STAR

OR,

EASTERN SHORE GENERAL ADVERTISER

EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING,

FEBRUARY 9, 1808.

The papers by yesterdays mail, furnish a variety of Foreign Intelligence; and so far as our limits would permit, we have this morning given the most material items, leaving at the same time several late British Decrees, relative to Neutrals, which of course effects us, with much in detail, for a future paper.

Mr. Madison has been appointed, as we are informed, to confer with Mr. Rose, in the adjustment of existing differences between this country and England—nothing has yet transpired, which will authorise us to recommend to our readers any thing counter to the strictest attention to organizing and disciplining themselves, to meet any emergency which their country may call for.

The proceedings which are before the public, relative to our next President, has met with an ill-judged, though feeble oppositon, by those who have for sometime opposed the present Executive, in almost every measure, which could be devised by an honest heart, and sound judgment, for the good of our common country—we shall not loose sight of *men* and *measures*, in laying a correct statement before the Public

Mr. Pinkney, the American Ambassador, it is said, has had a private conference with Mr. Canning, on the subject of the late Orders in council; at which Mr. Pinkney, gave it as his decided opinion, that his Government would immediately, on receipt of the information, direct an embargo to be laid on their shipping.

Washington, February 1.

The military COURT of ENQUIRY in the case of General Wilkinson, have had two meetings during the past week, without any evidence having been adduced. They meet again this day.

February 3.

The military court of Enquiry in the case of General Wilkinson met on Monday, and adjourned to that day week, without transacting any business, no evidence whatever having been yet adduced.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Baltimore, now in Washington, to his friend, dated 1st February, 1808.

My stay here has enabled me to enquire and obtain a compleat knowledge of the manner in which the late caucus was conducted, and of the votes of the respective states—I give it to you for your information. At the appointed time, the members were called to their seats, when Mr. Bradley addressed them in a very handsome speech. He stated that he had been chairman of the last caucus held a few years past, for the selection of proper candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency; that he considered himself authorised by that convention to call the present; that he had performed his duty; and that it would now be proper to appoint a new chairman. He was unanimously called to the chair. One of the gentlemen was appointed clerk. A motion was then made that the vote should be taken *viva voce*, which did not meet a second. A motion was made and seconded, that the vote should be taken by ballot without nomination, which was adopted.—The ballot boxes were carried about by the senate's door keeper, and opened by the speaker, of the house of representatives and governor Milledge, (of Georgia.) The ballots being counted, a vote without nomination also was taken in a similar way for the vice-president. No debate whatever was held on the occasion. The meeting separated in perfect good humor. The states which voted were.

Georgia—All the members present, except one.

South Carolina—All, except two or three, who were not well enough to attend.

North Carolina—All, except three or four.

Virginia, Fourteen members, attended, three were out of the city, some were sick, and Mr. Randolph and his friends would not attend.

Tennessee—All its members.

Kentucky—All, except Col. Lyon and Mr. Rowan.

Ohio—All its members.

Maryland—All its republican members who were in the city, except one, who I believe was unwell, but of this I am not certain.

Pennsylvania—Ten members present, two were absent that were assenting, one in Philadelphia, and the rest presumed to be averse to a caucus.

Jersey—All its members.

New-York—One present.

Rhode Island—All its members.

Massachusetts—All its republican members that were well enough to attend.

New Hampshire—All, except one or two.

Vermont—All.

The late European news is, in every light in which it can be viewed, extremely interesting. It supercedes all necessity for comment on the *strong* measure (who now will be bold enough to deny its strength?) taken by our government, whether adopted from precautionary or political motives. Conspiring events, over which it is true we have no controul, but which might have been, and probably were, in the outline, foreseen, will give to this measure great, perhaps decisive effect. The whole European world may now be considered as at war with Britain, the issue of which may well fill her, undaunted as she is, with fearful apprehension. Principles set up, and demands made, worth contending for, and the most solemn pledges given that these principles will never be abandoned; and which certainly will not be relinquished without a contest still more arduous than any yet waged. Is not this the precise moment for her to relax in her pretensions towards this country? We demanded nothing but what is just—the same freedom of trade, which she has always insisted on—and that very freedom, which, in the present crisis may be essential to the confederated hostility of all Europe against her, she is menaced with a severer scourge than war. At the very moment, when she had flattered herself with a plentiful harvest, the assurance of which perhaps had a great influence on the principles she has set up, as well in point of time, as in regard to their extent; at the very time she calculated upon the abundance of her crops to supply the means of carrying these measures into effect, she is visited, in her most vulnerable point, with the most awful calamity, which can threaten or befall a nation. Famine already stares her in the face. A letter from Cork, dated November 25, says—"A severe frost set in a few days since, and to all appearance has destroyed more than half of the potatoes, in consequence the price has advanced from 30*s.* to 5*l.* per ton. Oat-meal is not to be had, and wheat advancing; a scarcity altogether is apprehended, and a bad prospect of a supply."

If such apprehension existed at the end of November, to what degree may it not be expected to rise about the beginning of February, when the information of our embargo shall reach her; when she shall find her stock of provisions greatly diminished; when she shall have suffered severity from the prohibitory orders, of her own government; when the stock of raw materials for her manufactures is gradually declining; when the want of the all-important article of flax seed, (no where else to be got) shall have paralised the labors of the farmer, and presented a more dreary prospect to the manufacturer; and when the prospect of a supply from this country—hitherto her constant reliance in time of distress—shall have vanished? Will not Britain at such a period, yield to that principle which she has made the pretext for all her invasions of neutral rights, to the principle of necessity, whose existence, however incorrectly urged on other occasions, can admit of no question under such circumstances? We do hope that she will, and that her own decided interest will induce her to act a wise, honorable and just part towards us.

France, too, and her allies, will most sensibly feel the effects of the embargo; so sensibly, we should hope, as to be herself willing, in case England relaxes her conduct to neutrals, likewise to annul *her* restrictions. We are assured from a correct commercial source that flour was in that country, at the latest accounts, at ten dollars a barrel, which is four dollars above its average price since the accession of Napoleon.

At Bremen flour was ten dollars and a half a barrel, and rice nine dollars. At Nantz cotton is said to be eighty cents a pound, at Cadiz tobacco twenty dollars, at Amsterdam sixteen dollars.

Nat. Intel.

We stated in our last the arrival of Burr and Blannerhassett at Chilicothe on the authority of a marginal note on a print of that place of the 12th ult. We have since perused several letters, of subsequent date whose entire silence on this point render their arrival at best disputable. The latest of these letters is dated the 16th. Some of the letters say Burr and Blannerhassett had both forfeited their recognizance; others that their names had been called every morning and their default noted. The Grand Jury had been engaged for two weeks in examining evidence respecting Burr and Blannerhassett, and, it was supposed would very soon report to the Court. Scarcely a doubt was entertained of bills being found against them and others; but whether for treason or misdemeanor is not said. Messrs. Baldwin and Burnet have been employed as Counsel for the accused at a fee of a thousand dollars, and Messrs. Bibb and Creighton, the attorneys of the districts of Ohio and Kentucky, are Counsel for the prosecution. The Court had received a letter from Luther Martin requesting that the recognizances may be respited until the next term, when he assures the court the parties will appear. It was, however, tho't this request would be rejected.

On the first day of the term, on its being moved to have the recognizances of Burr and Blannerhassett called, the application was resisted by their counsel, who particularly suggested that the recognizance of Blannerhassett was defective, inasmuch as he was not recognised to appear on any particular term. The objection was resisted on two grounds—first, that the accused could not be heard by their Counsel until their appearance was entered; and, secondly, that if the recognizance was defective, that defect could only be taken advantage of, when an action of debt, was commenced, or a scire facias sued out on the bond. It was understood that the argument on this question would not be gone into untill the Grand Jury had found a bill.

Whispers were circulating at Chillicothe, that the Conspirators were assembling in force at Orleans, and were more sanguine than ever in their expectations of success. *Ibid.*

Norfolk, January 26.

Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, had not arrived at Bermuda on the 7th inst. when the Bream, Lt. Mayall, sailed from that island.

Yesterday morning we were informed, that a ship was in Hampton Roads from London, in consequence of which we dispatched a boat down, and had the satisfaction to find that the ship Powhatan, Captain Cottle, was in the roads in 47 days days from London, by her we have received files of London papers to the 5th of December, whose contents are of the first importance.

We have confined our extracts for this paper principally to the official documents relative to war, and commerce. War between Russia and Great Britain, has been officially announced, and it may possibly be followed by every continental war, not excepting Austria and even Sweden. At the same time the continent is in a very agitated state, from the new and extraordinary decrees and powers of the great belligerent powers.

Although we have delayed the publication of our paper, we are only enabled to present a part of the various orders of council of the British government, modifying, explaining, and abating the rigor of the order of the 11th November, published in this day's paper, all these will be given in our next.

We have had only time to give a very hasty perusual to our papers, from which we notice that the fate of Portugal is yet undecided, but from an article in the Paris Moniteur, we conclude that Portugal has fallen under the displeasure of France, for permitting the English property to leave that country.—Spain is in the most distracted state, the late conspiracy is supposed to be nothing more than a contrivance to give a new dynasty to that country.

The Russian fleet, or rather a part of it, after leaving Gibraltar put into the Tagus, more it is believed from accident than design, and owing to tempestuous weather. Three of the Russian ships parted from those that went into the Tagus, and had not been heard of after the gale.

Sir Sidney Smith had arrived before Lisbon, and another British division was on the point of sailing for the same place, but for what object the London prints differ much.

The British forces are stated to have evacuated Egypt and Sicily.

Provisions in Portugal were very scarce and dear. Flour was at 16 2-3 dollars per barrel, and likely to rise.

Letters from Holland to England, stated that serious disputes had arisen between our Minister at Paris, Mr. Armstrong, and the French government, on account of the latter having demanded that the United States should exclude British commerce from their ports; that Mr. A. had renewed his advice to the masters of American vessels to quit the ports of France and Holland without delay.

London, Dec. 3.

WAR WITH RUSSIA!

The ascendency of French politics at the court of Petersburgh, is at length complete, as appears from the following official communication, published yesterday, to the lord mayor:

"*Stanhope-street, Dec.* 2.

"My Lord—I have the honor to inform your lordship, that dispatches have been received from his majesty's ambassador at the court of St. Petersburgh, by which it appears, that the emperor of Russia having published a declaration, in which his imperial majesty declares his intention to break of all communication with England; to recall his minister from this court; and not to permit the continuance of a British mission at that of St. Petersburgh, his majesty's ambassador has demanded his passport, and is now on his way home. I have lost no time in communicating this intelligence to your lordship, in order that it may be made as public as possible, without delay.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING."

"To the right hon. lord mayor."

The above information was furnished by Sir Robert Wilson, who arrived in town at an early hour yesterday morning from St. Petersburgh. Mr. Canning, lord Malgrave, and several other ministers, were immediately sent for, and remained in consultation during several hours; after which, messengers were sent off from the admiralty to all the seaports.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

By the arrival of the Swedish schooner Wolf, from Charleston, *via* Norfolk, we have been politely favoured with a perusual of the Norfolk Ledger of Tuesday last, from which we make the following important extracts. London dates are down to the 5th of December by the arrival of the Powhatan, Cottle, 47 days from London.

The papers of December 4, contain the declaration of war against England by Russia. In this Russia enumerates her causes of complaint, among which are the apathy of Britain in the concerns of the late contest, which herself had kindled, and her violation of the neutrality of Denmark. The emperor of Russia recalls his minister from the British court—sends off the British minister, and declares that he abrogates every act hitherto concluded between Great Britain and Russia, and particularly the convention concluded in 1801. He proclaims anew the principles of the armed neutrality, that monument of the wisdom of the empress Catharine, and binds himself never to recede from that system. *Balt. Ame.*

New-York, Jan. 27.

Letters were received in town yesterday from Bordeaux of the 15th November, & from Nantz of the 18th November, via Glousester. The Bordeaux letters mention the existence of an embargo at that place, and it was not known how long it would continue. The ships Ceres, Green, from New-York; Thalia from Philadelphia; and brig Fair American, Chapman, of Norfolk, from Green-Island, had all just arrived at Bordeaux.

The Corporation have received authentic information from the seat of government, that Blocks are immediately to be sunk in the harbour of New-York. Whatever system of defence may be adopted, it is to be hoped that its erection will be entrusted to men of science and experience. It is said, that the consideration of this subject will be among the first acts of the Legislature, who meet this day at Albany. *Pub. Adv.*

Chilicothe, Jan. 18.

Twenty-nine witnesses have been examined in the cases of the United States against Aaron Burr and Herman Blannerhassett. The grand jury have not yet made a return to the bills laid before them by Mr. Creighton, the district attorney, in the above cases. It will probably be made in the course of tomorrow.

Upwards of 1,500 Shares were subscribed in this town, on Wednesday last, in the Baltimore Fire Insurance Company. Three hundred shares were allotted for Easton and Tabot county.

Died, on Saturday last, Miss *Deborah Marshall*, of this town.

To be sold, at public vendue,

On the premises, on the 12th day of the 2d month, February,

HORSES, cattle, sheep, hogs, bacon, lard, household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, cabinet-maker's tools, walnut plank, oak and poplar scantling, mahogany and pine plank; one wire loom; corn, corn blades, and top-fodder, and sundry other articles, the personal estate of *William Sherwood*, deceased. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over six dollars, upon the purchasers giving notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

ROBERT KEMP, Adm'r
ELIZABETH SHERWOOD, Ad'rx
of Wm. Sherwood, dec'd.

Kings-Creek Hundred, Talbot county, 9th day of the 2d mo. 1808. 1

Pursuant to a Decree

Of the High Court of Chancery, of the State of Maryland,

WILL be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of March next, in Caroline county, and within one mile of Potter's Landing, two unimproved Lots of LAND, containing fifty acres each, for the payment of the just debts of *Vinson Dillon*, late of Caroline county, deceased. The terms required by the decree is, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond to the trustee for the payment of the purchase money in fifteen months, with interest from the day of sale. The creditors of the said Vinson Dillon, are requested to exhibit their claims, legally proved, to the Chancellor, on or before the first day of July.

WM. POTTER,
for the sale of the real estate of V. Dillon.
February 9, 1808. 3

PLANK for sale.

THE subscriber in Easton, has just received about 24,000 feet of Plank, Any person wanting to purchase may be supplied by applying to

JAMES M'KEEL.
February 9, 1808. 3

A Farm for sale.

THE Subscriber will sell at private sale, on advantageous terms, that well known Farm, lying in Caroline county, on Choptank river, known by the name of *Hog Island*. As this farm is known to be equal, if not superior, for raising stock, to any on this shore; and also, for the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco—he solicits any person desirous to purchase to view the premises. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living in Cambridge.

ALEXANDER TARLTON.
February 9, 1808. 8

The Partnership

Of Thomas and Samuel Wainwright,

WAS dissolved on the first instant by mutual consent—All those who have claims, will present them for settlement; and all persons indebted, are requested to make payment to *Samuel Wainwright*, who is authorised to settle the business of the said partnership.

THOS. WAINWRIGHT,
SAML. WAINWRIGHT.
Easton, 2d mo. 9th. 1808. 3

The public are informed,

THAT the *Cabinet and Chair-Making* will in future be conducted at the old stand, Washington street, nearly opposite the Post-Office, by *James and Samuel Wainwright*, the former, whose residence in Baltimore for several years past, has given him a knowledge of the above business, which will enable them to meet the public's wish in all its various branches. They hope by their attention, to gain a share of their friends and the public's patronage: No pains will be spared in executing all orders, with neatness, punctuality, and dispatch. J. & S. W.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE pubiic are hereby informed, that the above PACKET will commence running as usual, on *Sunday morning* next, the 14th instant, at 9 o'clock, from Easton; and leave Baltimore at the same hour every *Wednesday*, during the season—She will be in complete order for the reception of passengers and freights, added to the personal attention and exertions of the subscriber; to give general satisfaction to those who may honor him with their business. With sentiments of gratitude for past favors, he solicits a continuance from a generous public.

CLEMENT VICKERS.
Easton, February 9, 1808. 3

N. B. A *Grain Boat* will be kept in readiness, with a careful Skipper. He will also have finished in a short time a new and complete Granary, near his dwelling. C. V.

Waggon and two Horses

FOR SALE,

WITH Gears for four, will be sold low, for cash or good paper; on an early application to the subscriber—The horses are young, and the waggon strong and fit for use.

HENRY NICOLS, Jun.
Easton, February 9, 1808. 3

In Chancery, Jan. 5, 1808.

ORDERED, That the sales made by *Samuel Brown*, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of William Jones, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the first day of April next; provided a copy of this order be inserted three weeks in the Easton newspaper, before the first day of March next.

The report states, that 340¼ acres of land, in Dorchester county, was sold for $13 1 per acre.

True copy. Test.

NICHS. BREWER.
Reg. Cur. Can.

Notice.

WHEREAS the subscriber having petitioned in Somerset county court, at September term, 1807, praying the benefit of an act of assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "an act for the benefit of sundry insolvent debtors." It was thereupon ordered by the said court, that notice should be given to all my creditors, to meet at Princess-Anne Town, in the county aforesaid, on the sixteenth day of April next, agreeably to the order of the court.

THOMAS JONES, (of Thos.)
February 9, 1808. 3q

Take Notice.

THAT I intend to petition to the Judges of Somerset county court, or some one of them, in the recess of the court, after the insertion of this notice for two months; for the benefit of the insolvent acts of the state of Maryland.

TUBMAN LONG.
Princess-Anne Feb. 2, 1808. 8

Advertisement.

WAS committed to the jail of Cæcil county, on the 2d instant, on suspicion of being a runaway, a negro man who calls himself PHILIP, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a very dark complexion—He had on when he was committed, a wool hat, linsey woolsey jacket and trowsers. He says he was sold by John Tyler, near Frederick-Town, to Mr. Crown. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward within 60 days, and pay all legal costs and charges, otherwise he will be sold out agreeably to law.

JO. BAXTER, *Sh'ff of* Cæcil county.
Elkton, Jan. 20, (Feb. 9,) 1808. 4