years of age—Had on when he went away, a blue cloth jacket and trowsers, President cord vest, and furr hat. Whoever apprehends said boy, shall be entitled to the above reward, but no charges paid.

J. W. DOWELL,
Boot and Shoe-Maker.

November 17, 1807. 3q

Notice.

I DO hereby forwarn all persons whatsoever, from trusting my wife, Rachel Peterson, on any account. She having eloped from my bed and board, I am determined as well to discard her forever, as to repel payment of any debts she may contract.

PETER PETERSON.

Talbot county, Nov. 17, 1807. 3q