STAR,

OR,

EASTERN SHORE GENERAL ADVERTISER

EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1808.

Extract of a letter from a very intelligent gentleman in England, to his friend in Talbot county, Maryland, dated, London, May 4, 1808.

"I hope America will avoid a war either with France or England—this will, I fear, be difficult for her to do, and nothing but your Embargo will prevent it.—If your Embargo was removed, your situation would be little or no better, than it is, as it regards commerce—I mean as long as the French Decrees, and the Orders in Council of this country remain in force, both are equally hostile to your commercial interests."

Baltimore, July 12.

The Secretary of the Navy returned from Washington on Sunday evening accompanied by the Secretary at War.

The British minister, Mr. Erskine, passed through this city yesterday in great haste on his way to the seat of government. He has received dispatches by the packet, which may be considered as important.

Capt. Palmer, of the schr.———, in six days from Passamaquoddy, states, that the British June packet had arrived at Halifax, where it was reported that Mr. Rose was soon to return to the United States.

It is also stated on the same authority that the May packet, which carried an account of the adjournment of congress, had arrived in England.

Phil. pap.

Washington, July 15.

At a meeting of the citizens of Washington, held last evening, Dr. Coningham in the chair, two resolutions were adopted expressiv of their satisfaction at the result of the enquiry lately held into the conduct o Brig. Gen. JAS. WILKINSON; and a committee appointed to prepare an address to him expressive of their felings on the occasion. The commitee reported an address, which was agreed to, and a committee appointed to resent it.

The resolution and address shall appear hreafter.

Mor Swann having resigned his appointment as Pay-master of the army of the United States, ROBERT BRENT his successor entered upon the duties of the office on the 1st. inst. to whom communications for the Department may hreafter be addressed.

It is not often that we find occasion notice any thing contained in the Washington Federalist; not, from any hearth of misrepresentation in that print, but from the articles of this character usually carrying on the face of them their own refutation. But that paper on Saturday, in giving Mr. Lewis as authority for the declaration of Bonaparte, *that he would no longer suffer us to remain neutral*, calls for the most marked contradiction, which, from the information we have received, we are justified in giving it. *We have seen* Mr. Lewis, and it is on his authority that we make the contradiction.

We likewise offer the following statement relative to the treatment of the Osage on the same authority; a statement which has become the more necessary from the numerous wilful falshoods with which the federal prints teem.

On the arrival of the Osage at L'Orient, she was arrested by the custom-house officers, conformally to their general instructions, in consequence of having been spoken by a British vessel. Mr. Lewis immediately proceeded to Paris, and there without difficulty obtained her recognition as a national vessel and release.

On her arrival at Falmouth the British Excise officer seized her and took out her naval stores in virtue of an alleged infraction of the revenue laws, which prohibits *private* ships from entering with more than a prescribed quantity of them. Representation was forthwith made to the government at London, and Mr. Canning's order obtained for her release, the restoration of the stores, and her treatment as a national vessel.

Thus is appears that the treatment in both countries was not substantially different; and that such difference as does exist shews the conduct of the English subaltern officers to have been more aggravated than that of the French. It is, however, sufficient for our satisfacton, that both governments on complaint promply interposed to set affairs right.

It is at length ascertained that MUNGO PARKE, the celebrated traveller in the interior of Africa, is no more. The British parliament have granted to his widow 825*l.* 10*s.* sterling and to Mr. Anderson, father of Mr. Anderson, who accompanied Mr. Parke, 105*l.*

Charleston Courier.

FOR THE STAR.

AT a moment when our rights on the ocean are assailed by the belligerent nations, when they assume powers that are incompatable with our independence, and act towards us as if we were there vassals; when even outrageous acts of hostility have been perpetrated against us, and reparation for these acts have been withheld or refused, and when we are menaced with a continuation of these enormities, a patriot would naturally conclude that the indignation and resentment of every man in the nation, who felt for the honour of his country was roused by such treatment, and that when the government of his country had assumed a manly and dignified attitude of resistance to these aggressions, that every citizen would rally round it, and support its measures with pride and with promptitude.

At such a moment he would expect that the distinctions, the prejudices, and the selfishness of party would be abolished or forgotten, and that when all had a common interest involved, that all would be equally prompt and zealous to step forward in defence of the prostrated rights and the injured honour of their country.

But instead of this, what do we see? a persevering and clamorous opposition to every measure of precaution and defence, the cry of French influence in dolorious accents, is sounded in the hall of congress, and reverbrated in a deep and hollow tone through the nation, creating not less alarm than the trumpet of the Fury Alecto, when of old, she blowed it as the signal of universal war. The torch of discord is lighted and carried blazing through the land.

I may ask is this conduct wise? Is it praise-worthy? Is it patriotic? The obvious tendency and effect of it in a country like this, where the strength and power of the government is bottomed on public opinion, is to unpair its energy and paralize its exertions for the public good. And is this a time to weaken and relax the hands of government, and to destroy our confidence in its measures, when our horizon is obscured by clouds of the most gloomy and portentous aspect, that threaten to burst upon us with the fury of a tornado? We should view the approaching storm with a steady eye, unappalled by its terrors; the fire of patriotism should animate every bosom, and union and firmness be our leading characteristics. Possessed of these qualities we have nothing to dread from the injustice and enmity of the world.

Justice and equity has fled from Europe, and a spirit of domination and madness has seized on its potentates, and the nation that is unable or unwilling to protect its rights and independence against the violence and incroachments of the two great belligerents, must necessarily become the prey of one or the other of them. The fate of Denmark and Portugal affords incontestable evidence of this truth.

Before we determine to resist, it ought not to be a preliminary enquiry, whether France or Great Britain are the aggressors; it is sufficient that we have been injured, menaced and insulted, to authorize and demand resistence, and whoever is the author of these evils is our enemy, and must be opposed. The Romans never counted nor enquired who were their enemies, they only desired them to be shown, to attack them; and the Greeks a superstitious people, who never engaged in any enterprize without consulting the augurs, and obtaining a favourable omen, but when their rights and honour were in question, and the contest to be with a foreign nation, a sublime poet informs they prepared for the combat,

"And asked no omen but their country's cause."

These are examples worthy the imitation of my countrymen, and I would rejoice to see them followed; it would circumscribe the baleful spirit of party within useful bounds, and the collective energies of the nation might at all times be relied on for protection against the assaults of our enemies.

Whenever it becomes necessary to resist the inadmissible pretentions and aggressions of foreign nations, every man is bound to take part with his country; partialities for individual nations, (if they exist) and who evince by their conduct that they are our enemies, ought to be instantly forgotten and absorbed in the paramount regard for our own rights and interests.

The genuine patriot whatever may be his antipathies or prejudices, is always found on the side of his country, and the advocate of the measures of his government, when those measures are adopted expressly for the purpose of repelling or punishing the insults and aggressions of foreign nations. To palliate and justify such aggressions, when they are of an hostile character and to refuse to resist them, evinces treasonable intentions, and distinctly draws the line between the friend and the foe of his country.

At the present moment, nine tenths of the people of the United States, would approve the measures of the government, if the knowledge of them were obtained through a correct medium and unmixed with the alley of the diurnal slander of the profligate editors of the federal presses. The deliterious poison of these presses is circulated far and wide, it is swallowed by the people in large draughts without suspicion, and they become delerious; the idle tales, and the fictions that they read are believed to be true and to possess the sanctity of the gospel, and they are propagated with all the fiery zeal of delicious fanatics: the contagion spreads like the plague or yellow fever, until the whole mass of federalism becomes infected.—This is the true reason why we have such loud clamours against the measures of the government—against that government whose time and whose super-eminent talents are sidulously & honestly devoted to the promotion of the welfare of the nation. It is not because those measures are unwise, corrupt, impotent or unnecessary that they are condemned, but because the people are deceived and misled by the feeble coruscations and ignis fatuus that they follow as their guide.

I am not surprized that well meaning men, who have not the information and capacity to enable them to judge accurately on political subjects, and to detect the falacies of specious reasoning, should be imposed on by the false and deceptive glosses of the gazettes, and the bold and confident assertions of the devoted partizans of Great Britain. But I confess I am astonished when I see men of sense and information, and whose patriotism I ought not to doubt, catch the contagion and become the disciples of these incendiaries, and the willing defenders of their heresies.

If our differences arose from the mere opposition and collision of opinion in relation to the management of our local and domestic affairs—it is what occurs in every free government, and would not impeach the motives nor imply disaffection in either party to the rights and independence of the nation. But the question is not of a local nature, it is whether we shall resist with manly spirit and fortitude the hostile aggressions of foreign nations, or servilely submit, and acknowledge the right on their part, to impose on us any restraint that their own interests and inclinations may dictate. On this question we are compleatly divided, though it more than any other, demands unanimity; and as soon as it was propounded, we ought to have beheld the ebulitions of patriotism, and to have witnessed the exhibition of the most fervent devotion to their country by every sect and denomination in it.

But instead of a sight so gratifying as this we behold on one side, the majority of the nation spurning with indignation the idea of submission to insult and degradation from any quarter, ready and willing to submit to any privation in order to obtain reparation of their wrongs, or to punish the aggressions of their enemies, rallying round their government, and displaying unbounded confidence in its wisdom and virtue.

On the other side we behold a party, by no means contemptible for its numbers, and who arrogantly assume to itself all the talents and patriotism of the nation, arrayed in a firm phalanx of opposition to the wise and patriotic measures of the government. Palsied by the deleterious influence of that nation, from whom we have received the greatest insults and injuries, not a sigh of complaint is uttered against its measures, not an aspiration of resentment issues from their lips, meek and humble, they are ready to bend their necks to the yoke, and to become the willing slaves, the helotis of foreigners. All their resentments are reserved and treasured up for their own government, the stores of Billingsgate are searched for terms of reproach, and they are poured out in a foul and fited flood; the regions of faction are explored in search of falshoods, and then are uttered with the imposing airs and the solemnity of truth; denunciations the most vile, and aspersions the most villainous, sanctioned by the specious names of senators, and members of Congress, inundate the land, and the honest and well meaning of the party are hurried into the vortex, and swept away by the impetuosity of the flood.

I feel for the deluded part of my countrymen, who have been worked upon by vile incendiaries, to act in direct hostility to the interest and happiness of their own country. Will they never awake from the state of political insanity? Will they remain deaf to the calls of honor and patriotism, and will they continue to oppose every measure adopted by their government, and sanctioned by the majority of the nation? Look at the political drama that has been acted in Europe, see every scene marked with oppression and stained with the blood of thousands of innocent people—see the means that have been used by those belligerents to draw us into the vortex, and then say what faith can we place in their professions of friendship, when they acknowledge no right but the supremacy of power.

Beware my countrymen of adhering to the interests of any foreign nation, we have nothing to expect from their justice and moderation, but we have every thing to fear, whose derision in sentiments, and opposition to the sober counsels of the nation so distinctly characterize one portion of its citizens.

CERUS.

Talbot county, July 18, 1808.

The captain of an American ship (the General Clarkson of New-York) which has been just brought by one of our cruizers into Plymouth, communicates that he was on his passage from China stopped by one of our men of war, and had 25 of his crew taken out, and the man of war in return put 15 of her hands on board his ship, all of whom were by age and infirmity rendered incapable of fulfilling a seaman's duty. The 25 men taken out of the General Clarkson, the captain alleges to have been all native Americans, with the certificates of whose birth he is furnished, and that he stated this to the officers of our man of war, upon whom it had no effect. We hope this affair will be inquired into.

The General Clarkson was bound from Canton to Amsterdam, with a very valuable cargo, estimated at above 100,000*l.*

London Print.

The United States frigate *Chesapeake*, Commodore Decatur, has received orders to proceed on a cruise immediately. She will sail the first fair wind.

Norfolk Ledger of July 9.

The Petersburgh Rupublican, in noticing the display of the volunteer corps of the town on the 4th of July, says—"We cannot omit mentioning, that the horse and artillery companies, agreeably to a previous determination, appeared in uniforms, the product and manufacture of our own country."

This is surely an example worthy the imitation of their fellow citizens thro'out the union.

The British ministry seem to make themselves happy under the belief, that six months embargo will produce a *revolution* in the United States—and so it has, and a *resolution* also; to support the government of our country in the prosecution of all defensive measures its wisdom may see proper to adopt.

Balt. Ev. Post.

Every instance of the violation of the Embargo on our frontiers and every hope of such a violation is reported by the enemies of our administration with the same pleasure as we might expect from a triumph over the worst enemy. In this way, every enormity is excused, every excitement to violate the laws is given, and offenders prepare to trample on the laws with public patronage. What good cause can such conduct support?

Salem Reg.

Captain Skinner, arrived at New-York, in 17 days from Bass-End, St. Croix, informs, that he saw on Monday, the 4th inst. in lat. 34½, long. 72½, a fleet of 18 men of war standing to the southward.

The directors of the Bank of Newbern, (N. C.) have declared a dividend *six and one quarter per cent.* on the stock of said company for the half year ending the 30th ult.

Died, on Sunday last, *John Murray Posey*, an infant.

Hail! happy Baby, thy ascent,
To the regions of pure content.

In Chancery, July 9, 1808.

Henry Pratt, Samuel Harvey and others, AGAINST *Jacob, Elizabeth, Thomas, and Nathaniel David, heirs of Joseph David, dec'd.*

THE object of the bill in this cause filed, is to obtain a decree to foreclose a mortgage executed by *Joseph David*, deceased, for securing a sum of money to Joseph Baker and Cornelius Comegys, or for the sale of the mortgaged premises; to wit. parts of several tracts of LAND, in Queen Ann's county, called *Pasture, Bathsheba*, and *David's Chance*, containing in the whole four hundred and twenty acres, and five eighths of an acre, for the payment of seven hundred and eighty dollars—the bill states that the defendants reside out of the state of Maryland. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in three successive weeks in a newspaper at Easton, before the 10th day of August next, give notice to the defendants of this application, and of the object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear in person, or by a solicitor of this court, on or before the 10th day of December next, to shew cause, if any they have, wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.

True copy. Test,

NICHS. BREWER, *Reg. Cur. Can.*

To be rented,

For the ensuing year,

THE FARM where I now live, situated near the Head of Wye River: The soil of this farm is well adapted to the growth of corn and wheat particularly—it is laid out into three fields, containing each about one hundred and eighty thousand cornhills, exclusive of some lots, which with the dwelling house, will be resarved for my own use; but there is a comfortable and convenient house for the tenant, with all the out houses necessary for a farm.

ELIZABETH STUART.

Mitchell's Lot, July 19, 1808. } tf

A Quarterly Camp Meeting,

Contemplated to hold five days,

WILL commence on FRIDAY, the 5th of August, in *William Stewart's Woods*, about six miles from Chester-Town, Kent county, Maryland. As great good was done at our last encampment, we invite our friends and the public in general to this meeting, hoping and praying that much greater good will be done, and that the greatest blessing of Heaven may rest upon us.

WILLIAM HARRIS.

Chestertown, July 19, 1808. 3

Notice.

ON application to me in writing during the recess of the court, as one of the associate judges of the second judicial district, in the state of Maryland, of *John Turner*, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act of assembly, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said acts, being annexed to his petition, & I being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said John Turner, has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland, prior to his application—It is thereupon ordered, that the said John Turner, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Baltimore Evening Post, and the Easton Star, four weeks successively, before the second Monday in November next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Talbot county court, at the court house in said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said second Monday of November next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said John Turner then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed for delivering up his property. Given under my hand this 28th day of April, 1808.

LEMUEL PURNELL.

True copy.

J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

I hereby give general notice,

THAT the President of the United States has deemed it expedient to extend the time for granting permission to send vessels in ballast to places in the West-Indies, or to any part of America north of the line, for the purpose of bringing property into the United States, under the 7th section of the act of the 12th of March last; provided that application be made to me prior to the first of August next; and no permission will afterwards be granted.

JOHN WILLIS,

Collector of the District and Port of Oxford.

July 19, 1808. 2

Advertisement.

WHEREAS some ill-disposed persons did on the night of the 19th June last, break open a store house in Snow Hill Town, belonging to Messrs. Martin and Hayward, and purloined therefrom eight hogsheads of sugar, which had been seized as forfeited to the United States, and legally condemned, for being imported into and landed in this district, contrary to law.

A reward of 100 dollars

Will be paid to any person or persons who shall discover the perpetrators of the said theft, so that they be apprehended and brought to justice—And also the same reward will be given to any person who shall discover the said sugar so purloined, so that I can recover it again.

LEMUEL P. SPENCE.

Collector for the district of Snow-Hill, Maryland.

July 19, 1808. 6

Notice.

A MIDDLE aged MAN would engage in the education of youth in town or country. He proposes to teach reading, writing, arithmetic and book-keeping. The mathematics in its different branches, including practical geometry, with its application to mensuration, of superficies, and solids, gauging, taking heights and distances, &c. Trigonometry, rectangular oblique and spheric, by projection, calculation and Gunter's scale; surveying, theoretic and practical, agreeably to the most approved modern method by calculation. Navigation in all its parts, with the method of keeping a journal at sea. Projection of plane and mercators charts, with their uses. The late improved method of finding the Longitude by Lunar observations, &c. &c. If he meets with encouragement sufficient to justify the purchase of necessary apparatus—he will also teach geography, general and particular, with the use of the terrestrial and celestial globes. The inhabitants of any village or neighborhood, wanting a teacher, will send a line directed to A. B. care of the editor of the Republican Star, at Easton, which shall be duly attended to. July 19, 1808. 3

Five pounds reward.

STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture of *Judge Nicholson*, adjoining Centreville, in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, about the last of June past, a BAY MARE ten years old, near fifteen hands high, rather slender made, a thin mane and tail, her legs very full of wind-galls, trots rough, and very gentle in a carriage. Any person who will deliver her to Mr. Benjamin Hutchison, at Centreville, or the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

BENJ. CHAMBERS.

Chester-Town, July 19, 1808. 4

Blanks, Handbills, &c.

Neatly executed at the Star-Office.