STAR.

OR,

EASTERN SHORE GENERAL ADVERTISER

EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING,

SEPTEMBER 13, 1808.

The readers of the Star are invited to a second reading of the law of Congress, vesting the President with the power of repealing the Embargo, which we annex; and judge of the correctness or incorrectness of the present clamor as to his conduct, from the existing state of Europe:

AN ACT

To authorise the President of the United States, under certain conditions, to suspend the operation of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the event of such peace or suspension of hostilities between the belligerent powers of Europe, or of such changes in their measures affecting neutral commerce, as may render that of the United States sufficiently safe in the judgment of the President of the United States, he is hereby authorized, during the recess of Congress, to suspend in whole or in part the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto, under such exceptions and restrictions, and on such bond and security being given as the public interest and circumstances of the case may appear to require: *Provided*, such suspension shall not extend beyond twenty days after the next meeting of Congress.

APRIL 22, 1808.

APPROVED.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Can any man of common sense, after reading the conditions of the law above, say that such changes have taken place in the conduct of the belligerent powers towards neutral commerce, and particularly towards the commerce of the United States, as would authorise the President according to the letter of the Law to suspend the Embargo? No, certainly not! for the orders of England as well as the Decrees of France, still continue in full force, of consequence it follows, that the law is a dead letter, and that the President has no more power at *present* to raise the Embargo, than another man; hence it follows that the intention of those who clamor so much against the President, is designed to misrepresent the law, and to deceive the uninformed.—Fellow citizens, the crisis is important, the elections are approaching, pause, reflect—and ask the question, can such characters be good friends to their country—to the government under which they live?—Without controversy the best administered government on earth. Your good sense will therefore point out the necessity of being at your post at the next election, that our Legislatures may be composed of men on whom you can rely, as being firmly and decidedly attached to the republican cause.—Your property—your lives—your liberties depend on your exertion—sleep not then on your arms.

New-Orleans, August 2.

Judge Lewis returned from Opelousas on Saturday evening last; and we understand that four of the Indians tried here on an accusation of killing the men in Owen's boat are condemned to be hung.

Some knave or fool has attempted to impose on the credulity of Mr. Wagner, editor of the Baltimore North American—We assure him, that no great changes are taking place in the politics of the people of Virginia. No circumstance has yet occurred, that is *calculated* to shake the affections of this state towards the administration. If any *change* has taken place, it is the wonderful circumstance, that a few federalists have acknowledged the wisdom of the government in laying the embargo.

(Enquirer.

IMPORTANT.

A letter, received on Saturday, by an arrival from Halifax, contains the following important postcript:—"A vessel arrived at Pictou, on the 15th of August, in 29 days from Glasgow, the captain of which informs, that *Great Britain and Russia had made peace!*"—The date of this news must be several days later than our previous accounts from London, which gave some presages of such an event." *Boston Gaz.*

A new Vice-Roy of Mexico is said to have reached that place. It is said in New-Orleans, that he is a Frenchman by birth.

We learn by the brig Troy, captain Booth, from Campeachy, that the Spaniards on the Main had declared themselves in favor of Ferdinand VII. and at war with the French.

From the Boston Gazette.

Summary of Spanish News,

BY THE ARCTURUS.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

On Saturday arrived the fast sailing ship Arcturus, captain Main, in 48 days from St. Sebastians. Among the passengers in this ship, came P. R. Livingston, Esq. who is bearer of several sets of dispatches from the French government to our own. Mr. Livingston reports, that a few days before he sailed, he was at Bayonne, where a private interview took place between the French emperor and himself—that on taking leave, he was entrusted by the emperor with a *verbal message* to the President of the United States; but which he was not now at liberty to communicate. It is understood, however, that the French Decrees, against neutral commerce were not to be relaxed at present; of this we have ample evidence in the subjoined list of condemnations. No American vessels had been released under Murat's decree.

The general complexion of affairs in Spain, is said, by several of the passengers, to be highly flattering—that no doubts were entertained of the final success of the Spanish Patriots—that the armies were filling up with great alacrity—that arms and ammunition were continually arriving, and the collected force, when arranged and supplied with military stores, would far exceed any force or body of men, Bonaparte could bring against them—that at present the steps of the Spaniards were precautionary, altho' in every instance, where they have been brought into action, they have succeeded in repelling or destroying their enemies. The following summary, presents a number of instances of this valour and intrepidity. It was furnished by one of the passengers in the Arcturus, and may be relied on as containing facts:

All the provinces of Spain are in a state of revolution, and have actually declared war against France, except Guipuscoa, Biscay, Alava, and Navara; these being so near and immediately under the power of France, have not as yet taken up arms; but only wait for a favourable moment to join the common cause—having the same sentiments as the other provinces respecting France. However, many of the inhabitants have gone to Saragosa, and all the soldiers of two regiments, which garrisoned that town, with some of their officers have also deserted. This desertion was winked at by the Spanish commander. The French troops under General Lefebre, who made repeated attacks during thirty days on Saragosa, were always beaten with great loss. The Spaniards fought on those occasions with unheard of bravery—and feel confident of success in their just cause. The annexed letter of General Palafox, will shew the spirit which actuates the Patriots of that brave people.

There is but little doubt that General Dupont, with about 17,000 men, who passed the Mountain of Sierra Morena, towards Seville and Cadiz, has been entirely defeated at Cordova and Andujar. General Moncey, who went against Valencia has also been defeated.

In consequence of the disasters of the French, a rendezvous of 17,000 men had been ordered at Burgos, and 3 or 4000 men, (French) had abandoned Saint Andero, after being in possession of that town for some weeks. The French continued in possession of Madrid when the Arcturus sailed, as well as of Valadolid, Burgos, Victoria, Pamplona, and St. Sebastians; but a considerable army from Galicia and Andalusia, was said to be marching towards Madrid.—The Lieut. King Murat had returned to Bayonne, and had left General Savary in his stead. The new created King, Joseph Bonaparte, with the most of the Spanish Grandees, and the delegates with the new constitution (a copy of which has been received by the Arcturus,) had set out for Madrid—were at St. Sebastians on the 9th of July, where their reception was as cool as it possibly could be—Not a shout or cry in favour of the new King. Nothing was done but what the Authorities were obliged to do. It was doubtful if he would reach Madrid under such unfavorable aspects. Most of the Spanish Grandees did not hesitate to declare to their friends, that what they had done was forced on them—that they should, on the first occasion, join the Patriots with their persons and property.

Palafox, the commander of the Spanish troops who took up arms against the French—is unmarried—about 32 years of age—youngest of three sons of a Marquis of that name, distinguished in the annals of Spain—he was a Brigadier in the King's body guard, and went with the young King Ferdinand the seventh to Bayonne, where foreseeing what was to pass, escaped to Saragosa, in Arrogan, his native town, and put himself at their head.

Although the citadel of Barcelona is in possession of the French; the province of Catalonia is mostly under arms, and have had several successful skirmishes.

There appears great mortality at Madrid among the French soldiers, as well as desertion to the Spanish side.—The French officers have on various occasions expressed their dislike and regret to march against the Spaniards, in so unjust a cause.

Almost all the French troops, now in Spain and Portugal, supposed to be 120,000, are young, and of the last conscriptions, and let the issue be what it may, many cannot in all calculations return, or escape from slaughter. All the French at Oporto, have with the general who is in the castle at Ferrol, surrendered to the Portuguese—but gen. Junot was at Lisbon at the last dates.—All the proclamations of the provinces are warm and spirited, declaring that Spaniards war not against the French people but against the tyrant and usurper.

Some days out from St. Sebastians, passed a convoy of 75 sail from Cork, with 10,000 troops on board, under gen. Wellesley—was boarded and informed they were bound to join the Spaniards and Portuguese against gen. Junot.

It appears from the latest accounts that the Spanish war is exceedingly unpopular in France; that the troops lately sent into Spain by Bonaparte's orders were principally new and beardless conscripts; that Murat was still at Bayonne, and much *indisposed*—that the direct road from Bayonne to Madrid was in possession of the French, but was the only communication they had between the two countries.

Washington City, Sept. 7.

No little clamor has been raised against the government for sending the special vessels dispatched to Europe in the first instance to France. Among the other evidences of a devotion to Napoleon, this has been enumerated and copiously dwelt upon. A few words will expose the folly and ignorance, which have dictated these aspersions, and shew, we presume, some of the reasons which recommended sending these vessels in the first instance to France.

One great object of employing these vessels is to enable our merchants and other citizens to carry on their correspondence abroad. So far as this correspondence applies to England, the British monthly packets offer a regular and tolerably secure organ, which would be altogether wanting, so far as related to the continent, but for these special governmental vessels. Hence the necessity of such arrangements, as are the best fitted to carry on a correspondence with the continent, and hence, consequently, the necessity of dispatching the vessels in the first instance to French ports.

Further—We are authorised to state it as a fact, that of the letters sent by these vessels, by far the greater number are directed to the continent of Europe. In the Hope, the last vessel dispatched, the number for France exceeded 2,300, while those for England fell short of 700.

New-York, Sept. 6.

Flying Artillery.—We are highly gratified to mention that measures are adopted to introduce this highly important modern improvement in military science in this state. On Friday last a first experiment was made by Capt. Bogert's Troop of horse Artillery attached to Gen. Morton's Brigade with a six pounder, the Carriage of which was constructed under the direction of capt. Whiley, of Fort Columbus. Gen. Morton with Cols. Curtenius Loomis and Salmus, accompanied by Capt. Townsend, of the U. S. Light Artillery, rode out with the troop. The Distance to Dyde's was performed in twenty minutes—at the rate of twelve miles an hour. In the spacious field in front of his Hotel, the piece was manouvred with the prolonge, in the presence of his excellency the Governor, lieut. Governor, Commodore Rogers, Captain Chauncey of the U. S. Navy, and a number of respectable gentlemen, invited on the occasion by the Gov. The celerity and facility with which the piece was manoeuvred was highly creditable to the corps, perfectly gratifying to the spectators, and satisfactorily evinced the great advantages that must result from this improvement, which we flatter ourselves will meet with every encouragement on the part of Government.

The British prints in the United States make it a matter of clamor, that among the dispatches of Mr. Young, on his return to the United States, there was one found with a direction to the American Secretary of State—these people, where they are not malignant are generally very stupid. Nothing is more common than to forward communications from the ministers resident near one power through the ministers resident near neutral powers: it was through Mr. Munroe that Spain made overtures of the treaty of Basle of 1795; the Russian emperor, made overtures through the neutral Austrian count Staremberg, for a peace between France and Great Britain; the first treaty of peace between France and Naples was proposed by a legate of the pope; and in fact the practice has been as old as the diplomatic system of Europe. But the *tories* go upon the maxim of certain *English editors*, that whenever they find a letter they *make it their own*; and they conclude that if Mr. Young carried a dispatch, he must of course have known the contents of it. *Aurora.*

Condemnations in France under the Berlin decree.

Letters from the consul general at Paris, dated 10th June last, state, that the Rising-Sun, Aurora, America, Hope, and Thomas Jefferson, are condemned by the council of prizes. [*True Amer.*

Accounts have been received in this city, via Havanna, which mention that the Turks have declared war against France, and that all Frenchmen have been ordered to quit the territories of the Grand Seignior.

FOR THE STAR.

To the several Gentlemen, (Citizens of Caroline County,) who are candidates to represent said County in the next Legislature.

A small Hand-bill, over the signature of "A VOTER," being now in circulation in said County, evidently calculated to make the Embargo the rolling word at the ensuing election, and which ends by calling on "FARMERS," and "TENANTS," to "unite with their fellow citizens who wish its speedy repeal."—Now, it is impossible to suppose, that there can be a single citizen in Caroline County who does not wish its speedy repeal, provided the same could be done without degrading, and disgracing the nation.—And as it is important, that the people should know, who of their "fellow citizens," amongst the many Candidates now offering, are prepared (unequivocally) to give their voice for its speedy repeal; it is thought proper to call upon them in this public manner, to make (each for himself) a public declaration (through the medium of the Star) of his sentiments upon the subject, and pointedly to say, whether he is for a "speedy repeal of the Embargo," at all events, or, whether he is willing the same shall continue so long as the General Government shall deem it necessary, so let the people vote with their eyes open. However, the author of the hand-bill is not ignorant, that the representatives to the state legislature can have no manner of controul over the Embargo—they could only address the General Government on the subject; but the people are always best pleased to vote for persons, whom they know hold sentiments congenial with their own:—The last sentence of the hand-bill is mysterous and dark, it calls on the people to "unite with their fellow citizens who wish a speedy repeal of the Embargo without telling who they are" the people ought to know.—It is therefore expected that every candidate, will promptly give a decisive answer to the above call; any who equivocate, prevaricate, neglect or refuse, ought to be deemed unworthy of the confidence of the people.

ANOTHER VOTER.

NOTICES.

We are authorized to say, on the part of EDWARD LLOYD, Esq. that his intention to resign his seat in Congress after the 3d of March next, had been determined on by him, early last spring, and made known to many of his friends; and that he fully accords with the nomination of Mr. *John Brown*, of Queen Ann's, as his successor.

We are authorized to say that SAMUEL STEVENS jun. will serve in the Legislature of this State, for Talbot county, if elected.

We are authorized to say that Dr. WILLIAM E. SETH, will serve in the Legislature of this State, for Talbot county, if elected.

We are authorized to say that col. OBEDIAH GAREY, will serve in the Legislature of this State, for Talbot county, if elected.

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.

HONORABLE EDWARD LLOYD, having declined a re-election to the next Congress, we are authorised to say, that *Robert H. Goldsborough* will serve the people as their next representative, if elected. VOTERS.

September 13, 1808. 3

To the Voters of Talbot County.

GENTLEMEN,

MY own inclination meeting the approbation of a number of my friends, has induced me to offer myself as a candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland—Should I be elected, rest assured my best exertions shall be, to promote the interest of the County and State. JOHN YOUNG.

Miles-River, Sept. 13, 1808. 3

ATTENTION!

*** THE Members of the "*Talbot Patriot Troop of Horse,*" are ordered to meet at Easton, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, in full uniform; the members are desired to be punctual in their attendance, as business of importance is to be transacted—they are also ordered to meet at Easton, on TUESDAY, the 20th, in complete uniform, &c.

Per order,

JNO. BENNETT, Sec'ry.

September 13, 1808.

ATTENTION!

well timbered. The buildings and improvements are not considerable. Any person wishing to purchase may view the premises and know the terms of sale, by applying to Doctor *Richard Goldsborough*, in the town of Cambridge, or the subscriber, living near Annapolis.

HORATIO RIDOUT.

September 13, 1808. 13

Notice.

THE purchasers at Mrs. FRAZIER'S Vendue, will be pleased to recollect that their notes fall due on the 10th day of September, instant, and that no indulgence can possibly be given. Payment must be made to the subscriber.

WM. RICHARDSON,

for Henrietta M. Frazier.

September 13, 1808. 3

William Cox,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced the TAYLOR'S BUSINESS, in *Washington Street, Easton*, next door to Mr. William Dawson's, where he hopes by his assiduous attention to obtain a share of public patronage. Country orders will be punctually attended to.

Easton, September 13, 1808. tf

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estates of *Thomas Maggs, Polly Maggs*, and *Levi Bodfield*, all of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of March next—And all persons indebted to either of the above deceased persons, are hereby also requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Also, those persons who purchased property at the sale of the personal estate of Thomas and Polly Maggs, are hereby notified that their notes are now due, and unless they make their payments, they will be put in suit, as no indulgence can be given

DANIEL CHEEZUM, Adm'r of Levi Bodfield, and Adm'r de bonis non of Thomas and Polly Maggs, all dec'd.

September 13, 1808. 3

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition to the Judges of Talbot county court, at their next November term, or to some one of the judges of the said court, 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, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and six, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

THOMAS M'KEEL.

Easton, Talbot county, September 13, 1808. 8

Notice.

A NUMBER of the inhabitants of Worcester county intend petitioning the General Assembly of Maryland, at the next session, to pass a law to lay out and open a road leading from *George's Island Landing*, until it intersects the main public road at or near Sandy-Hill, and make the said road and landing a public passway.

September 13, 1808. 7q

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition the Judges of Talbot 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 SIMMONDS.

September 13, 1808. 8

For sale at the Star-Office,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

BLANK BOOKS, full and half bound, long and broad folio.

Bibles, Testaments, Psalters, and Spelling Books—(five editions.)

Arithmatics, Grammars and Chap-books.

Johnson's Ink-Powder, Slates & Pencils.

Writing Paper, by the ream or quire.

Magistrate's Blanks assorted.

Declarations, Appeal & Replevin Bonds; Notes of Hand, Bills of Sale, Apprentices Indentures, and Bail Bonds—Registers Blanks, assorted—

Where Printing is executed with neatness and dispatch.

September 13, 1808.

Rags wanted.

The highest price given for

Clean Linnen and Cotton Rags

at the Star-Office.