STAR

OR,

EASTERN SHORE GENERAL ADVERTISER

EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING,

FEBRUARY 2, 1808.

Nothing had transpired at the date of our last Washington papers with respect to our affairs with England—they are silent as to Mr. Rose. Nor did we receive any further than appears this morning of the Court of Enquiry in the case of General Wilkinson—though much may be collected from the President's Message, in the preceding page.

Through the politeness of a gentleman who left Baltimore on Friday last, we are informed that it was rumored in that city, that Mr. *Rose* would leave Washington, without coming to an understanding with our government.

Norfolk, Jan. 19.

Our readers will recollect a communication which appeared in the Herald of the 12th inst. on the subject of the frigate *Statira* :—The communication stated, that a boat with passengers from Hampton to this place, and provisions for the *Statira*, called alongside of that frigate for the purpose of delivering the provisions ; when arrived alongside the frigate, they were saluted with the groans of persons who appeared to be suffering the most excruciating torture. This became so distressing to the passengers on board the boat, that they became anxious to leave their situation and proceed on their journey, when they were treated in the most brutal manner, and were threatened with being fired into unless they waited until it was the pleasure of his *majesty's* officers to receive the provisions. The source from which the screams and groans proceeded is now known, and the cause which produced them is also well known. We state it on the most respectable information, which admits not of the probability of a doubt, that they were the groans of *American Citizens* writhing under the lash of petty tyrants !—and their, crime, having declared they were *American Citizens*, and having sent some letters on shore by the pilot, notifying the collector of this port of their fate praying his interference ! [*Herald.*]

January 22.

Yesterday arrived in Hampton Roads H. B. M's schooner Bream, Lieutenant Myall, 13 days from Bermuda, with dispatches for the British Ministers and Consuls in the United States.

Savannah, January 14.

An occurrence greatly to be regretted let who will be in fault, [public opinion being much divided on the subject] happened last Tuesday morning, at or near Cumming's point, in Savannah river. Previous to the news of the embargo reaching this place, the ship Rufus, Captain Homer, had taken in a cargo for a foreign voyage ; but had not cleared the custom house. On enforcement of the embargo act, she obtained a clearance for St. Mary's, and dropped down the river, waiting for a wind. The wind being favorable on Tuesday morning, she made sail and was proceeding to sea. When opposite the Revenue Cutter, lying near the mouth of the river, she was fired upon by the Cutter, and one of her seamen killed, another wounded, and the ship somewhat injured.

New-York, Jan. 20.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated Dec. 2.

" By London letters of the 21st Nov. accounts are in town of a meeting that was held by the merchants there, to obtain an explanation of the late orders of the British council of the 11th. At this meeting assurances were given by authority, that American vessels having cleared before the 21st Jan. will be considered by the British government as not having had notice of the decree ; that those cleared out after that day, and before the 10th Feb. will be subject to the decision of Parliament, and after that the decree will be in full force. Thus you will perceive there are, nearly two months time allowed in which we may expect American vessels, even should not the British government think it adviseable to give still further indulgence. Unless indeed the first decree of the 11th should provoke a retaliating one from Napoleon, who very probably will not attend to these modifications and exceptions. However, let us be satisfied with the present favorable turn of affairs."

January, 22.

We have been some time in possession of the fact that the king of Spain had been induced to pardon the prince of Austria, who had engaged in a conspiracy to deprive him of his throne, but as we could not announce it officially, we have preferred waiting until some arrival from Spain should enable us to give it a more authentic " form and pressure," than could be done from oral testimony. We have received the following from Cadiz :

Extract of a letter, dated November 18th.

" Political affairs seem more and more perplexing daily. The reigning family of Portugal are to be annihilated, and that country annexed to this, and no doubt some other compensation taken from this.

" Some private disturbances in the Royal Famiiy here have occasioned two extraordinary publications of the government, of which I enclose you the copies. The fact is, that the prince of Asturias and the prince of Peace are sworn enemies, and of course one or the other must fall. With these unfortunate differences the whole country is kept in a state of suspence and alarm, which, however ridiculous it may appear to foreigners, gives a temporary suspension to every kind of business, and occasions the demands from the interior to be very limited."

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.

In a letter of the 6th instant, the Secretary of the public granary and government of the royal council, wrote to his excellency the Corregidor of this city as follows :

" *Most excellent sir,*

" Under date of the 5th inst. his majesty sent to the council the following royal Decree :

" The voice of nature arrests the arm of vengeance ; and where a son repents an inadvertant act, we cannot refuse to act as an affectionate father. My son has already declared the authors of the horrible plan which they had caused him to enter upon, to be wretches ; all which he has done in a proper manner, altogether consistent with that formality which the law requires in similar cases. His repentance and fear have dictated the representations which he has made to me, and which follow : " Royal Sire, I have erred. I have sinned against your majesty as a king and as a father. But I repent, and offer to your majesty the most implicit obedience. I ought to have done nothing without the knowledge of your majesty ; but I was blinded. I have, however, discovered the culprits, and I beseech your majesty, to forgive me, and permit me to approach your royal presence as your acknowledged son.

FERNANDO.

" *San Lorenzo, Nov. 5th*, 1807.

" *Royal Mother,*

I repent myself of the horrid crime I have committed against my royal father, and with the greatest humility supplicate your majesty's pardon for it ; likewise for my gross obstinacy in denying the truth a few nights since ; and now, from the bottom of my heart, I beseech your majesty to deign to intercede with my father, that he will permit me to approach him as his forgiven son.

FERNANDO.

San Lorenzo, Nov. 5th, 1807.

" In consequence of these, and of the entreaties of the Queen, my beloved spouse, I pardon my son, and will restore him unto favor when his conduct shall prove that he has undergone a thorough reform. And I hereby command those Judges, who have been acquainted with the business from the commencement, to act according to the sentence of the law, according to the atrocity of the crimes and the quality of the criminals, taking as a guide for the formation of the charges the answers of the Prince which are drawn up and signed in his own hand writing, as well as the papers found in his desk, also written by him.

" All this you are to communicate to my councils and tribunals ; publishing it to my people, that they may behold my mercy and justice, and that it may alleviate the affliction and uneasiness into which they were thrown by my former decree ; since in it they beheld the danger of their sovereign, who reciprocates their affection by loving them as children.

San Lorenzo, Nov. 5th, 1807.

" *To the Governor of the Council.*"

The foregoing decree, published in full this day, I have fulfilled, and communicate it to your Excellency, in order that you may circulate it immediately among all the Judges within your jurisdiction, for the purposes which are expressed therein ; and please advise me of having complied with it.

This is sent to your Excellency for your Government.

God preserve your Excellency many years.

DON JOSEPH MONTEMAYOR.

Cadiz, Nov. 13th, 1807.

We are authorised by some of the friends of general Moreau, to state, that the rumors which have been published respecting the object of his journey to New-Orleans, are altogether unfounded. It is to be hoped that the public mind will not receive any unjust or improper prejudice, from the groundless rumors of the day.

Philadelphia, Jan. 23.

We understand, that eighteen of the unfortunate young men belonging to Miranda's enterprize. and who were captured by the Spaniards, lately made their escape from prison at Carthagena. Of this number, fifteen were unhappily retaken. The remaining three, we are informed, have fortunately reached the United States in good health.

Advices from Port-au-Prince, dated Dec. 8, received at Nassau, (N. P.) state, " That great confusion existed in the south quarter of St. Domingo ; several of the blacks in the vicinity of Jeremie had revolted against the government of Petion, and a general Maglore, who formerly commanded at Jacmel, had rebelled. He gained a regiment over to his plan, but being taken with twenty of his followers, his views were frustrated ; he poisoned himself, and the rest were to be shot. Coffee very scarce and dear at all the ports, and will be so untill the new crop come in—The markets are said to be overstocked with all kinds of European commodities."

Chillicothe, January 5.

Burr, Blannerhassett and Luther Martin, three choice spirits, who compose a *triumvirate* of worthies, did not think it advisable to make their appearance at the circuit court, which commenced its session yesterday in this town.—It would be a matter of peculiar gratification to many of the citizens of the Western Country, if Mr. Martin would be so good as to tell the public what has become of his *honorable and much respected friend*, Colonel Burr. The colonel, we readily admit, did not receive justice in the city of Richmond ; but we are intirely persuaded, that if he will come hither, he will be fairly according to his works.

The court, composed of judges Todd and Byrd, directed that Aaron Burr should be called and his recognizance read ; and a forfeiture of this recognizance will no doubt be entered. The council for Blannerhassett objected to the reading of that gentleman's recognizance. He contended that errors were contained in it, and that he conceived it to be indispensably necessary that Blannerhassett should be first served with a notice, before it can with propriety be said, that his recognizance is forfeited. Upon this subject, the counsel for and against Burr, and Blannerhassett, were debating, when it became necessary for the *Fredonian* to be put to press. In our next number we shall furnish our readers with the proceedings of the court.

January 11.

Neither of the persons recognized to appear here before the circuit court, by the chief justice of the United States, in September last, have yet made their appearance.

We have at length received the long looked for orders of the British Council. They establish the wisdom of the Embargo beyond a shadow of doubt. For so extensive and sweeping are many of their provinces, that it is almost impossible to perceive what commercial ruin might not have ensued from their enforcement, but for this measure. It is evident, from their general tenor, that Britain has assumed the complete empire of the ocean, and that in so doing she considers herself at perfect liberty to treat with the utmost *sang-froid* the principles which she has heretofore prescribed to herself, those deemed sacred by the whole commercial world, and the stipulations of existing treaties between powers at amity with each other. Under these circumstances a provident government could not have done less than restrain the rash or dishonest spirit of enterprise whose indulgence hazarded the essential interests of the nation. To have omitted the discharge of so sacred a duty would have justly merited that reprobation, which would most assuredly have been bestowed by those who have been most clamorous against the policy of the measure.

Among the provisions, whose injurious effects might have been the most severely felt by this country, are—the complete and unqualified forfeiture of every ship and cargo which shall carry a certificate of origin—the limitation of our importations from the colonies of powers hostile to Britain to the quantity consumed by ourselves—and the imposition of duties, such as Britain pleases to prescribe, on all such goods imported into her territory and exported to a nation at war with her.

By the first provision, we believe, every species of trade, now authorised by France and her allies to their countries, is prohibited, not under any common penalty, but by the entire confiscation of vessel and cargo.

By the second a rule is applied, not only unjust in itself, but unsusceptible of any other measure of application than shall be applied by the cupidity of the free booter, and the tyranny of power that considers itself irresponsible to any motives other than those which are dictated by its own temporary interests.

And, by the third, the trade of the whole world is made tributary to the injustice and cupidity of Britain.

Such are the very cursory reflections which arise from a single perusal of these celebrated orders. We can consider them in no other light than that of an enforcement of the same principles of absolute power, with the recent proclamation relative to seamen. However general they may all nominally be in their application, they are principally, if not exclusively intended for us. They are, we fear, the pillars on which the pending negociations are to rest. And they must either be intended to shut the door upon all commercial amity between the two nations ; or to be used as so many make-weights in the adjustment of our differences. If dictated by the latter motive, they are predicated on the hope, if not the belief, that the terrors they hold forth will induce us to crouch to terms at which we should otherwise revolt.

If either of these be their object, the Embargo is the correct and commanding measure by which they will be best met. It will, on the first supposition, save our commercial capital from destruction ; and on the latter supposition, it will enable our Executive to treat with becoming disregard this signal display of powers, by permitting British valor and cupidity to parade the ocean, and there enjoy the proud triumph of fighting windmills or waging war with the elements. Secure in ourselves we may laugh this proud spirit to scorn ; and may, undismayed tell the mistress of the ocean, while you persist in robbing us we will stay at home. Treat us justly, and we will supply you with that, without which your colonies will become the seats of rebellion, and your manufactures be ruined. Continue to exercise a lawless system of injustice but beware of the consequences ! An invading foe may think that the propitious moment for aiming a death blow at your existence, when the arm of brother shall be raised against brother, and when despair, shall have left in the breasts of your subjects no hope so animating as that of a complete change of their condition.

Nat. Intel.

Extract of a letter from a member of the assembly of Virginia, to his friend in Washington, dated the 22d January.

Two caucusses were held here last night, on the subject of the Presidential election—one by the friends of Mr. Madison, and the other by the friends of Mr. Munroe. The result of which was, that there were 134 members of the Legislature for Mr. Madison, and 57 for Mr. Munroe. The friends of Mr. Madison formed their Electoral ticket and Corresponding committees."

NOTICE.

Department of State,
23d Jan. 1808.

MERCHANTS and others wishing to forward letters to Europe are informed that a vessel under the orders of the government, will sail from New-York on the 10th day of February, or as soon thereafter as possible, which will deliver at L'Orient and Falmouth all such letters as may be respectively consigned to those ports, or to other places through the same.

The postage on the letters must be paid to New-York.

The legislature of Georgia, at their last session, appropriated 150,000 dollars for the purchase of arms ; and directed the state house and scite at Louisville to be reserved for a public arsenal.

We learn from a respectable correspondent in Baltimore, that in consequence of the demands for Fire Insurance Stock, a new company on a more general plan is about forming, and that we may expect books for subscriptions to the same in a week or two.

A LIST OF LAWS,

PASSED NOVEMBER SESSION, 1807.

(Concluded)

An act to regulate and discipline the military of this state.

An act investing the justices of the levy courts of the several counties in this state with further power.

An act authorising commissioners to superintend the building of the state penitentiary to exchange with the justices of the levy court of Baltimore county the property therein mentioned.

A Further additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act for amending, and reducing into system, the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors, administrators and guardians, and the rights of orphans and other representatives of deceased persons.

An act to increase the powers of the high court of chancery.

A Further supplement to the act, entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five.

DIED—In the City, of Washington, about four o'clock on Thursday morning last, of a consumptive complaint, the Hon. EZRA DARBY, Member, of the House of Representatives from the state of New-Jersey, in the fortieth year of his age.

Both in his public and private walks, Mr. Darby was an ornament to society. He was a true patriot, a real philanthropist, a tender husband, a kind neighbor, a faithful friend. But more than all these, he was a sincere christian. He firmly believed in the doctrine of the gospel, and for several years was a public professor of the religion of Jesus Christ, which proved the sweetest consolation of his declining moments. Malignity could not impeach his character, nor death blast his hopes. He sleeps in Jesus, and shall awake in his likeness. He has left a tender consort, and a numerous train of friends and relatives to lament his loss.

——, on the 7th ult. of a lingering illness, in the 53rd year of his age *James Barry*, Esq. consul-general from the Prince Regent of Portugal to the Eastern States.

☞ Terms of the sale of George Attwood's property. by Stephen Lowrey, as advertised in this paper, we are authorised to say will be "*for cash only*"

Notice.

BOOKS will be opened TOMORROW MORNING, at Prince's Tavern, in Easton, to receive subscriptions to the Baltimore Fire Insurance Company, for *three hundred shares*, from 9 to 3 o'clock, by virtue of an act of the state of Maryland.

SOLOMON DICKINSON,
DAVID KERR, jun.
WILLIAM DUNN.

Easton, February 2, 1808.

Female School.

THE Subscriber proposes opening a SCHOOL, for the tuition of YOUNG LADIES, in the town of Easton, early in the month of March next.

CATHARINE SHIPPEY.

February 2, 1808. 4

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE *Mercantile Business* heretofore conducted under the Firm of THOMAS SAVIN, and Co. at St. Michael's, has dissolved by mutual consent. Those who have claims against the said Firm, are requested to present their accounts for settlement—And all persons indebted to the Firm, are requested to settle their accounts with Thomas Savin, who is authorised to close the business. Also, all persons indebted to the estate of *Robert Hay*, deceased, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to Thomas Savin, as further indulgence cannot be given.

THOMAS SAVIN, & Co.

St. Michael's, February 2, 1808. 3

The Business in future will be carried on at St. Michael's by the subscriber, who hopes by his strict attention, and a desire to serve his customers, to obtain a share of public patronage,

THO. SAVIN.

Advertisement.

THE subscriber, grateful for the liberal encouragement he formerly experienced whilst employed in Tavern-Keeping, begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has returned to the house lately occupied by captain *James Frazier*, and resumed his former occupation ; he is provided with careful and attentive waiters, sober and industrious hostlers ; also, a general assortment of the best of liquors, with every other article calculated to render his house comfortable and agreeable ; which, with his unremitting endeavors to please, he hopes will ensure a portion of public patronage.

THOMAS PRINCE.

Easton, February 2, 1808. 3

P. S. A BALL will be held in the subscriber's long room, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant. T. P. 2

Maryland, Kent County Orphan's Court,
JANUARY 9, 1808.

ORDERED, That *Samuel Boyer*, and *Joseph Mann*, administrators of *Wilson Woodland*, cause to be inserted three weeks succesively in the " Star," at Easton, the ensuing advertisement.

Test,

RICHARD BARROLL, Reg.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscribers of Kent county, have obtained from the orphan's court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Wilson Woodland, late of Kent county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, or to lodge them with the Register of Wills, for this county, at or before the twentieth day of August next ; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 22d day of January, 1808.

SAMUEL BOYER, &
JOSEPH MANN,
Adm'rs of W. Woodland.

In Chancery, Jan. 16, 1808.

ORDERED, That the sale made by *John Gibson*, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of *John Thomas*, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 28th day of March next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Easton newspaper, three successive weeks before the 28th day of February next.

The report states, that 230¼ acres of land, in Talbot county, was sold at $ 11 50 per acre.

True copy. Test,

NICHS. BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can

Notice is hereby given,

TO all those who have any claims against the estate of *Edward O. Clarke*, late of Caroline county, deceased, that they produce their accounts, legally authenticated—And all those indebted to the said estate are requested to come and pay off their respective accounts, otherwise suits will be commenced by

J. LOOCKERMAN, Ex'r of
Edward O. Clarke.

Easton, February 2, 1808. 3