STAR

OR,

EASTERN SHORE GENERAL ADVERTISER

EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1808.

The last accounts relative to Spain, are rendered very questionable as to facts, from the smuggling channel thro' which they are received.

Agreeably to previous notice in the Star, the gentlemen appointed as a committee from Queen Ann's and Talbot counties, met at the Court-House in Easton, on Thursday the 18th instant, (the committee from Caroline not attending) for the purpose of nominating and recommending a suitable character to the Democratic Republicans, to represent the Eighth Congressional District of Maryland, in the Congress of the United States, from the fourth of March next.—When colonel PHILIP FIDDEMAN, was unanimously called to the chair, and SOLOMON DICKINSON, appointed secretary. Several gentlemen being put in nomination, the committee proceeded to vote, and on counting the ballots, JOHN BROWN of *Nathan*, of Queen Ann's county, was declared to be duly elected. Therefore,

Resolved unanimously, That this committee reposing great confidence in the Republicanism and Integrity of the said JOHN BROWN, do hereby recommend him as a suitable character to represent this district, in the Congress of the United States, to the voters of the same; and hope, at this all important crisis of our National affairs, that the republicans of the district will be vigilent and active in their endeavours to carry this resolution into effect.

Resolved unanimously, That the above proceedings be signed by the Chairman, and Secretary, and published in the Republican Star, at Easton.

PHILIP FIDDEMAN Chairman.

Test,

SOLOMAN DICKINSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.

To the Voters of Talbot County.

I HEREBY offer my services as a Delegate in the next session of the Legislature of Maryland.

DAVID KERR, Junior.

August 23, 1808.

The commander of the British vessel of war, Fire Fly, off Havanna, evinced his friendship towards the United States by impressing a *free black man* from on board of the ship Fame, captain Wickham, on his voyage from New-Orleans to this port, on the ground as alleged, for his want of a protection.—Thus it appears that American vessels cannot navigate with safety from one port to another in the United States, free from the intrusions of British naval officers.

Quere? What would the language of the British ministry be, if an American vessel of war was to impress seamen from on board British merchantmen on their passage from London to Liverpool for want of British protections? Would Mr. Canning say the impressment was proper, and, shrugging his shoulders, declare that they looked so much like Americans that they could not be distinguished?

French and English piracy, since the existence of the embargo, has become very common. We have been told of a captain of a vessel from the northward, who roundly begged of the captain of an English cruizer to carry his vessel in for adjudication, being laden with flour and provisions, when the Englishman absolutely refused; by *stress of weather*, he was obliged to put into Havanna.

Balt. Amer.

FROM THE BOSTON DEMOCRAT.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability to his friend in Portland—dated,

East Port, July 25th, 1808.

"I have just seen in a Newbury port newspaper a statement respecting the delivery of some English deserters, given up to their officers by captain Swett, who commands here; the statement is altogether incorrect—the facts are these—Captain Swett agreed if he found English deserters he would endeavor to have them returned, upon condition that the British officers would do the same with the deserters from the American side, to which they agreed. Captain Swett has returned two deserters to them, and they have sent him three, which were delivered to him at Moose Island—and they have four more which they will return the first opportunity. I wish you would make these facts public. I do this to prevent an injury to the conduct and character of an officer deserving of the highest approbation. I will say this—had not the government sent an officer of the character and conduct of captain Swett, the embargo, would have been without effect."

Queen-Ann's, August 18.

ON Saturday the 13th inst. captain JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON's troop of cavalry, and captain JOHN R. DOWNES' company of infantry, with about fifty citizens from the neighborhood assembled on the banks of Corsica creek, and partook of a plentiful and excellent fish dinner, given by the officers of the two companies. The two companies, with very few exceptions, are composed of farmers, whom the pressure and exigency of harvest obliged to forego the pleasure of meeting on the 4th of July, to celebrate an Anniversary, that they hold in joyous and grateful remembrance. They believe the present crisis to be highly important, not only to the United States, but the world, and that it calls on us more loudly for a re-annimation of the virtue and spirit of "'76" than at any former period since then.

They believe that nothing short of a firm and inflexable support of the principles of our present government can save it from being borne down by the conjunct influence of detraction, treason and violence.—They consider the times calling for an expression of public sentiment to silence falsehood and prevent misinformation: and with these impressions the companies felt a laudable emulation to rank with the rest of their fellow citizens in claiming a right freely to express their sentiments on political affairs: And having chose Capt. Nicholson as President, and Captain Downes as Vice-President; after taking the usual refreshment, the following toasts were drank accompanied with a volley of musketry to each toast: And having spent the day in conviviality and joy, the company consisting of about 150 persons, retired in the most perfect good fellowship, harmony and concord.

1. The 4th of July, '76—We thank the God of nature that that day was permitted to come: But it is not the day only, but the spirit of the day that we celebrate.

2. The memory of Geo. Washington and all the Heroes who fought and bled for American Independence. The American people will never crouch to tyranny, while these glorious examples continue to be cherished in their recollection.

3. Thomas Jefferson—His enemies are mortified at his leaving an office, which he has filled with honor to himself, and happiness to his country; because his untarnished administration calls for a successor of similar principles.

4. James Madison—We will support him as our next President.

5. George Clinton—As he loved his country, we love him; as he was fortunate, we rejoice at it; as he was valiant, we honor him.

6. The Embargo laws—The only measure that can save us from a war. A measure, which, while it instructs our enemies how to value our friendship, will teach our own citizens to rise superior to their former slavish dependence on European manufacturers.

7. Timothy Pickering.—"Colonel Timothy Pickering, of Salem, had the command of a fine well exercised provincial regiment: had he pushed on with his men, so as to have headed the British before they had gained Charlestown Neck, (and he was *near enough*,) they must have clubbed their firelocks; for they were quite wearied out with the services of the day, and had but one round or two of ammunition remaining. *No satisfactory reason has been assigned for the want of greater alertness in Col. Pickering's regiment.*"* His letter to Governor Sullivane may explain the reason.

8. John Q. Adams.—Too wise to be himself mislead, and too patriotic to mislead others.

9. The Union of the States.—Perdition to the traitor whether *in or out* of Congress that lends his aid to undermine it, and who by setting the people to cutting each others throats, calculate on rising upon their ruin to power.

10. Burr and his "choice spirits"—If they are ever again *Marshall'd*, may they be sure to meet a Wilkinson to defeat, if not punish them.

11. The people of the United States.—The voice of their majority, the supreme law of the land, their patriotism and virtue its defence.

12. The Militia of Maryland.—The time has arrived when good men consider them not as buffoons in regimentals, but patriots in arms.

13. The two great contending despots of Europe.—May necessity soon compel them to render justice to violated neutrality.

14. Commerce.—May it ere long be restored to be the handmaid of agriculture only.

15. Agriculture and Manufactures.—Their increase and improvement even in inclement seasons will astonish Europe.

16. Roads and Canals.—The best cement to the fabric of Union.

17. The Fair Sex.—May they by their economy and industry set a good example to the other sex, in these difficult and trying times, and may the Heaven of their smiles only be bestowed on the worthy.

* *See Gordon's Hist. American Revolution,—Vol. 1, page* 314.

The rash proceedings of the town of Boston, with regard to the repeal of the embargo laws, will not, we presume, be at all surprising to our fellow citizens in the country. They have long since been apprised that Boston is the headquarters of British principles; that there are hundreds who receive pensions from England, and hundreds more, who are the agents and debtors to British merchants—all of whom voted in favor of the petition to the President, notwithstanding which, we observed, when the vote was taken, a very large number of citizens who did not vote at all on the question. The arguments used by Messrs. Austin, Blake, and Jarvis, in opposition to this premature measure, were conclusive and irresistible.—They were not, and indeed they could not be answered: particularly Mr. Jarvis's, whose maiden speech was declared by men of opposite political opinions, to lose nothing, when compared with even the eloquence of an Otis.

Boston Democrat.

It is to be regretted, that in our country, partialities should exist for any foreign power in preference to another. To prove that such partialities do exist, we need go no farther back than the Boston memorial, the proposers of which have thrown off the mask, and declared their desire to be to assist the English and the disaffected in Spain against the French. For what are we to unite with either? The king of Spain has with a weakness characteristic of monarchy, ceded his whole territories to the French Emperor, whose officers are in quiet possession of three fourths of the kingdom. We are told that we must unite with England and those Spaniards whom she has bribed or persuaded to deluge their country in blood, because it is against Bonaparte, the enemy of mankind.

Admitting these premises or deductions to be (what they by no means are) correct, it would then become a question, previous to taking sides with either, who has injured us the most, France or Great Britain? To this question let facts the most positive answer; and let our readers mark the

CONTRAST.

THE CONDUCT OF FRANCE.

"*Extract of a letter from the master of an American vessel at Morlaix, to his friend in Baltimore, dated 29th April.*

"We are informed to day that none of those American ships detained will be brought to judgment—and therefore hope they will be given up and damages paid." *Balt. Even. Post.*

CONDUCT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

"Captain Picket, who came passenger in the Oriental, arrived at Marblehead, informs that upwards of *one hundred* American vessels which had been condemned by the prize courts, were lying in the docks at Plymouth."

Bost. Chron.

Let it not be supposed that by this comparison we wish to impress our readers with a preference for either; but we do wish to display in glaring colors the absurdity of public meetings and declarations in favor of one, when FACT proves the other to be ten times the aggressor.

Nat. Intel.

At the request of Colonel Benjamin Hawkins, the Creek nation have determined to send their warriors in pursuit of the wandering Indians, calling themselves Creeks, whom we lately mentioned as having murdered a white man and commited other outrages on Duck river. Should they be fortunate enough to seize this banditti, they will be delivered to the justice of the U. States.

In the neighborhood of Detroit a Mohawk chief who attended Col. Gore to Amherstberg, has delivered an artful speech, in which he endeavored to prejudice the other Indians against the United States, among whom large quantities of provisions, &c. have been distributed. We do not learn that any improper effect has been produced among the tribes resident within our limits. The Prophet, as he is termed, has settled on the Wabash, and addressed a talk to Governor Harrison, in which he asserts the rectitude of his intentions, and his friendly disposition towards the United States. *Expositor.*

In order to mark the progress of the developement of the grand scheme of federalism for the ensuing election, we must notice a writer in the Charleston Courier of August 6, whose object is to eulogise Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney. He thus avows his purpose.

"General *Charles Cotesworth Pinckney* is the man who *has done* so much to deserve the good opinion of his fellow citizens, and who *has not* done any thing to deserve reprobation.

"Citizens of the union! Look around you and determine whether there is a man more fit to be your PRESIDENT.—He has *wisdom* to plan, and *firmness* to pursue, ways and means to extricate you from your present difficulties, without committing the national honor."

Take this into consideration in connection with the Boston petition, and the grand secret caucus now holding or about to be holden, about the region of New-York, by those with whom cautiussing was but lately a crime of the deepest die. It behoves the yeomen of the United States to be on their guard.

The North American has caught with avidity at the circumstance of Mr. Johnston's receeding from his design of opposing Mr. Randolph, and from the manner in which it is stated, would insinuate that all opposition is vain, that the popularity of Mr. R. is fixed upon a base which will even dash aside the strong stream of ministerial approbation. It was perhaps recollected by the "North American" that this is the same Mr. Johnston who overcame his *Magnus Apollo, Timothy Pickering*, who refused when he was secretary of state, to present an address of the people to the President of the United States.....It is true that Mr. J. has withdrawn but from what cause we are ignorant, it is not however to be attributed to the over weening and opposeless popularity of Mr. R. we shall in a very few days be enabled to blight these budding hopes of federalism, as we are confidently assured that the people of that district admire the administration and are determined to elect a man who loves government at home and feels respect and sensibility for its character abroad. [*Va. Argus.*

It is asserted by col. Monroe in his letter justificatory of his conduct in acceding to the terms of the rejected treaty, that on the subject of impressment there was an informal understanding between himself and the British commissioners, that in future there should be no improper exercise of the practice of impressing men from on board American vessels. This assertion is calculated to impose upon the public; for it is an undeniable fact that a letter exists, written and signed by lord Auckland, one of the British commissioners who framed the treaty, wherein his lordship positively declares that it was not intended by him nor his colleague lord Holland, in any of their communications with the American ministers, to convey an idea that the British government would forego any of the privileges of impressment which it had previously claimed and exercised. It will be well for our friends to make this fact (and they may be confident it is a fact) as notorious as possible, because the enemies of the administration have labored hard to induce the people to believe that Great Britain was disposed to concede what was reasonable on the subject of impressment, which is not true.

Monitor.

It has been very well known in the United States since the year 1805, that a plan some time premeditated was then determined upon, by certain persons in Cuba, and others in England and the United States, to produce a revolt in Cuba, similar to the revolt in St. Domingo; whether the recent events have or have not any connexion with those present arrangements, time may tell.

Aurora.

Three men were killed and one wounded on the 3d inst. on Onion River, Vermont, by a party of smugglers, who were in pursuit of pot ash for Canada—four of the murderers were taken and lodged in Burlington jail, and four made their escape—The vessel is spoken of as a noted smuggler, by the name of the *Black Snake.*

Married, on Tuesday, the 9th inst. by the rev. Mr. Sparks, Dr. *Thomas W. Hopper*, surgeon's mate to the 28th regiment, Maryland militia, to the amiable and agreeable Miss *Ann Emory*, daughter of Robert Emory, sen. esq. all of Queen Ann's county.

DIED, in Chestertown, (Md.) on Monday evening the 8th inst. in the 33d year of her age, Mrs. *Susan Brice*, consort of Mr. Joseph Brice, of the same place—and on Wednesday following her remains were *interred* in St. Pau's Church yard, in Kent county. This truly *amiable woman* bore all the dispensations of Divine Providence, with christian *fortitude* and *resignation*—She gave her friends the strongest reasons to *believe* (before she left *them*) that her happy *soul* would *soar* to those *celestial regions*, which are in *reversion* for the *righteous.*

In the death of Mrs. Brice, society have been bereft of a useful member; and her surviving *relatives* a *dear* and *constant* friend.

She sleeps....she's safely lodg'd in Jesus' breast;
Eternal *silence* dwell upon the rest.

Died, Sunday evening last, on Paca's Island, in Queen Ann's county, Mr. *Charles Brown*, with a cramp cholic.

ATTENTION!

*** THE "*Talbot Patriot Troop*" are desired to meet at St. Michael's, on *Saturday*, the 27th instant, in complete uniform, with 10 blank cartridges each—Roll to be called at 10 o'clock.

Per order,

JOHN BENNETT, Sec'ry.

August 23, 1808.

Blanks, Handbills, &c.

Neatly executed at the Star-Office.

Public sale.

WILL be sold, on *THURSDAY*, the first day of September next, at the subscriber's Farm in King's Creek, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and farming utensils. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over six dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—for all sums of six dollars, and under, the cash will be required on delivery of the property.

JAMES PARROTT, jun.

King's Creek, August 23, 1808. 2

Land for sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at public vendue, on the first MONDAY *in October next, at the house of Mr. Benjamin Hutchison, in Centreville,*

ALL that FARM and TRACT of LAND, lying and being in Queen-Ann's county, formerly the property of *Christopher W. Carradine*, deceased, and which was by him purchased of the heirs of Charles Blake, deceased, containing two hundred and seventy-seven acres, or thereabouts. This estate is situated within two miles of Centreville, has the greatest abundance of wood, and is perceptible of being improved into a snug settlement. It will be sold together, or in lots, as may best suit the bidders, on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with legal interest thereon from the day of sale. All persons having claims against the said Christopher W. Carradine, are requested to exhibit them to the Chancellor, with the vouchers thereof, on or before the first day of November next.

RD. T. EARLE, *Trustee.*

Centreville, August 23, 1808. 6

For sale,

THE house and lot on Goldsborough street, where I at present reside. For terms apply to *JOSEPH HASKINS*, or the subscriber.

SARAH TROUP.

August 23, 1808. tf

To be Rented,

For the ensuing year.

THE Farm whereon *Frisby Yoe* now lives, which will be divided into three fields of about fifty thousand cornhills each—For terms apply to

ELIZABETH PARROTT.

King's Creek, August 23, 1808. tf

Centreville Jockey Club races.

WILL be run for, on WEDNESDAY, 5th day of October next, a Club Purse of $800, four miles heat and repeat. On THURSDAY, 6th day of October next, will be run for a colts purse of $150, two miles heat and repeat. On FRIDAY, 7th October, a subscription purse will be run for, free for any horse, mare or gelding, three miles heat and repeat, agreeably to the rules of the jocky club.

JOHN BEARD, *Sec'ry.*

August 23, 1808. 8

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of *William Sherwood*, late of Talbot county, deceased, are warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, to the subscribers, on or before the first day of the third month (March) next, or by law they may be barred the same—All those indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment. Given under our hands, this 23d of the 8th mo (August) 1808.

ROBT. KEMP, Adm'r.

ELIZABETH SHERWOOD, Ad'x.

of Wm. Sherwood, dec'd

Notice

ALL persons who purchased property at the sale of the personal estate of WILLIAM BURKE, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, are notified, that their Notes are now due, and payment of the same to the subscriber, is particularly requested.

EDWARD PRICE, Ex'or of William Burke, dec'd.

August 23, 1808. 3

Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to make application to Queen Ann's county court, at their next October Term thereof, or to some one of the judges of the said court, after two months from this date, for the benefit of an act of assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the supplements thereto.

WM. SCRIVENER.

Beaver Dams, August 23, 1808. 8

Notice.

I AM under the necessity of petitioning the judges of Dorchester county court, at their next October Term, for the benefit of the original insolvent act, (with the supplements thereto) to relieve me from debts which I am utterly unable to pay.

POLLARD NORTH.

August 23, 1808 8

One dollar reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 17th ult. an apprentice boy by the name of *Matthias Colner*, about 19 years old. Whoever will apprehend said apprentice, and bring him home to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward. And all persons are hereby forewarned from harbouring said apprentice, as I am determined to prosecute such offenders to the utmost rigor of the law.

JOHN WARREN.

Caroline county, Aug. 23, 1808. 3q