STATIRA

OR,

EASTERN SHORE GENERAL ADVERTISER

EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1808.

☞ For Advertisements, &c. See SUPPLEMENT, to this mornings paper.

It is with much pleasure we learn that justice has so far overtaken the noted *Worrilow*, alias *Riggin*, who attempted the life of judge Robins, that he is now in Worcester county Jail—he was apprehended, as we are informed, in Columbia, South Carolina.

Baltimore, April 1.

By HERBERT's Packet, arrived this morning from Norfolk, we learn that the STATIRA left Hampton Roads, for England, on Monday last.

The military court of inquiry in the case of gen. Wilkinson met again on Tuesday last, when the depositions of governor Wright and of James L. Donaldson, Esqs; were taken.

[*Nat. Intel.*]

New York, March 30.

The ship Ceres, Green, arrived late last night in 34 days from Bordeaux, with Paris papers to the 20th ult. but they contain nothing new. Every thing remains as per our last accounts.

We have conversed with a gentleman who left Paris on the 13th of Feb.—He states that Mr. Armstrong was officially advised of our embargo about the 10th. The general opinion was that America must take a decided part with either France or England. It was reported at Paris and Bordeaux, that the Toulon and Rochfort squadrons, of 17 sail of the line, had formed a junction, and put to sea.

A letter from Bordeaux, received at New-York, says,—"We are well assured, that a negociation is on foot between England and France, and in corroboration, six blank passports have been sent to England, to be filled with the names of such characters as the British government may think proper."

Rumor says, that Mr. Canning, the prime secretary of England has resigned. If Mr. C. *has resigned* a general change may be expected in the political concerns of Europe. *Oracle.*

New Orleans, Feb. 16.

We learn that the governor has just received a letter from the Balize, informing him that an English armed vessel requested permission to enter, in order to take in a supply of provisions intending to sail immediately after for Jamaica. She has a pilot on board, and being refused permission to enter which refusal the captain was informed was founded on the President's Proclamation) she put to sea. The person who conveyed to the English captain the letter mentioning the President's proclamation, had not returned before the departure of the letter written to the governor.

The letter written to the English captain requests him to send back the American Pilot whom he has on board. This vessel is thought to be the brig Soilar.

Persons from the Balize, with whom we have spoken, report that for these six days past there have been several English vessels at the entrance of the pass, that a frigate is at anchor there, and that two others are cruising off it.

March 4.

Gen. Moreau and Gov. Folch, sat out yesterday for Pensacola, from whence General Moreau will proceed though the country of the Creek Indians, to Charleston, S. C.

It is with deep regret we record the death of JOHN WARD GUERLEY, Esq. late Attorney General of this Territory, who fell in a duel with PHILIP L. JONES, Esq. yesterday afternoon. He was shot the first fire, and Mr. Jones received a flesh wound in his leg.—His death is sincerely regreted by his numerous and respectable acquaintance and friends.

Balize, Feb. 24.—Schooner Tickler, Quandril, and schooner Milly, Bong, sailed on the 19th Feb. and brig *Agenora, Driscoll*, for Baltimore, on the 20th; schooner *Matchless Collins*, remained for want of wind and fair weather.—24th, the ship Franklin is still aground, but is expected off to-night.

Philadelphia, March 31.

Captain Fowler, of the Indiana, informs, that the evening he sailed from Havana, (March 18) news was just received from Martinico, via Trinidad in Cuba, that a British fleet had just arrived in that island and landed SIX THOUSAND MEN, who were all, it was said, cut off by the French. This was communicated to capt. F. by a respectable Spanish officer, a few hours before he sailed—how far it is to be depended on, time must determine.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, March 30.

The House went into a committee on the report of the select committee to whom was recommitted the bill for raising and additional military force.

The amendment reported by the select committee was, after a few objections by Mr. Rhea, aggreed to, Ayes 66.

The bill being now open to amendment.

Mr. Rowan moved to amend the bill by striking out that part relating to cavalry. This motion was supported by himself, and opposed by Messrs. Tallmadge, Smilie, Durell, and Findley.

A message was at this moment received from the President of the United States.

Mr. Gardner, said that possibly the message might throw some light on the subject now before the Committee. He therefore moved that the committee rise.

The committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

The Speaker having opened the President's message, declared it to be of a *confidential* nature. The galleries were cleared, and the doors remained closed till a few minutes past four, when the House immediately adjourned, the injunction of secrecy not having been taken off.

Thursday, March 31.

On this day the resolution for an enquiry into the conduct of Harry Innes was taken up and passed.

The bill for raising an additional military force was ordered to a third reading to-day.

After which,

Mr. Randolph, said that according to the rules of the House, though the business was not to be sure very important, yet he had a report to make which required that the galleries be cleared.

They were cleared accordingly, and so remained until four o'clock when the House immediately adjourned.

Speaking of the military conduct of Mr. Pickering, the Editor of the Boston Chronicle observes,

"With respect to those who are disposed to call in question Timothy's courage, we would refer them still further back, to the celebrated period of the 19th of April, 1775; when Colonel Pickering unpardonably kept back the Essex brigade, composed of the Marblehead and Salem regiments, from the advantageous ground forming right-angle on the south side of Prospect and Winter-hills, and thereby lost the glorious opportunity of cutting off the British detachment from Concord, which passed this important strait at four o'clock P. M. on that memorable day."

At a late election for town officers in Salem Mass. the republican ticket succeeded by an average majority of about 20. On this occasion the hideous scarecrow of distress resulting from the embargo was pourtrayed to the seamen by the federalists in the most lively colors, notwithstanding which the Salem Register informs us that,

"After all the attempts of the junto to lead the seamen into their ranks, the honest tars came forward boldly and honorably, and gave their votes for the republican ticket.

That Britain must shortly, "kick the beam," no one can doubt. That her own wickedness and madness have drawn her into her present dilemma, every man of understanding and information must acknowledge. Her own writers, those, at least, not under the immediate influence or direct pay of Government, admit this to be the fact. The celebrated JUNIUS, thus closes a reply to a governmental scribbler who had vauntingly asked, "Does not England still flourish?"—

"In consequence of a calamitous War, which might have been avoided *not only with honor but advantage*, the internal state of this country has undergone such a change from *bad* to *worse*, that the evils of which the people had to complain twenty years ago appear blessings in comparison with the afflictions of the present hour; and yet we are seriously told, that we *flourish!*

"Throughout the realm, a few men of enormous fortunes may not hitherto have suffered pressure enough to make them feel; and speculators, and agents, and contractors, and commissaries, and generals, and admirals, may have amassed diamonds and gold;—but—the middle classes of society have been reduced almost *to indigence*, and the indigent *to beggary;* the manhood of the soil has been drawn off to feed the army and navy; the highways are filled with the mutilated victims of Mr. Pitt's ambition; there is hardly a cottage in the empire that does not contain a widow or an orphan to curse his memory; and, we are told that England *flourishes;*

"Her possessions in the East-Indies are more than insecure; those in the West are held on such terms, and at such an expence of human happiness and human life as the most obdurate state-arithmetician must allow to be exorbitant, her Egyptian territory is on nearly the same scale of extent as her dominions in South-America; her Continental intercourse is at an end; the cries of injured nations, injured more by her alliance than her enmity, rise to Heaven against her; her own shores are threatened with the attacks of a foe with whom to menace is to perform; Mr. Fox is in the grave; the Duke of Portland, Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning are in power; and, we are told that England *flourishes!*

JUNIUS."

November 17, 1807.

The Tory papers *in this country* are more inveterate against our government than even the Tory papers *in England*. For example, with respect to the Embargo, the Tory papers *here* denounced it as particularly hostile to Great Britain, levelled purposely at her, and must provoke her resentment.—The Tory papers *there* confess that it bears equally hard upon France as upon them; and that it could not be considered as a hostile measure, but one that was absolutely necessary. *T. T. Amer.*

The Irish papers mention, that the linen trade of Ireland is likely to suffer much from the suspension of their customary supplies of flaxseed: The importation of this article into that country on an average of 10 years, was about 42,000 hogsheads. A hogshead produces on an average 84 stone of rough flax, fit for the hatchel, which, at a moderate price, would sell for about 40 guineas. A large portion of the imported seed came from Holland and the Baltic, the rest from America, and as those sources are for the present closed, there will be a general scarcity during the ensuing season.

London, February 13.

All accounts from Yorkshire and Lancashire are full of dreadful complaints on the state of trade, the woollen and cotton manufactures are said to be nearly at a stand; several respectable houses in Yorkshire have had letters from their friends in America, desiring them not to purchase any more wooll on any account, and many both woollen and cotton manufacturers have been under the necessity of discharging their work people, and of shutting their manufactories till the return of a better trade. FEB. 18.

Another Gottenburgh mail, the sixth, arrived last night. It brings a confirmation of the intelligence previously received respecting the melancholy state of Portugal; commerce totally destroyed, and famine approaching.—Some particulars of the insurrection, soon after the French entered Lisbon, are given.

FEB. 19.

A Circumstance rather remarkable, happened yesterday in the House, where a motion of Lord Greenville, for papers connected with the order of council was carried against the administration, by a majority of 9: but it appears that in this instance ministers were taken by surprize: and lord Sidmouth's motion for restoring the Danish fleet, was afterwards negatived, on a division of 103 to 51. The division in which the opposition were successful, was alluded to the House of Commons by Lord Henry Petty who mentioned it in terms of exultation. The following is a list of the majority: Gloucester, Norfolk, Somerset, Bedford, Essex, Carlisle, Albemarle, Jersey, Spencer, Cholmondely, Cowper, St. Vincent, Grey, Sidmouth, St. John, Darnley, King, Somers, Holland, Greenville, Aukland, Erskine, Moira, Hutchinson, Ellenborough, Lauderdale, Serkirk.—*Proxies*—Bute, Hereford, Thanet, Bulkeley, Lucan, Ossary, Carnarvon, Shaftesbury, Blandford, Rosslyn, Guildford, Buckinghamshire, Stawell, Meunip, Braybooke, Derby, Carysfort, Fife, Southampton, Foley.

FEB. 22.

A report has been in circulation since Saturday, that Mr. Canning, disgusted with his colleagues, and indignant at the insults he has received, means to take ample vengeance for his wrongs by immediately resigning. Strong hopes, however, are still entertained that this catastrophe, *so pregnant with national mischief*, may be adverted; and that the wrath of our secretary, like a storm in spring, will, after an evanescent bluster, give place to sunshine and tranquility. For our own part we have no hesitation to confess that such is our decided opinion, for although we have no doubt that Mr. Canning would have great satisfaction in mortifying or injuring his colleagues, even to the violence of every patriotic feeling, we are well convinced that he is by no means inclined to *quarrel with his bread and butter*. And the latter, we are enabled to assure our readers, would, as affairs are at present situated, be the inevitable consequence of the former. FEB. 23.

Ministers we understand, intend to muster all their forces in the House of Lords on a motion for rescinding the resolution passed on Thursday night contrary to their wishes. The grounds on which they mean to justify this proceeding is, *the non-existance of that information which they have asserted, in the preamble to the Orders of Council, to be in possession of;* and which the vote of their Lordships calls upon them to produce.

To the Editor of the Star.

SIR,

Last fall our public prints teemed with scurrilous abuse which was leveled at our Militia by the agents of foreign governments, who aimed to depricate the real merits of our soldiery, had they contrasted that of Lexington and Breeds Hill, with this of the present day, amazement and dispondency would compel them to be silent on a subject which has entailed ignominy and contempt on their party. I had the honor of serving under the brave Doctor Warren, whose army was chiefly composed of old men and boys, undisciplined, badly cloathed and worse armed, yet the flower of Great Britain (as they were termed) although more numerous and every way well provided, after all their vaunting and parade, were compelled to fly at the first place and were cut to pieces at the latter by our little band of Patriots; now Mr. Editor, if we with such a band could discomfit the finest army Britain could produce, what can we at this day have to fear from the menaces of any power on earth, since it is in our power to raise an army of brave and free men, whose elevated souls can never stoop to slavery.

To satisfy curiosity and to be convinced concerning the conduct of our troops at their muster, I visited a company an New-Market, Dorchester county, on Saturday the 19th inst. and was really captivated with their performance and martial appearance; many evolutions were performed with a precision that reflects honor on the performers, their want of military music (in a great measure) injured their uniform motion, but their step was masculine and majestic, and their every deportment was calculated to strike the tyrants of Europe with dismay and terror; the officers display'd a large stock of military tactics, and the soldiery were silent, watchful of the word of command, and emulous in the performance of their duty, I have seen British regular troops wheel worse than this company, and wish they were better supplied with arms and martial music, which last cheers the veteran and revives our drooping spirits when overcome with hunger and fatigue.

I could not be silent on so interesting a subject, though incapable of painting it in its proper colours, and although pretty well advanced in years, my country shall never want my services while I can toss a musket, or perform a days march, and while my mental faculties remain, my utmost endeavours shall be to support our constitution, so with prayers for the protection of all our staunch Patriots,

I am, sir, with respect,
Your most humble servant,
E. D. B.—

New-Market, 21st March, 1808.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The following interesting intelligence, received at New-York, from France, shews the hostile spirit of despotism in all countries, to the existence of freedom. Bonaparte, maddened with ambition and drunk with victory, has the vanity to imagine that he can compel the Americans to bend to the dispositions that his vain imagination can prompt him to pursue.

Whatever our relations may be with England, our government will settle them on no other terms than on the broad basis of equity; unawed by the chicanery of the British diplomacy, or her colossal naval strength, nor will they be driven into hostile measures, inconsistent with our national honour and national interests, to subserve the mandates of the haughty conqueror of nations. Prudence and reason would have dictated to Buonaparte to leave the affairs of America to their proper channel, and his wishes might have been accomplished by the maddened phrenzy of the British court; but if his mandates are, in his opinion to become the rule of conduct to the free citizens of America, he will find himself mistaken. He will find by experience that Americans are free, and will expire with their liberties and independence.

[*Edit. American.*]

Salem, March 18.

Nine counterfeiters of bank bills have been committed to jail in Boston.—Their bills, tools, plates, &c. have been discovered and destroyed. It is said a number who were concerned have fled.

Baltimore, March 28.

Three of the convicts who made their escape from the prison of this county, were found guilty of murder and had sentence of death passed on them on Saturday last; viz. the two Doughertys and Robeson. *Morriss*, we understand, was apprehended in Lancaster and is expected here to-morrow.

It is conjectured by many that the Rochefort squadron is bound to India.

The Roman Catholic clergy in Europe, in future, are to be admitted to partake of the nuptial rights; celibacy is no longer enjoined upon them.

A general fast was ordered by the kings proclamation, to be observed thro'out England and Ireland on the 17th and in Scotland on the 18th of Feb.

In the preceding page the reader will find the first number of "*An old fashioned Republican*," taken from a New-York paper, which we beg leave to offer in answer to No. I, of the "*People's Friend*," which appeared in this paper a few weeks back.

MARRIED, on the 20th ult. Mr. *William Blake*, son of Mr. Phillip Blake, to Miss *Susannah Rogers*, both of Queen-Anne's county.

——, On Thursday evening, the 29th ult. Mr. *Charles Twyford*, to Miss *Lydia Eccleston*, both of Church-Hill.

Died, on Wednesday morning last, Mrs. *Eleanor Roberts*, aged 49 years.

Died, on Friday morning, last after a long and distressing illness, *Gabriel Christie, Esq.* Collector of the port of Baltimore, and for many years a Representatives in the United States Congress from this state.

DIED—In England, lord *Trafalgar*, Æt. 20; nephew of the late lord *Nelson*, and only male issue of the present peer; it is probable the title and estates will descend to the eldest son of Mr. *Bolton*, who married a sister of the deceased hero.

Attention.

THE Infantry Officers of Talbot county, are invited to attend at Easton, on *TUESDAY*, the 12th instant, at eleven o'clock, to adopt some regular mode of Exercise—It would be agreeable if the officers of Dorchester and Caroline, could find it convenient to meet their brethren of the Brigade.

P. BENSON.

April 5, 1808. 2

ATTENTION.

☞ *The attendance of the "Talbot Patriot Troop," is requested at* 10 *o'clock, A. M. at Easton, on* Saturday, *the ninth of April.* *By order,*

J. BENNETT Sec'ry.

April 5. 1808.

By Authority.

I HEREBY give general notice, that the citizens of the United States who wish to obtain permission for vessels to be dispatched in ballast only, to any foreign port or place, in conformity with the provisions of the seventh section of the supplementary embargo act, passed on the 12th instant, must make immediate application to me, stating the value and species of property intended to be imported, in what port, and in whose hands it is, and exhibiting the proofs in their possession, of the value of such property, and that it arises from property actually without the jurisdiction of the United States on the 22d of December last.

JOHN WILLIS.

Collector of the Customs for the District and Port of Oxford.

Custom-House, Oxford, April 5, 1808. 3q

Lad wanted.

A YOUNG MAN from 15 to 17 years of age, that writes a tolerable hand, of respectable connections, and can come well recommended, will meet with an advantageous birth in a store, by an early application to the Editor of this paper.

April 5, 1808. 3

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Easton, March 31, 1808.

THOMAS ABBOTT, Isaac Atkinson. B. Wm. Bryan, Nancy Bradshaw, Wm. Benson, Thomas J. Bullitt, Abraham Broom, (3) Jho. Brown, Miss Mary Broom, Thomas Banning, Mrs. Charlotte Bowie, Clark Bissell, Jno. Bullen, Peregrine F. Bayard (2) C. Henry Colston, jun. James Caine, Derden B. Carter. D. Miss Deborah Dodson, Susan De shay, Thomas Dunn, Henry Dunbar, Matthew Driver. E. Samuel Elbert (2) Peter Edmondson (2) F. Messrs. William and Walter Fountain. G. Charles Gibson, Theophilus L. Gates, H. John Harrison, Richard Hall (2) Oliver B. Hayes, Solo. Hopkins. Rev. J. Jackson, Henry Johnson. K. John Knotts, James Kirby. L. Wrightson Lowe, William Lowman, Jno. Larrimore, Daniel Lambden, Jacob Loockerman, Thos. S. Loveday, capt. James Lloyd, Mrs. Mary Lambden, Patience Loockerman. M. Mary Martindale, Thomas Martin, jun. Miss Nancy Murray, David Morris, Thomas Moss. P. Thomas Pearson, Mrs. Elizabeth Parrott. S. Levin T. Spedden, Samuel Stevens, Miss Catharine Steele, James Saunders, Fanny Seamor, Wm. Stuart, Samuel, James Smith, Vincent P. Spedden, John Singleton, Sarah Scowdrick. T. John Tucker, Dr. Jas. Tilton, jun. Charles Torrance, jr. Mrs. Henrietta Thomas, Mrs. Mary Thomas, Joseph Thompson. V. James Veatch. W. Rev. Simon Wilmer, (2) Hugh Work.

Ran away from the subscriber,

ON the 12th instant, a mulatto slave, called JIM, calls himself JAMES BIRD, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; had on a blue sailor's jacket and trowsers, usually wears rings in his ears, has a rupture and a small piece out of one of his nostrils. It is probable that he may be lurking about the city, as he has a wife at Mr. Manner's, on Howard's Hill. I will give the following reward for apprehending and delivering him to me, viz: Ten dollars if taken in the city, twenty dollars if taken more than twenty miles from it, and if taken out of this state, fifty dollars, and all reasonable charges.

WILLIAM PRICE.

April 5, 1808. 1o