...—the distracted state of France, arising from the same dispositions in the old French government, saw only a new object upon which to prey—a new provocation to settle the *balance of power*, by cutting off from France certain skirts and sections as large as kingdoms—merely to preserve the equilibrium.

The spirit of the four last centuries, which made *force* the supreme law, was not chastened by the disasters of the first coalition which proclaimed its purpose to partition France, as Prussia and Russia and Austria, had before partitioned Poland; a second coalition taught that the menaces of desolation and extirpation were not the best means to assure confidence or conquest, assumed pretensions more moderate in profession, but means more desperate.....but it is not necessary to trace the chain of effects through their progression—the nations of Europe, by repeated conspirations to *partition*, to *subjugate*, to *extirpate* (for it was avowedly an *exterminating* war) to starve—and to blot from the map, have *drawn upon themselves the very ills which they meditated*—and there is no instance in the war, in which the French invaded or conquered any territory, to which they were not provoked by *military aggression* actually committed, or *conspiracies cherished to procure or promote* the aggressions against France—there is not an instance in the whole war—all the invasions have been acts of *retaliation*, or rendered essential to the preservation of France—for example *Holland*, after the conquest in 179[illegible]-3 in an unexampled manner, was declared free, and the victor troops withdrawn; they had scarcely departed when the stadholder revived new conspiracies, and the armies of England were twice invited into its bosom—but driven out with ignominy.

These facts might be detailed in volumes—they are only glanced at to shew the absurdity of the bugbear which English cunning holds forth to delude American simplicity.

The English missionaries, do indeed, by their *presses* hired, and their *emissaries employed to produce civil commotion*, and excite *division*—they do labor to impose upon Europe the belief that *this nation is sold to its ancient oppressors*; the agents of England, though they have no *stadtholder* and *his family*, to work upon the prejudices or fears of his dependants; they have *traitors* without any other *title*, who receive their pay and labor to produce the same hostility, and the same consequences, that were produced in Holland by the prince of Orange, and in Switzerland by the *Wattevilles* and the *d'Erlachs*—and in Spain by the *Godoys*—and in Austria by the *Starembergs* and *Macks*—in Naples by the .....—and in Prussia by the *Hardenbergs*, and so forth.

These observations are made to expose those prejudices, by which the British labour to blind the American public, and by placing the truth before every man, to guard every man against the operation of the British delusions.

The year cannot pass before you are involved in war—and the *adherents of Great Britain and her emissaries*, are pursuing the very course, that is, of all others, the most certainly calculated to produce it, even if Britain was not already providing a force to accomplish *her views on the eastern states*.

The *embargo* is the only means by which a war is avoidable—for if you take it off, you must arm your ships, and if your ships are taken, reprisals are inevitable—here then is war as the only alternative of embargo.

From France you have nothing to apprehend at sea if she were inclined, and every man can draw the inference.

PRESIDENT.—The designs both of federalists and the nominal republicans who support Mr. Clinton will, from present appearances, prove finally abortive. Every republican vote in New-England will be given to MADISON. In all probability the votes of Massachusetts will be wholly lost. The federal members of the Legislature are determined upon choosing the electors themselves, and as this will be a direct violation of the constitution, it is supposed that Congress will throw their suffrages out of their estimation! Thus are the machinations of a junto likely to deprive Massachusetts of her weight and influence in the approaching all important election. As to New York, nothing can be stated with confidence—if she discards local prejudices and personal predilections, her votes will be given to Madison, otherwise to Clinton.—The middle states, it is expected, will give nearly, an unanimous vote to Madison, as will also Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and it is thought Georgia. The Carolinas and Maryland will possibly divide between Madison, (who will have the greatest number) Clinton and Munroe. Unless some new occurrence shall produce a change in the public sentiments before November, Mr. Madison's election by a commanding majority is certain.

N. Aegis.

We learn by the Raleigh Register that Messrs Franklin, Holland, and M. Williams, representatives from the state of North Carolina, have declined a re-election to Congress.

STAR

OR,

EASTERN SHORE GENERAL ADVERTISER

EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1808.

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARY.

Yesterday morning the 4th of July was ushered in by the discharge of cannon in this town; and at the usual hour the different companies, composed of Captain *Martin's* Infantry, Captain *Lloyd's* Troop of Horse, Captain *Thomas's* Artillery, and Captain *Willmott's* Light Infantry Blues, repaired to the parade ground, where the various evolutions of the day were executed with great exactness and pleasing animation, under the inspection of Brigadier General PERRY BENSON, until 12 o'clock, when they marched to town, and after firing a few rounds were discharged—when the several companies repaired to the refreshments prepared for the day, which we are informed were separate, though sumptuous, harmonious, and splendid, accompanied by firing during the day, they dispersed in the evening, recording in their minds, the return of a day memorable to liberty, and the American People.

The sentiments drank on the occasion, we are constrained to defer this morning, as the publication of *all* is rendered impracticable from the departure of the mail, so is that of *any* 'till Tuesday next, from a desire that they may appear together—most of which we are induced to believe are truly patriotic.

In order to lay before the readers of the Star, such information as may be received from Europe, we have this morning given copious details, also some remarks from the Aurora, on the recent accounts from that quarter, which, like the present, we are at a loss to credit the London accounts as to the conduct of France towards this country—should they be correct, we have too much confidence in our Minister at that Court, to doubt a correct representation to this government; and from which the people will be made acquainted—they only have to rely on their government to *assert*, and themselves to *support* that independence which has astonished the world, and best known to Americans, leaving to the belligerents of Europe the management of their own affairs in their own way—while we can but be united in one sentiment, which we conceive happily expressed by our worthy President, in equal justice to all nations, entangling alliance with none.

The following paragraph is extracted from the answer of the Senate of the state of New Hampshire to the Governor's speech at the opening of the session.

From the view we have been able to take of the subject, we have the highest confidence in the virtue integrity, and ability of those who administer our general government; a confidence which we feel a bounden duty, particularly at this time to express in this public manner. A confidence, which if universally expressed by the citizens of the U. States, would give new nerve and energy to government. We believe our general government has taken that commanding and dignified yet that conciliatory and amicable stand, in relation to its general conduct, towards, the great belligerent powers of Europe, which under the smiles of our Heavenly Guardian, has and ought to preserve us, and we most ardently hope, may long continue to protect us from the numerous evils incident to and inseparable from war."

The following is an extract of the answer of the House of Representatives to the same address.

"Your opinion respecting the measures of the general government coincides with our own; we believe the President of the United States wise, patriotic and faithful. We believe the objects of his administration, from the time of his elevation to the Presidential chair until the present day, have been the honor and happiness of his country. And we rest satisfied, that at the present crisis in our affairs the measures pursuing, are founded in wisdom and the purest patriotism and are consistent with a regard to our own safety and honor, to a love of justice and to a desire of peace with all nations."

Dispatches from Mr. Gavino, our Consul at Gibraltar have been received by an arrival at Newburyport, and forwarded on to government.

An American sloop has been seized at Sackets harbor near our northern frontiers by the custom house-officer for endeavoring to evade the Embargo law

John Smith of Ohio, has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States In a lengthy letter, addressed to the governor of Ohio, he endeavors to exculpate himself from the charges alledged against him relative to his connection with col. Burr.

COURT OF ENQUIRY.

Yesterday the Court of Enquiry gave audience to General Wilkinson, in vindication of his character against the charges of Messrs. Clark and others. Colonel Burbeck presided, supported by colonels Williams and Cushing. The judge advocate, W. Jones, Esq. was present. Between twelve and one General Wilkinson entered, in full uniform, addressed the court in a very interesting exordium, and proceeded in a calm and argumentative manner to investigate the several allegations, tracing with precision the conduct of Messrs. Clark, Power, Harper, Keene, &c. and supporting his narrative with various depositions, original letters, &c. The court was occupied till between three and four o'clock, when they adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock this day, at which time the Gen. will conclude his defence. The Court was attended by a number of respectable persons.

Our readers may expect in our next paper an outline, as correct as we can procure it, of this vindication. It sheds immense light upon the current of our western concerns in general, and gives to the world some precious evidences of the intrigues of men who have been vapouring at the General's expence for some time past.

Monitor.

The ship Leonidas, capt. M'Kenzie, chartered by government to take stores to the Dey of Algiers, left the Capes of Virginia, on the first inst. for her port of destination. *ib.*

Wretched state of Ireland.—The honorable justice Day, in a late charge to the grand jury of Tipperary, made the following remarks—"If the calender be the criminal barometer of the bailiwick; if the state of the jail be no unfruitful epitome of the condition of the country at large; then is the state of civil society in your country deplorable in the extreme. I hold in my hand a paper, which for its size and quantity of matter, resembles more the chart of a country than a calendar of its jail—an affecting catalogue of our unfortunate fellow creatures, incarcerated since the last assizes, under charges of the deepest atrocity! In truth, it is downright misnomer, a gross abuse and perversion of language to say that civil society exists in a country so inundated with crimes."

The *American Citizen* vapors a great deal about Gov. Clinton's firmness and decision, and Mr. Madison's being a trimmer. He must permit me to observe, that the sentiments of Mr. Madison with regard to internal policy and external relations are in print and known to all the world; whilst it is a singular, but notorious fact, that to this very moment Mr. Clinton has studiously avoided a public declaration of his opinions on those points. Under these circumstances, I should be glad to know which of the gentlemen *deserves* the name of *trimmer?*—*Monitor.*

One does not know precisely how to take the supporters of Mr. Clinton. They first tell us they will support gov. Clinton for president and Mr. Monroe for vice president; and then fall out with Mr. Madison's friends for not supporting Mr. Clinton as vice. What can all this mean? Does Mr. Clinton wish to be president and vice president too?—*ib.*

Gallatin's Reports on Roads and Canals.

"The invaluable state paper respecting our internal navigation, appears in the principal papers of the U. States, & contains the best information on this subject. We are promised it from the press in the form of a pamphlet, and it will be coveted by all our citizens who anticipate the rich improvements of our country, or who wish to see how far national enterprize has already carried us. The method adopted in this paper divides the subject into four parts, into canals along the Atlantic; the communications between the Atlantic and western waters; the communications with the lakes and river St. Lawrence, and the other interior canals. In tracing the progress of proposed canals from north to south upon the Atlantic shore, we are led across the Isthmus of Barnstable in this state, then part of New-Jersey from the Rariton to Delaware, then from the Delaware to the Chesapeake, and then to Albemarle sound, and so onward to Georgia.

In giving the distances from the Atlantic settlements to the western countries, we are told that from Philadelphia to the confluence of the branches of the Allegany is 220 miles. From Washington to the confluence of the Monongahela, 150 miles. From Richmond, Virginia, below the falls of the Kanawa, 210 miles, and from Savannah and Charleston to the navigable waters of the Tennessee, 300 miles. Notice is then taken of the Canals of Santee, Roanoke, James River, Potomac and Susquehanna, which have already been projected. In another channel we are informed that the Commissioners have been repeatedly and lately upon the survey of the intended canal from Petersburg to Roanoke."

Sal. Reg.

The following paragraph is from a Charleston paper of the 17th of June.

"A letter from Savannah, to a gentleman in Charleston dated the 14th instant states, that the French privateers L'Exchange and La Jeune Estelle, boarded, off Amelia island, a brig from Baltimore, capt. Brownlowe, and took from her 203 barrels flour, and a quantity of other provisions, upon which they fixed their own prices, and gave the captain an order on a person in Charleston for the amount."

There is but too much reason to believe that this is another case of violation of the embargo laws; the property having been taken by connivance of the captain of the brig. Indeed a Charleston paper states that it is known that the captain had declared, previous to leaving port, that he would sell his whole cargo to the privateersmen, if he could get a good price for it. These instances of "*plunder*" and "*barbarity*," have not been rare of late.

LIGHT ARTILLERY.

On Saturday and yesterday, the citizens of Washington had the satisfaction of witnessing on the open space in front of the President's House, the interesting manœuvres of a corps of light artillery (sometimes denominated flying artillery) belonging to the army of the United States, which has just been organised, under the command of captain Peter. The celerity of movement, and rapid discharges, either in advancing or retreating, manifested by this corps, were convincing proof of the great utility of this kind of artillery in battle.—On the line of march (and, indeed, in all its evolutions) the corps has a most animating appearance. Part of the artillerists are mounted on horseback, and others in a light kind of carriage, very convenient for the purpose. The horses are exceedingly fine; and the men appeared to be very expert.

Monitor.

By a late trial before the U. S. circuit court for the district of Georgia, the principal has been established, that the individual states have a right to impose a tax on the U. S. Bank, or its branches, established within their territorial jurisdiction. It is said, however, that an appeal will be made to the supreme court.

Balt. Ev. Post.

Newburyport, June 19.

Arrived at quarantine, ship Eliza, Norton, 35 days from Surrinam.

Markets at Surrinam, beef 90 dollars, fish 9, flour 70, butter 60 cents and candles 60; molasses 12 stivers, coffee 30 cents, sugars 6 to 10 dollars but island produce falling.

A NOCTURNAL RAINBOW.

There was seen by the market people, on the Germantown road, on Saturday morning the 7th of May last, after rain for a few minutes, (moon near sitting) a beautiful, bright, and defined RAINBOW. [*Phil. pap.*]

American flour in consequence of the Embargo sold at Port au-Prince, a short time since at fifty dollars per barrel.

Kingston Paper.

The inhabitants of Hinesburgh, have held a meeting on the subject of the Embargo, and have adopted a memorial highly approving of the measure.

Vt. Cent.

Was launched, on the twenty-fifth ult. in this county, into the waters of Broad Creek, the elegant new ship PALLAS, upwards of 400 tons burthen, which makes three ships, two brigs, and thirteen schooners built in the employ of William Harrison, of Joseph, ship builder, within the last four years, amounting to nearly thirty five hundred tons.

One of the stores of Messrs. Geo. and Robert Waite, Bookseller, in Maiden lane, was broken open on the night of Sunday last, by some villian or villains, who amongst other articles, stole five or six *Bibles!*—Without intending any pun, we most sincerely hope the thieves may *profit* by their booty.

N. Y. Mer. Adv.

Married on Tuesday the 22th ult. by the revd. Mr. Bell, Mr. *William L. Meconikin*, to the amiable Miss *Eliza Ann Green*, daughter of Mr. Philemon Green, all of Queen Ann's county.

Died, at his plantation on Horse Creek, in Scriven county, (Georgia) Mr. MICHAEL DOUGHERTY, aged 135 years, and was one of the first settlers of that state. The day before he died he walked two miles—the day on which he died, he eat a hearty dinner, smoked his pipe, and in two hours after expired, which was on the 29th May, 1808.

For sale at the Star-Office.

Land-holders' Assistant, and *Land-Officer's* GUIDE,

BY JOHN EILTY, ESQ. of Annapolis.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above work are informed, that the Books are ready for delivery at the Star-Office—where a few copies are for sale.

By an Order

Of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, to be sold at public Vendue, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of July, inst. on the premises,

ALL the personal estate of WILLIAM ROSE, deceased, consisting of Household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils; horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, corn, hay, bacon, lard, &c. A credit of eight months will be given upon all sums over six dollars, on the purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, and to continue from day to day until the whole is sold. Attendance given by

ELIZABETH ROSE, Ext'rx and
ABRAHAM NICE, Ex'or of
William Rose, dec'd.

Easton, July 5, 1808. 3

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Easton, July 1, 1808.

REV. JAMES BATEMAN, (2) B. Tristram Bowdle, Silas Bush, Jas. Blanch, Master Richd. Bowdle, Robert Bruff. C. John Cockayne, Rebecca Cole, Margaret Callahan. D. Thomas Dudley, Wm. Davis, Wm. Dobson, Mr. Dodson, Miss Henrietta Dergin, Mark Delahay, Aaron Dyer, Margaret Dickinson, Wm. M'Donald (3.) E. Peter Edmondson (2.) F. Messrs. Wm. and Walter Fountain, John Ferguson, Ann Fauntleroy. G. Ebenezer Granger, Thos. Horsey, Miss Anne M. Harrison, John Hobbs. J. Dr. Henry Johnson, John Jenkins. K. Jas. M'Keel. L. Joseph Lockwood, Mrs. Mary Lambden. M. Benedict Mansfield, David Morris. N. John Nabb, jun. William Nickols. P. Wm. Patterson, Walbert B. Posey (2) Timothy Price, Mr. Prince, Saml. Paddison, Lydia Pearson. R. Jas. B. Roper, Bathsheba Register, William Rose, Joshua Register. S. Ann Smith, James Saunders, Thos. Stevens. T. Saml. Turlott. V. Saml. Vickers, Jeremiah Valliant. W. Sprignal Webb, Anthony Whiteley, Diana Wilson, Geo. Welch.

This to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Queen-Ann's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *William Turbutt Wright*, late of Queen-Ann's county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, or to *Nathan Easton*, at or before the 24th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of June, 1808.

ELIZABETH WRIGHT,
Administratrix. 6

Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Queen-Ann's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *John Redue*, late of Queen-Ann's 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 22d day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of June, 1808.

CHARLOTTE REDUE.
Administratrix. 6

Six cents reward

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Caroline county, on the 18th ultimo, an apprentice boy named *John Hutchinson*, about thirteen or fourteen years of age. Whoever takes up said boy and bring him home, shall receive the above reward, paid by

ISAAC FRAMPTON.

July 5, 1808. 3

Take notice.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 5th of June, ult. a negro man who calls himself WILLIAM HORTON, supposed to be 38 or 39 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, very black, and slightly pitted with the small pox, large nose, and has lost most of his fore teeth in the upper jaw: His clothing when committed, was as follows—A brown cloth coat, checkered cotton waistcoat, a muslin shirt, a pair of coarse worsted stockings, a pair of boots, a checkered neck handkerchief, and fur hat—He likewise had a bundle with him, containing the following clothing: one fine linen shirt, one pair nankeen pantaloons, one blue Marseilles waistcoat, one cambric muslin handkerchief, one short brown broadcloth coat, and says he belongs to Mr. *James Horton*, of Stafford county, Virginia, near the Spotted Tavern. The owner is requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees, agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, jun.
Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.

June 20—July 5, 1808. 8

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition to the judges of Dorchester county court, or some one of them, for the benefit of an act of assembly, passed at November session, 1805, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the several supplements thereto, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

JOHN COOKE STEWART.

Dorchester county, June 21, 1808. 8