THE STAR,

OR,

EASTERN SHORE GENERAL ADVERTISER

*EASTON*: TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1808.

No. 52.

This number of the Star, completes the *Ninth Year*, of its establishment; and although regularly demanded, payments for the same, from many original subscribers are yet withheld, much to the inconvenience, injury, and advancement of the same—what must be the reflection of those who have been regularly in the habit of receiving the paper from *five* to *nine* years, and in possession of the FACT, that they have NOT paid the *first cost* of the paper!—what could they now say in extenuation, if compulsory process was to approach them—the change of times could not be called to their aid—they have let good times pass unnoticed.

Those who have been punctual are entitled, and to whom the Editor presents his thanks.

Dispatches said to have arrived in the Isabella from Europe for our government, had not been received at Washington on Thurday evening last.

Washington papers due yesterday morning, did not come to hand.

*St. Louis, (Missouri,) July* 12.

A singular procession, composed of Sauñees, Fox and Ioways, marched into town on Sunday evening last, singing their death song. Some time ago two or three white men were killed by a party of those people; the murderers were demanded and given up with alacrity; even the criminals demanded to be sent in to avert by their blood, the vengeance which hung over their nation. We are informed that the prisoners, with their great cheifs, and some of their relatives, kept up the death song without much intermission during their journey to this place.

The French nation at a time when struggling for the liberties of mankind, to shew their respect for philosophy and science, voluntarily elected those most distinguished in the schools of philosophy and humanity as honorary members of republican France. Among those were James Madison and Thomas Jefferson. Imperial majesty has grasped her civism, and her liberties are no more. The citizen is sunk into the abject slave. The French people have re-assumed the menial appellation of subjects, and yet the meddling agents of Britain dare call our most dignified characters "French citizens," the "shadow of a shade," existing only in the vocabulary of intrigue.

The establishment of the South Carolina "Homespun Society," has been agreed upon at Charleston, S. C. Its capital to consist of 150,000 dollars, divided into 15,000 shares of 10 dollars each. 1000 of which is to be reserved for the legislature. A committee has been appointed to receive subscriptions of stock, and an address delivered to the citizens of that state, signed by the venerable and patriotic historian Ramsay. The object of the institution is "Domestic Manufactures."

*Balt. Amer.*

## FRUITS OF THE EMBARGO.

*Savannah, June* 29.

Home-made cotton cloth, of a good quality and yard-wide, is retailed in Savannah at half a dollar per yard. One of our farmers sold a thousand yards out of his waggon last week.

The encreasing state of our manufactures will contribute to relieve us from the influence of the vices and wars of Europe; and their artizans will find welcome and employment among us, with the comforts of freedom, peace and plenty.

As connections with Europe diminish, our patriotism, peace and happiness will encrease, and we shall be relieved from their maritime tyranny.

FROM THE SALEM REGISTER.

Yesterday's Salem Gazette contains the following letter from the Hon. Timothy Pickering to the Editor of that paper. The piece he alludes to had been published in many papers in this state, as well as others, before it appeared in ours, without a contradiction from Mr. Pickering or his friends, and we of course supposed it to be true. It was not necessary for him to run on such a rigmarole story as he has, about the "intelligent editor of the Norfolk Ledger," (who, by the bye he finally acknowledges knew nothing about it,) &c. If he had not seen the article till he saw it in the Register, and had addressed us a letter containing a simple statement of facts, we should probably have published it without comment—But as he has seen fit to pursue a different course, we shall feel ourselves at liberty to treat him with the same freedom that he has made use of towards us. As he has denominated our paper a "common sewer," we will let some of his effervescent stuff run through it.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SALEM GAZETTE.

The Essex Register of the 13th inst. has been put into my hands. In it is a piece from the Charleston City Gazette, headed—"*Fidelity and Gallantry of Col. Pickering, in the Campaign of* 1780," stating the failure of an enterprize against a British post on Staten Island to have arisen from a want of fidelity, and gallantry in me. In your Gazette of the 10th I observe the same piece republished, with several remarks subjoined, for my vindication. The reflections of the candid and intelligent editor of the Norfolk Ledger are alike obvious and just. Had cowardice or want of fidelity in the affair spoken of been manifested, it is impossible that Gen. Washington should have allowed me to retain the important office of Quarter-Master-General, which I then held, and which I continued to hold to the close of the American war. I may add, that if there had been any room even to suspect my fidelity, that real patriot and upright man would not afterwards voluntarily have conferred on me several very important trusts and offices; I say voluntarily; for of all those trusts and offices; never one was asked for by me. If any of my friends requested them, or any of them, in my behalf, it was and is to me wholly unknown.

Another writer with a warmth of zeal to vindicate a much injured man, has done it on the ground that no such expedition as that mentioned in the Charleston City Gazette had been undertaken in 1780. This is a mistake. Such an expedition was projected, but with secrecy; and failing in the execution, its object could not be generally known: and hence probably, this writer has fallen into this mistake. Against what post the expedition was intended, I do not recollect; but access to it was to be gained by water. The facts were simply these.

I had recently joined the army as quarter-master-general. The boats attached to the army, like the waggons, were under the general direction of that department. The repairs of both pertained to the corps of artificers of that department. The late Col. Baldwin of Brookfield commanded that corps. He had just reported to me the condition of the boats—that they were ready for service—and that the waggon-carriages, on which the boats were mounted, being furnished with double trees, none need be carried by the waggoners with their horses. The boats were at some distance from the army. The only duty incumbent on me, was to give, in the proper time, the requisite orders to the waggon-master general to transport them. And in doing this, I repeated the words of Col. Baldwin respecting the double-trees: Unfortunately, either Col. Baldwin mistook the fact as to the double-trees; or they had been taken away without his knowledge. Consequently when the horses with their drivers reached the boats they could not be moved; the double-trees being the moveable bars across the tongue of waggon-carriages to which the horses, by their traces and swingle (whipple) trees, are attached.

That this trivial accident relative to the double-trees occasioned a disappointment to the Commander in Chief, to Lay Fayette and to others acquainted with the object of the enterprize, there can be no doubt. I perfectly remember stating the facts immediately at head quarters to Colonel Hamilton, principal aid de camp to General Washington; whose answer was, that the General attached no blame to me. And from that time, until the publication in the Essex Register (one of the common sewers of lies and slanders) I do not recollect to have seen or heard one word concerning it.

In this affair there was no room to display or to withhold "gallantry" on the part of the quarter-mater general; and if there had been any want of "Fidelity," he would have been tried, and by the sentence of a court-martial adequately punished.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Salem, August 18, 1808.

After reading the above and turning to the piece alluded to, the reader who will be puzzled to find in what the alledged misstatement of "One of the Expedition," consists. He said "Col. Pickering, had the superintendance of the boats."—Col. Pickering, after acknowledging that such an expedition was planned and saying he was then quarter-master-general, says, "the boats were under the general direction of that department;" and afterwards shews that he had *a particular direction* of this business, and that it was incumbent on him to give the orders for transporting the boats. He however endeavors to shift the odium of the failure of the expedition upon Col. Baldwin, who, is now in his grave, and consequently cannot repel the charge. Was not Col. Pickering as likely to *mistake* what Col. Baldwin said to him as Col. B. was to be *mistaken* in the fact? We think he was more so—Col. Pickering has certainly assented to the fact stated by "One of the Expedition," and it is not probable that every Soldier is always acquainted with the *mistakes* of their Officers.—As to what Mr. Pickering says about the Register, we are not in the least concerned about any injury it will do us. We have exposed some of the arts of the Essex Junto, and have warned the people to beware of their stratagems—and this is no doubt sufficient to call down his wrath upon our heads.

*Extract from Ramsay's History of the American Revolution*, 2d vol. 163d page.

March 26, 1780.—"With the hopes of relieving Charleston, orders were given for the Maryland and Delaware troops to march from Gen. Washington's head-quarters, to South Carolina: but the Quarter-Master-General [Timothy Pickering] was unable to put this detachment in motion as soon as was intended."

May not the capture of Charleston be more fairly laid to the charge of the then Q. M. General than the present embarrassment of the country, to that of the President?

*Salem Reg.*

The Vermont papers complain that the licentious invectives against our government have contributed to the melancholy events which have happened in that State. That by vilifying the Administration, the worst of men have been induced openly to violate the laws, and in the face of day to commit murder upon our citizens, and upon the officers of the Government. Who sees not that by teaching children to despise their parents, their morals are prostrated? And who sees not that to insult the laws and lawgivers is to give unbounded licenses to crimes.

*Ib.*

The following is Mr. Jefferson's answer to the address of the Orleans Legislature.

*Gentlemen*—I ask the favor of you to communicate in such way as you shall think most proper, the enclosed answer to the address of the legislative council and house of representatives of the territory of Orleans, of March 29th, and to accept for yourselves, the assurances of my high consideration and respect.

TH: JEFFERSON.

The hon. J. Poydras, President of The Legislative Council, &c.

THE ANSWER

To the legislative council and house of representatives of the territory of Orleans.

I receive, fellow citizens, with a just sensibility, the expressions of esteem and approbation communicated in your kind address of the 22d of March, and am thankful for them;—The motives which have led to my retirement from office, were dictated by a sense of duty, and will, I trust, be approved by my fellow citizens generally.

It is indeed a source of real concern, that an impartial neutrality scrupulously observed towards the belligerent nations of Europe, has not been sufficient to protect us against encroachments on our rights; and although deprecating war, should no alternative be presented is but disgraceful submission to unlawful pretentions, I have entire confidence in your assurances that you will cheerfully submit to whatever sacrifices and privations may be necessary for vindicating the rights, the honor and independence of our nation.

Far from a disposition to avail ourselves of the peculiar situation of any belligerent nation, to ask concessions incompatible with the rights, with justice or reciprocity, we have never proposed to any sacrifice of a single right, and in consideration of existing circumstances we have been willing, when our duty to other nations permitted us to relax for a time, and in some cases that strictness of right which the laws of nature, the acknowledgments of the civilized world and the equality of independence of nations entitle us to.—Should, therefore, excessive and continued injuries compel at length a resort to the means of self redress, we are strong in the consciousness that no wrong committed on our part, no precipitancy in repelling the wrongs committed by others, no want of moderation in our exactions of voluntary justice, but undeniable aggressions on us, and the avowed purpose of continuing them will have produced a recurrence so little consonant with our principles or inclinations.

To carry with me into retirement the approbation and esteem of my fellow citizens, will indeed be the highest reward they can confer on me, and certainly the only one I have ever desired. I invoke the favor of heaven, fellow citizens, towards yourselves and our beloved country.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Washington, June 11, 1808.

## FEDERAL DELEGATES

Our predictions are verified. The conspicuous federalists who met in this city from the different states, have at length decided on holding up a FEDERAL CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY. A *compromise*, we understand was rejected with indignation during their deliberations; which for the present has arrested the hopes of faction. It now remains for the republican party to unite—to discard personal partialities—to resume their accustomed vigor—and associate in glorious resistance to the enemies of American liberty.—*Pub. Adv.*

*London, July* 10.

A Bulletin, of which the following is the substance, which circulated on Saturday evening last:—

"That letters of the 12th of June, had been received from Admiral Cotton, off Lisbon at which time the army under Junot consisted of about 8000 men.—Junot had quitted his head quarters in the city of Lisbon, and had found it prudent to retire to the Castle of St. Julians. The right wing of the small army under his command was extended toward Cascaes. He was well informed of the whole procedings of the Spaniards both in Spain, and Oporto, and of the inclinations of the Portuguese people, whom he had proceeded to disarm of all offensive weapons—it is said even of knives and forks."

Letters received from Cadiz, state that the Marquis de Hijar, a determined enemy of French influence, residing near Madrid, has, with the whole of his family, and domestics, been put to death by a party of the French soldiers, who, in compliance with the orders they had received, forced their way into the house of the Marquis, in the dead of the night and murdered, in cold blood, every person they discovered, amounting to upwards of thirty.

Before this time the Expedition from Cork, has, no doubt sailed—The following is extracted from the Dublin paper of the 5th, which we received this morning:

"DUBLIN, July 5.—"The Expedition will be ready to leave Cork this evening, at which time 300 horses will be embarked. The commander in Chief, Sir A. Wellesley, left town this morning to join the brave and gallant army he is to command. The whole, we believe, will sail by Wednesday evening or Thursday morning—There never was an armament that left this country, for the success of which the public heart was so softened by so many kind and generous emotions."

*(Sailed on the 18th, 130 sail)*

Our troops under Sir John Moore are coming home—They are actually on their passage, and may be hourly expected.—It was said last night they had arrived at Yarmouth, but no accounts to that effect have been received. They will be immediately sent to Spain or Portugal, and we trust will be able to effect more in the South than they have been in the North.

Out of nineteen Empires, Kingdoms and Principalities, into which Europe appeared geographically divided in 1788. Bonaparte and his family are now, 1808. actually in possession of *eleven!* The population of these countries is estimated at 60,500,000 persons, and the armed force at 1,025,000. It ought to be observed, that Prussia and Denmark also, which are nominally governed by their ancient Princes, are controlled by France; and that Russia and Austria, humbled by the late contest, dare not oppose any of the measures of the French Emperor. It is further worthy of remark, that when England declared war, in 1793, every State of Europe was in a ms ieagued against France; at the present moment, every State in Europe, with the exception of Sweden, is confederated with France against England.

*Lon. pap.*

FROM THE LOUISIANA COURIER.

*Appointments.*—Philip Grymes of Virginia, attorney for the United States in the territory of Orleans.

Samuel Croudson of Orleans, naval officer for the port of New-Orleans.

John Coburn of Kentucky, one of the judges of the territory of Louisiana.

Yesterday departed this life, Mrs. *Mary O. Martin*, consort of Mr. Tristram Martin, of this county, after a long and tedious illness.

Died, at Snow-Hill, on the 22d instant, *John Cutler*, Esq late Collector of that port.

*ATTENTION!*

*** THE "*Talbot Volunteer Artillery*," are requested to attend at Easton-Point, on SATURDAY, the 3d day of September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

S. THOMAS, Capt.

August 30 1808

## Attention!

WILL be sold at public vendue, at my Farm on *MONDAY*, the 12th of September, (on a credit of nine months, with interest from the day of sale) a valuable stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; house-hold and kitchen furniture farming utensils, &c.—The sale to commence at 10 o'clock; attendance given by

WM. S. BUSH.

August 30, 1808. 2

## Notice.

THE subscriber has began his collection for the present year; all those who neglect to settle their assessments by the 10th day of October next may expect no further indulgence, as I am determined to close the collection as speedily as possible.

JAS. CHAMBERS, Collector of the tax for Talbot county.

August 30, 1808. 6

JUST OPENED,

By THOMAS H. DAWSON, & Co.

A NEW

*Drug and Medicinal Store,*

IN Washington Street, directly opposite the Court-House, EASTON—where all kinds of fresh *Drugs & Medicines*, warranted genuine, may be had wholesale and retail.

August 30, 1808. tf

## A Dunn.

THE subscriber earnestly solicits the attention of his customers, to the payment of their accompts; he has forborne to call upon them, until his own necessities required the measure; he therefore hopes that his friends will use their best exertions during the months of September and October, to pay their respective accompts, or at least a part of them.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS.

Centreville, August 30, 1808 3

WILLIAM NORRIS, junior.

*Tea Dealer, & Grocer,*

*Sign of the Tea Canister, No.* 64, *Market-Street*, BALTIMORE,

Has for Sale,

IMPERIAL Gunpowder Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Peckoe, Padre, Souchong, Pouchong, Congo and Bohea TEAS, in chests, half chests, small boxes, and in leads of very superior qualities; part of which was imported by the East India Company, and much superior to any other Teas in the United States.—Very fine Old Cogniac BRANDY, Old Spirits, Holland Gin, best Old Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry, Port and Malaga WINES, in pipes, quarter casks, and by the demijohn—2000 pounds of English Battle Powder, in pound papers and canisters; Patent Shot assorted, from double B. to No. 9—Mould and dipt Candles in boxes—Brown Soap in boxes—Writing and Letter Paper; Brown Sugar in hogsheads; Raisins in boxes; Almonds in boxes; fine Table Salt in small baskets; Playing Cards, by the gross or single dozen; real Spanish Segars, in boxes, half boxes, quarter boxes, and in leads of 100 each, with a large supply of other Groceries, which will be sold on pleasing terms, by wholesale and retail. Tavern-keepers and private families, who will favour me with their orders, may depend upon their being executed with the strictest precision.

N. B. First quality Wheat will be taken in barter at fair prices, for Groceries—and for sale as usual, large and small *Twist Tobacco*, of the best quality, in kegs, half kegs, and by retail.

August 30, 1808. 59

## Notice.

AS the subscriber intends leaving the State of Maryland this fall, he requests all persons indebted to him either by bond, note, or open accompt, to make payment by the first day of October next—And all persons having claims against him, are requested to present them for settlement. Those persons indebted to the subscriber, who neglect this notice, may be assured that compulsory measures will be resorted to without paying respect to persons.

WILLIAM SANDS.

St. Michael's, Aug 30, 1808. tf

## Money Found.

THE owner by identifying the same, paying expences, and applying at the Star Office can procure it.

August 30, 1808. 3

## Wanted to purchase,

FOR a Gentleman in Philadelphia, a negro boy and girl, from 12 to 16 years of age, to be liberated at the age of 28 years. Any person having such to dispose of is requested to apply to the Printer.

August 30 1808. 3q

## Notice is hereby given:

TO all persons concerned that I intend to petition the Judges of Talbot county Court, or one of them after two months from the date hereof 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, to release me from debts, which from a variety of losses, accidents and securityships, I find myself unable to pay.

JAMES WILSON.

King's Creek, Talbot county, August 30, 1808. 8

## Notice

THAT I intend to make application to the Talbot county Court, at the term thereof, to be held on the second Monday of November next, or to some one of the Judges of the said court after two months from the day hereof 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.

ADAM EDGAR.

Easton, August 30 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 eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the several supplements thereto, to release me from debts which through divers misfortunes I am unable to pay.

JOHN LYNCH.

August 30, 1808. 8