STAR

OR,

EASTERN SHORE GENERAL ADVERTISER

EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1808.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Agreeably to public notice in the Star, a meeting of the Republicans from the different districts of Talbot county, was held at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 7th instant, when brigadier general Perry Benson, was unanimously called to the chair, and Thomas Perrin Smith, appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting being discussed, which was the election of four persons as a committee, to convene at Denton, on *Tuesday*, the 21st of June, instant, in delegation with the district, for the purpose of nominating an elector of President and Vice-President of the United States—as a sense of said meeting to promote union in the county, it was moved and seconded that they proceed to nominate and ballot for a committee for the above purspose, and on counting the ballots, the following persons appeared to be unanimously elected:

DR. WILLIAM E. SETH,
THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,
SOLOMON DICKINSON, and
SAMUEL STEVENS, jun.

It was then ordered that the above, be signed by the chairman, attested by the secretary; and published in the Republican Star, at Easton.

P. BENSON, Chairman,

Test,
THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Sec'ry.

☞ We are authorised to say, that Mr. *Wallis Dixon*, of Caroline, will serve in the next Legislature of this State, if elected, as one of the Delegates of said county.

THE EMBARGO.—The following letter, received on Tuesday, not only corroborates the opinion universally entertained of the embargo in Europe, but incontestibly proves the union of sentiment on that important subject, collected from every quarter, as distant from each other as from America; while in this country alone, men are to be found so treacherous, to the interests and honor of the United States, as to reproach our own government for doing what all the rest of the world approves.

Bost. Chron.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Portugal, dated April 15th, to his friend in Boston.

"This, I presume, is the last opportunity I shall have to write you until the embargo shall be taken off; and I hope a general peace will put an end to the necessity of its continuance. I can readily conceive that it must cause great distress in our seaport towns, as well as here, but I trust it will be borne with patience, and even with a degree of cheerfulness by all ranks of citizens, until the grand object is effected for which it was put on—namely, to force the leading nations of Europe to respect our national rights and privileges. I have no doubt our present conduct strikes the rulers of England and France with dismay, as much so or more than would FIFTY LINE OF BATTLE SHIPS. This is a cheap and effectual weapon of defence, and one that puzzles the European nations to find the means of combatting—if *we* remain firm, *they* must give way."

R. R. Keene, Esq. attorney at law, late of New-Orleans, purchased not long since in Baltimore the fast sailing schooner Meteor for 7,000 dollars and gave Daniel Clark, of congress, as indorser of his note. Keene first declared for Charleston, but afterwards cleared out for New-Orleans. The sch'r was loaded with *flour*, and Keene took letters from many persons in Baltimore for the Havanna, to which place it was generally believed she was destined. On his passage, however, he was boarded by a British armed ship and sent for Jamaica, where the papers say she arrived in safety. It ought to be remembered that Keene is a lawyer, and his security also, and that no merchant is ostensibly concerned with the voyage: And yet it is alledged that this very case had much influence in producing the last supplement to the Embargo law. It is understood the clearance after Mr. Christie's death and before Mr. M'Culloch,s appointment. The deputy-collector being called on to explain the transaction, as respected the security, made a lame hand of it; but alledged Mr. Daniel Clark's interference and urgency as one cause of his taking Keene and his brother of the bar, who it is said possess little or no property.

Monitor.

[A few queries on the preceding communication, will lead to some curious reflection on the reader's mind:

Was Keene really bound to Havanna?

Was Daniel Clark acquainted with that destination.

Upon what grounds did Mr. Harper lately depose that Keene was "in Cuba?"

A solution of these questions might give us a *clue* to the kind of men who violate the embargo laws. [*ib.*

New-York, June 8.

We understand, that Mr. J. P. J. Decatur, commander of Gun-Boat, No. 51, captured a sch'r called the Glory-Ann, of Hampstead, on Tuesday, with 220 bbls. of FLOUR on board, bound out.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER:

MONTREAL, May 28.

The boats of the Michilimackinac company, under the sanction of the treaty of 1794, and the special provisions of an act of the last Congress, were laden with goods in the Indian trade, and were proceeding on their usual route, when, as they were turning the point on Lake Ontario, the Collector at Niagra, aided by the troops of the garrison fired upon them, brought them to and seized their goods, and turned them a-drift, destitute of provisions. This outrage is equally in violation of the treaty of '94, and of the laws of the United States and in direct contradiction to the assurances lately given by the American government of their determination to respect the permanent articles of that treaty.

"A representation of facts is to be made out and sent on to our government by express, and if the act is not disavowed and reparation made, it will become a national affair."

The ship Liverpool Packet, capt. Parsons, whose arrival below we noticed in yesterdays Mercantile Advertiser, left Liverpool on the 27th of April. We have received by her a file of Liverpool papers to that date, London papers to the 25th, Lloyd's Lists and Prices Current to the 23d.

Mr. Rose, in the Statira frigate, reached Lymington, in 21 days from the United States, and arrived in London on the morning of the 23d of April.

On the day captain Parsons sailed, it was reported that the Osage was detained in France under the Milan decree, which subjects to seizure all neutral vessels who may have been spoken on their passage by British cruizers. We are strongly inclined to discredit this rumour, were it only on the authority of the following letter, which mentions the arrival of Mr. NOURSE in England, and which comes to us from so respectable a source as to silence every doubt we might otherwise cherish on this subject.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Liverpool to his correspondent in New-York, dated April 27th.

"I have just time to inform you that the "STATESMEN" of Monday (a copy of which I could not procure in time to send by the Liverpool Packet,) stops the press at 4 o'clock in the afternoon to announce the arrival of Mr. Nourse from France, and that General Armstrong had left Paris. This information you may rely upon. It is not known whether General Armstrong is recalled, or whether his departure indicates a rupture between France and the United States.—This matter, I presume, will be better known on your side the water."

The newspapers contain very little intelligence of an interesting nature.—We have given the most important occurrences.

Captain Parsons has brought dispatches from our ministers in London to the Secretary of State.

LONDON, *April* 20.

By a Gottenburgh mail some letters have been received from Dantzic, which state that an American vessel had arrived there, whose papers certified her to have come from New-York. She was, in consequence, permitted to land her cargo, which sold at a very high price. From the estimation of the crew, however, it was found that the vessel came last from Liverpool. On this discovery, the Council who sanctioned the clearance was sent to the gallies; and the whole amount of the cargo was obliged to be delivered up to the French commander, general Rapp.

The military part of the expedition now preparing, consists principally of the troops which lately returned from the Mediteranean, under Sir John Moore. It is supposed to be destined for Sweden. Sir James Saumerz after receiving his last instructions, left town, yesterday morning, to proceed with his squadron to the Baltic.

We have reason to believe, that a part of the military force in the Mediteranian, under the command of general Spencer, is destined for the protection of Sardinia, upon which island the enemy have for some time meditated an attack.

A letter from Sweden says, "the importation fortress of Sweaberg, in Finland, was attacked by a force of 10,000 Russians, who after an obstinate contest of two days, were completely repulsed, leaving 1500 men killed and wounded on the field."

April 21.

Advices from Holland to the 17th instant were received yesterday. They mention a report of the failure of an attack made by the British Corfu, but state no particulars. We do not understand that any attempt was likely to be made, to get possession of the Seven Islands, but in concert with the people, who are represented as impatient to relieve themselves from the domination of France; and we therefore attach but little credit to the above rumor.

A gentleman arrived yesterday from Amsterdam, (on his way to America,) which place he left a few days ago, states, that that place now suffers the greatest commercial distress; many warehouses and shops are entirely shut up; and a general outcry prevails against the war. He further states, that the report of our intending to make Spanish America independent, had caused the greatest apprehension in the French government; that its fears for the success of such a measure, though studiously concealed, were yet obvious; and that Bonaparte was determined to use every effort for hurrying North America into a war with England, that he may be able to embody the numerous French now in the United States, into an army for invadiug Mexico, in conjunction with the Americans, where he could afterwards send troops into different parts of South America.

Just as the last Courier came away from Stockholm, which was the day after the mail set out, a communication was received by the telegraph across the Gulph, that the fortress of Sweaborg had been attacked by the Russians, but that they had been driven back with great slaughter. This was known at Gottenburgh at the sailing of the last packet. A private letter mentions the fact, tho' not more circumstantially.

As long as this fortress remains in the hands of the Swedes, Finland is not lost. It is here the King means to land his army as soon as the ice is gone.—The garrison of Sweaborg consists of seven thousand men, under the command of the old and experienced gen'l Cronsteat. The fortress is provisioned for four months, owing to the foresight of Baron Stedringk, the Swedish ambassador at St. Petersburgh, who found means to acquaint the commandant of the approaching danger.

This brave general has assured the king that he shall defend it, even if attacked by the whole Russian Army.

To shew the zeal of the Swedes in the honorable conflict in which they are engaged, we need but mention two facts—The sailors having been ordered to attend at the offices in the respective districts, where they are registered, the wish of the king was communicated to them by old naval officers, when, without asking what their pay would be, they volunteered all to a man. The navy was thus completed in a fortnight.

April 22.

The account of the hostile feelings of the Americans experienced by Admiral Duckworth's squadron, during its stay in the Chesapeake, as stated in the Globe, yesterday, made a serious impression in the city, and the funds fell 2 1-2 per cent. The attack of the Leopard upon the Chesapeake frigate was the cause of the President's Proclamation, interdicting the entrance of all British ships of war into the waters of the U. States, and prohibiting all intercourse between them and the shore. Ample reparation has been long since made for this offence, by the recall of Ad. Berkley, and the renunciation of all claim to search ships of war, but from the inhospitable treatment received by our squadron, it appears that the reparation offered by our government has not been received, and that the hostile proclamation continues in force. It does not follow, however, that the apology was refused on the ground of insufficiency. It most probably has arisen from a determination of the American govenment to abide by the demand which they have made, of bringing the whole of their complaints forward together, and not to make the affair of the Chesapeake a matter of seperate discussion. It might have been expected that Mr. Rose's mission would at least have procured for our squadrons the rights of hospitality, if it did not effect a complete re establishment of the former good understanding between the two countries but so far it has not been attended with the desired success.

It is said, that there are nine sail of the line ready for sea in Flushing harbour.

By some of the cruizers from the coast of France, we learn, that within the last fortnight, two more sail of the line have been added to a strong force assembled in the outer harbour of Brest, which seems in a complete condition for sea, and ready for a start the first fair wind, or any such as may oblige our blockading squadron to quit its station.

Bonaparte has presented to Prince Kurakin, a snuff box with his portrait set in diamonds, valued at 40,000*l.* for the share the prince took in the Treaty of Tilsit.

Liverpool, April 27.

POLITICAL REVIEW.

Mr. Rose has arrived in London from America; he came in the Statira frigate. A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office on Saturday last, to deliberate on the subject of his communication; we are sorry the accounts from America are not very favorable to England. Although nothing has hitherto transpired which renders an amicable adjustment hopeless, yet certainly there exists good reason to fear that the negociations are attended with much difficulty. The American government seem determined to abide by the demands which they have made, of bringing all their complaints forward together, and are not disposed to be satisfied with a mere apology and reparation for the affair of the Chesapeake. The disputed points between the countries involves questions of vital national importance; and, however inclined we may be to wish for a friendly termination of the difference, we see more reason to fear than to hope. But the refusal of the American government to permit Admiral Duckworth to water his squadron in the Chesapeake, does not of itself render war more probable. It was understood, when the last accounts came away, that the embargo remained in full force, and that no relaxation of the measures which the American government had adopted was to take place till an answer had been received to the dispatches transmitted to Europe, Mr. Erskine remains in America. We understand that the report of an insurrection in the Western Country, and of a revolution in the Floridas, under the direction of the French General Moreau, are without foundation.

At this period of the year it is very uncommon to experience such severity and change of weather as has been for the last ten days. The fall of snow during the last week was almost general throughout the country. Accounts from Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, and Scotland, mention that it lay on the ground for two days.

A letter from London, received in Glasgow on Thursday say, "We lose no time in furnishing the important information, that the Portuguese Ambassador has, at length relaxed in his prohibition of cotton piece goods to the Brazils."

Departed this life, on Friday evening last, the 10th inst. at his seat on the Bay side, in this county, JOHN KERSEY, Esq. in the 54th year of his age—a citizen generally respected and beloved: As an officer, he conducted himself with propriety and attention, which met with general approbation, and as a christian, his exemplary deportment convinced all who knew him of his true piety, being a member of the Methodist Church near thirty years, to which profession he was an ornament. During his short illness of three days only, he bore with christian patience and fortitude, frequently expressing his confidence in his Redeemer, until death summoned him to a more exalted station, where he is gone to partake of the reward of the faithful. He has left a disconsolate wife, and rising offspring, together with a numerous acquaintance, to lament his loss.

To the Easton Light Infantry Blues.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAD at the commencement of the season for training the militia, appointed eight days of meeting under the law, and for the better accommodation of the members, had fixed on that number of days under the by-laws of the company, which requires a meeting once in two weeks. After having found from experience, that the end for which we had associated (in my judgment) could not be attained, unless our days of training were more frequent, I therefore by the authority in me vested by the 8th article of the militia law of Maryland, changed the remaining five days under the law, so as to increase the number of days of training from 11 to 16, the majority of the company having the power to alter, change or abolish, any part of their by-laws, by the power given them in the 34th section* of the said law. In consequence of the above alteration having given some displeasure, it is desired that you be punctual in your attendance, agreeably to notice; and if you should determine the days of training are too numerous, you have it in your power to reduce them to any number you please; and believing as I do, that having company meetings every two weeks only, many of the members not meeting oftener than once in four and six weeks, that it will be a sacrifice of time; and under those impressions should the company determine that the meetings are too frequent, as appears to be the prevailing opinion, and although I am sensible of the honor unanimously conferred upon me, in the command of a company so numerous, wealthy, and respectable, as the Easton Light Infantry Blues; yet unless that honor can be accompanied with at least the anticipation of the pleasure of ever seeing them disciplined, that upon the expiration of the remaining five days of training, under the law, which may succeed each other as soon as may be agreeable to them, I shall claim the privilege of being permitted to retire to the honorable station of a private citizen soldier, in the militia of Maryland.

BENJ. WILLMOTT, Captain.

June 14, 1808.

* "And a majority of any such uniformed militia company shall have power to determine and declare what and how many days of training they will have throughout the year, over and above the days herein before appointed for their exercise and training."

A meeting

OF the *Society* of the *Cincinnati*, will be held at the *Indian Queen*, in the City of Baltimore, (late Evans's,) on MONDAY, the 4th of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, agreeably to their last adjournment—The members of said Society are requested to give their attendance. By order,

ROBT. DENNY, Sec'ry.

June 14, 1808. 3q

True strength of parties in Massachusetts.——The votes for Governor in April last, as finally ascertained, give

Mr. Sullivan, republican,	43,074
Mr. Gore, federalist,	40,453
Republican majority	2,621

The term of service of John Quincy Adams, Esq. expiring on the third of March next, the House of Reprepentatives of the state of Massachusetts proceeded to the election of a Senator of the United States for the ensuing six years. The ballots having been counted, there were

For James Lloyd, jun.	243
John Q. Adams,	213

Public sale.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland:

WILL be exposed to public sale, on SATURDAY, the 30th July next, at the house of *John J. Williams*, in Berlin, in Worcester county, the real estate of LAYFIELD COLLIER, late of said county, deceased, consisting of about seventy-one acres of LAND, being part of a tract of land called *Mount Pleasant*, and situate on the stage road, about one mile from Berlin—a description of said land is not deemed necessary, as those who may be disposed to purchase will probably view the same. The land will be shewn to any person by the subscriber.

The above land will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with security, to be approved by the subscriber, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money, with legal interest on the same.

THOS. N. WILLIAMS, *Trustee.*

June 14, 1808. 4q

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of said *Layfield Collier*, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, within six months from the time appointed for said sale.

THOS. N. WILLIAMS, *Trustee.*

June 14, 1808. 4q

Fire Engine.

THE subscribers to the FIRE ENGINE, will be pleased to take notice, that the subscription paper is placed with me for collection—They are therefore respectfully solicited to make their respective payments as soon as possible, to enable the Commissioners to procure an Engine.

OWEN KENNARD,
TREASURER.

June 14, 1808. 3

137 Acres of Land, for sale,

NOW in the occupation of Mr. *Bradbury Caukrell*, adjoining the Farm, (formerly) Mr. John Turner's, in Talbot county—It is thought to be equal to any in its neighborhood, for Wheat, Corn, &c. Any person wishing to purchase may view the premises, and apply for terms, to

ROBERT EMORY, Junr.
near Centreville.

Queen-Ann's county, June 14, 1808. 3

Maryland, Kent County Orphan's Court,
JUNE TERM, 1808.

ORDERED, That *Sarah Gale*, Administratrix of *John Gale*, deceased, cause the following advertisement to be inserted for three weeks successively in the Star. Test,

R. BARROLL, Reg'r.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *John Gale*, 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 subscriber, at or before the 20th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of June, 1808.

SARAH GALE, Adm'rx of John

For sale,

A YOUNG, healthy Negro Woman, with a Child about five months old. For terms apply to

ROBT. DAWSON.

Wye, Queen Ann's county, June 14, 1808. 3q

Twenty dollars reward.

RAN away on the 7th inst. two slaves belonging to the subscriber, viz. negro *Jesse*, about 18 years of age five and an half feet high, or thereabouts; squints with one eye; had on and took with him when he ran off, two pair of coarse linen trowsers, an old hat, and other apparel not recollected. Also, *Milkey*, a mulatto girl, about 16 years old, tolerably dark coloured, stout made, and has lost one of her upper fore teeth. The clothes taken with her were, a dark spotted cotton habit, and white handkerchief, which she usually wears round her head, with others not necessary to be described.

The above runaways are brother and sister, and they will, it is probable, travel together. Any persons who will apprehend and bring them home to the subscriber, or secure them in any jail, so that she may get them again, will receive a reward of Ten Dollars for each of them, with reasonable travelling expences if brought home.

ANN RIDDELL.

Vienna, Dorchester county, June 14, 1808. 3