STAR,

OR,

EASTERN SHORE GENERAL ADVERTISER

EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING OCTOBER 25, 1808.

The following was received at this office in an extra, from Baltimore, and issued yesterday morning in the same way, now introduced in the Star, for the information of our distant subscribers.

FRANCE HAS DECLARED WAR AGAINST AMERICA.

Office of the FEDERAL GAZETTE,
Sunday morning, Oct. 23d.

We have just received the following letter from our correspondent, dated,

NEW-YORK, Sept.* 21, 1808.
(12 o'clock.)

WAR WITH FRANCE.

SIR,

Arrived, ship Richard, Odiorne 28 days from Liverpool, London dates to the evening of the 17th September.

Captain Odiorne informs that on the 21st of September, when beating down Channel, Mr. Murray, the American consul at Liverpool, sent one of his clerks on board the Richard, with news of the arrival at Liverpool of an express from London, advising *of a declaration of War by France against the United States of America*, and advised him to come to anchor and insure his vessel in consequence thereof. Capt. O. has dispatches for government, which was ordered to be sent off by express to Washington, immediately on his arrival here; and he had also directions to charter a pilot boat on the coast, put the dispatches on board, and run her into the Chesapeake.

Captain O. also informs, that Mr. Pinkney had sent the above dispatches to Mr. Murray, and offered a handsome douceur to the captain of any American vessel at Liverpool, if he would sail immediately with the dispatches; that the Hope was ready, but Mr. Pinkney was not prepared to send her.

Capt. O. in consequence of the importance of the dispatches, beat out of the Channel with wind ahead.

Accounts were received in London the 17th Sept. that all the Americans in France were imprisoned.

The official accounts of the surrender of Junot and the Russian fleet in the Tagus were published in London; the terms have given universal disapprobation in England; and it was said Gen. Dalrymple will be tried for his life.

* This accords with the original, and is either an error of the writer, or printer, or the whole is an imposition—time will shew which. *Star.*

The account as taken from the Monitor, and published in last Tuesdays Star, of the murder of Simon Snyder, we are happy to find was not the fact; and that the imposition was played off on the Editor of that paper, as will be seen by the following statement. It was received at this office, and indiscriminately shewn to an enquiring populous during the greater part of Monday; the prevailing opinion appeared to be, that its *circumstantial* feature rendered it by no means impossible; and that its publication, harmless in itself, could not effect the general issue.

The statement which was inserted in the last Monitor, in relation to the murder of Simon Snyder, and which I copied from a printed sheet purporting to be an extra publication from the office of the Philadelphia Democratic Press, appears to be an imposture.—I owe it to the reputation of the Monitor, (in which I never knowingly asserted a falsehood and never will.) as well as to the character of my own understanding, to recite the manner in which I received the statement and the reasons which influenced me to publish it.

1. The printed sheet, as I inserted it, came to me in an envelope, in the form of a letter, the direction of which was apparently in the hand writing of John Binns, the editor of the Democratic Press. It is the opinion of two gentlemen whom I have consulted, that the writing is that of Mr. Binns. The letter was post marked, "Philadelphia, Oct. 11, and I received it from the post-office here.——The writing at the bottom of the printed sheet, to wit: "The election is stopped—the mail is closed—this is admitted through favor," was also apparently in the hand writing of Mr. Binns.

2. It is the *usage* among printers when any thing extraordinary occurs, and an extra sheet is struck off, to forward it to other printers, and indeed some times, *proof sheets* are forwarded in the manner in which the one alluded to was.

3. Mr. Binns, the editor of the Democratic Press, formerly resided in Northumberland county, where he once published a newspaper. Since Mr. Binns' removal to Philadelphia, he has been the decided and active friend of Simon Snyder, having been a member of a committee to promote his election. It was, therefore, highly probable, if any accident had happened to Simon Snyder, that the information should have been sent to Mr. B. who had resided in the county in which Mr. Snyder lives and who was very much interested in his success.

4. The extra sheet being dated at the office of the Democratic Press, and directed to me in what I believed to be the hand writing of Mr. Binns, was strong ground for presumption that the intelligence was at least probable.

5. The assertion in the extra sheet, that the editor, (meaning Binns) was well acquainted with "Patrick Mason," and that there was no doubt of the truth of the intelligence, was another corroborating circumstance for giving some credit to the story.

6. The consideration that a forgery of the kind could by no possibility answer any beneficial purpose to any party; and above all, none to the democratic party; was (under the impression that it came from Binns) additional ground for the probability of its truth.

All the circumstances passed rapidly through my mind at the moment I received the statement, and decided me to publish the thing *just as it reached me.* I neither asserted it to be true, nor averred it to be false. I inserted it as I would have inserted any other piece of intelligence, which was of an equivocal complexion.

There was nothing in the killing of Simon Snyder which, in itself, was impossible. The killing him was as easy as the killing another man. Any little incompatibility of dates furnished rather an argument in favor than against the probability of the story. A forgery, which had been done at leisure, would have been more exact in that particular.

I have been thus precise, because it is the fundamental rule of my editorial conduct to adhere most sacredly to the truth on all occasions. If others propagate falsehoods I am not to blame; but if they gain currency through the medium of the Monitor, I will correct them the moment I know it.

I have received from Mr. Binns, the Editor of the Democratic Press, a letter denying his having had any knowledge of the imposture relative to the murder of Simon Snyder; and expressing in appropriate terms of indignation his resolution to use every effort is his power to detect the author of the vile, useless, and abominable forgery, on his Press; to enable him the better to do which I shall, agreeably to the request of Mr. Binns, forward him the printed extra sheet and envelope.—A thing of this kind should interest every publisher of a newspaper, who ought to feel a desire to detect such forgeries as strong as that shewn by the Banks to find out the forgers of notes.

Monitor, October 20.

Washington City, Oct. 19.

Dispatches have, we understand, been received by our government from Mr. Pinkney as late as the 8th of September. At that time our affairs with England wore nearly the same aspect as on the departure of the St. Michael. A definitive answer was soon expected from the British government to the proposition made on our part to suspend the embargo so far as respects England on her rescinding her orders in Council so far as they respect us. As the Hope was daily looked for in England on her return from France, she may be soon expected, with the answer. There is, however, one circumstance, that may produce some doubt of an early accommodation, to wit: the recent appearance of a pamphlet, attributed to a ministerial member of Parliament, in which it is maintained to be the interest of Great Britain still to continue her orders, notwithstanding France should repeal her decrees.

The perseverance of federal prints, in spite of the testimony before the public, in misrepresenting the conduct of the Executive, in the case of TWO MILLIONS of dollars subjected to its application by Congress in their session of 1805–6, is among the most wilful and most wicked of the calumnies which have distinguished those factious and malignant vehicles. Our enquiries into the subject authorise us to pledge ourselves for the truth of the following facts:—

First, that not a cent of the money in question was ever paid, or applied, or authorised to be paid or applied, to the French government, directly or indirectly, towards the acquisition of the Floridas, or for any other purpose whatsoever.

Secondly, that the application was never authorised by the Executive, except directly, to the Spanish government; and for the sole and exclusive purpose of acquiring for a valuable consideration territory held by Spain on the southern boundary of the United States.

Thirdly, that not a cent of the said two millions has in fact ever been actually applied or expended for any purpose whatever, but remains as certified by the Register of the Treasury, entire in the treasury of the United States.

Baltimore, Oct. 18.

Yesterday arrived at this port the ship Shepherdess, Neims, in 42 days from Amsterdam. She left the Texel on the 13th Sept. This vessel sailed by permission of the Dutch Government to bring home American seamen belonging to vessels embargoed or condemned in the different ports of France and Holland. We have received no papers, but learn verbally that affairs remain *in statu quo.* The ports of Holland we are informed have not been opened as it is stated in the English prints. We further learn that the emperor of Austria has acknowledged Joseph Bonaparte king of Spain, &c. and that the French emperor is raising troops in Holland. The Shepherdess was boarded by two British cruizers in the Channel and sufered to proceed in consequence of having no cargo on board.

"REPARATION FOR THE ATTACK ON THE CHESAPEAKE!!

"The facts stated in the following letter may be relied upon, and we venture to say will not be contradicted by our administration.—*U. S. Gaz.*

LONDON, 20th Aug. 1808.

"*Dear Sir,*

"Finding that the negociation between Mr. Rose and your government has led to various misrepresentations, and that the American people are yet wholly uninformed of the terms of reparation which Great Britain was prepared to offer for the attack on the Chesapeake, I think it proper to communicate to you the following sketch of those terms, that your countrymen may be enabled to judge of the disposition of his majesty's government to make honorable amends for the unwarranted outrage committed by Admiral Berkeley.

"After expressing his majesty's deep regret for the transaction, and his unqualified acknowledgment of the principle that ships of war of neutrals are to be free from search, Mr. Rose was empowered on the part of Great Britain—

"To reimburse all the expenses of repairing the frigate.

"To restore the men taken from her—

"To grant pensions to the wounded and to the wives and families of the killed."

Whether this is a genuine letter may well admit of doubt. But if genuine, it is far, very far from proving that it was the sincere purpose of the British ministry to make the reparation therein stated. It is probably one of the thousand falsehoods, with which the Anglican prints on either side of the Atlantic abound, propagated with the view of operating a political effect in this country. But should we admit it not only to be a genuine letter, but to be also one which truly states the powers given to Mr. Rose, no just inference of the amicable disposition of the British cabinet can be deduced from it, without our likewise knowing the terms on which Mr. Rose was empowered to make the reparation. If, before the tender of this reparation, he was instructed to make certain requisitions of our government, which it was known would be rejected, however sufficient that tender might have been, it will be no evidence of the justice or magnanimity of the British ministry. For where can be the merit of giving an authority to do that, solely on the occurrence of events which they knew would never come to pass? Under such circumstances the authority becomes the veriest farce.

There is fortunately, in this case, one unerring test.

It is admitted on the part of the British government, that they have done us a flagrant wrong which calls for reparation. It is allowed that this wrong preceded the inhibition to their armed ships to enter our ports. Theirs, therefore, was the original aggression.—From them then we have a right to expect, in the first instance, the reparation, which they have acknowledged to be due. Much more had we reason to expect it, when the offer was made on our part to make the revocation of the proclamation cotemporaneous with the act of reparation. This reparation may be made without negociation; it ought in truth to be the act solely of Britain, who should feel as anxious to make, as we to receive it. Why then is it not made? She contended for its separation from every other topic; we agreed to the separation. On her own offer, then, the reparation should be made, with an exclusive regard to the outrage on the Chesapeake. The whole business is, therefore, the simplest possible, as it might be finally adjusted without the least implication of any other subject. Why, then, we repeat, does not Britain instantly make the reparation? Why has she not already made it? As no valid reason can be assigned for her not having made it, we must continue to doubt the sincerity of her purpose to make it. *Nat. Intel.*

EMBARGO INVADER.

It is unnatural to rejoice at the misfortune of another; but, we declare, it is with pleasure we announce the capture of a schooner which some weeks ago sailed at night from Loyall's wharf with a cargo of flour. She was commanded by a man of the name of LEWIS—was captured by one of the French privateers which plundered capt. Stone, and sent into Samana (St. Domingo.) Capt. S. saw Lewis on board the privateer. [*Norfolk Her.*

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

Delegates to the General Assembly.

WESTERN SHORE.

Annapolis City—John Muir and James Boyle, Esquires.

Anne-Arundle County—Charles D. Hodges, John S. Belt, Osborn Williams and Richard Merriken, Esquires.

Allegany county—William M'Mahon, Levy Hilleary, Jesse Tomlinson and John Reid, Esquires.

Baltimore City—Robert Stewart and Theoderick Bland, Esquires.

Baltimore county—Tobias E. Stansbury, George Harryman, Beale Randall and Moses Brown, Esquires.

Calvert county—Thomas Reynolds, Thomas Blake, Joseph Ireland and Richard Grahame, Esquires.

Charles county—Philip Stuart, Henry H. Chapman, Clement Dorsey and John Parnham, Esquires.

Frederick county—George Baer, John H. Thomas, Francis B. Sappington and John Thomas, Esquires.

Harford county—John Forwood, John Street, John Sanders and Elijah Davis, Esquires.

Montgomery county—William Carroll, Henry Chew Gaither, Samuel Thomas, Jun. and Hezekiah Veatch, Esquirs.

Prince-George's county—George Page, Charles S. Perry, John C. Herbert and Josias F. Beall, Esquires.

Saint-Mary's county—William Hebb, Henry Neale, Thomas Blakistone and James Hopewell, Esquires.

Washington county—Frisby Tilghman, William Gabby, William Downey and John Bowler, Esquires.

EASTERN SHORE.

Cæcil county—George E. Mitchell, James L. Porter, Edward H. Veazey and Robert Hart, Esquires.

Caroline county—Peregrine F. Bayard, Peter Willis, Richard Hughlett and John Young, Esquires.

Dorchester county—Joseph Ennalls, Solomon Frazier, Robert Dennis and Edward Griffith, Esquires.

Kent county—Unit Angier, Richard Brice, James Welsh and William Moffitt, Esquires.

Queen-Anne's county—Daniel C. Hopper, John E. Spencer, Thomas Wright, of Sol. and Solomon Scott, Esquires.

Somerset county—Thomas Bayley, Levin Winder, John Gale and John Cottman, Esquires.

Talbot county—Samuel Stevens, jun. John Edmondson, David Kerr, jun. and William E. Seth, Esquires.

Worcester county—George Hayward, Ephraim K. Wilson, Thomas N. Williams and Jesse Bennett, Esquires.

The following is too precious a confession to withhold from our readers:

"Dispatches were yesterday received from Mr. Madison, our secretary of state, for our minister, Mr. Pinkney, at London. They were forwarded to the lieutenant governor of this state, who dispatched a boat with them to the British packet at Staten Island, where she yet remains wind bound. These dispatches are entrusted to the care of Mr. Boggs, who goes out in the packet; and it is probable they are in answer to those received by the St. Michael—for, *it would appear from the last National Intelligencer, that our government, at last, have shewn a disposition to restore a good understanding between* the two countries, Bonaparte's threats to the contrary notwithstanding.—[*Lang's N. Y. Gaz.*

Yesterday early in the afternoon, a party took a journeyman Shoemaker from his shop, in South near market street, one of the most populous and frequented parts of the city, tarred, feathered, and paraded him through the City and Point, and then deposited him at the place of begining. No efficient interference was made to restore the peace.—One of the ringleaders was afterwards apprehended, but was admitted to bail. *Baltimore North American, Oct. 19.*

'We reiterate, and when occasion shall require, will ever reiterate, the declaration which the character of this community requires, that the riotous proceedings of Tuesday were UNCONNECTED WITH PARTY; the *outrage was not sanctioned by the Democratic party:* it was, as we before stated, a quarrel of shoe-makers; and amongst those citizens who *aided the Sheriff and Mayor, were distinguished and decided* DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS, as well as Federalists.' *Fed. Gaz.*

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

So far as we have received returns of the election from that state, Snyder, the Republican candidate for Governor, appears to have a majority over Ross, his federal opponent, of about 14,000, several of the western counties returns have come in, and Allegany, where Ross resides, has given Snyder a majority of from 6 to 900 votes! It is thought, by what has come in, and the complexion of those to hear from, that he will have a majority of 20,000 in the state.

NEW-JERSEY is decidedly republican, giving a certain majority in joint meeting of *seven*, and probably *fifteen.* Its want of room prevents detail.

Married, on Thursday evening the 20th inst. by the rev. Mr. Carman, Mr. *John W. Price*, to Miss *Sarah Morris*, all of Centreville.

—, In the county of Albemarle, Virginia, Mr. GEORGE HAY, of Richmond, to Miss ELIZA MONROE, eldest daughter of *James Monroe*, late Minister to Great Baltain.

DIED, on the 29th ult. at the house of Mr. Matthew Hardcastle, in Dorchester county, *Thomas Hardcastle*, esq. of Caroline, aged 71 years. A painful illness which he had borne with great resignation for eight months, cut off this valuable man from a large circle of relations and friends. Endowed by nature with a strong mind, and a sound judgment, Mr. Hardcastle had been extremely successful in discharging the various duties of life. He reared a large family of dutiful children, in habits of industry and usefulness. Agriculture was the pursuit of his life, and it was the calling which he selected for his children.

The wisdom of his lessons on the subjects of moral honesty and general propriety will not be soon erased from the minds of his posterity. His duties to his God and his fellow mortals, were objects of his daily practice and contemplation. He is now gone to meet the reward of the just, in the mansions of bliss—and may the example be followed by those who have witnessed its brightness and perfections.

Advertisement.

To be sold at public vendue, on Thursday, *the 3d day of November, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the dwelling plantation of Henry Bowdle, deceased, below the Trappe:*

ALL his personal estate, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, flax, corn, and corn-fodder, wheat-straw, tobacco, and farming utensils, &c. The whole on a credit of nine months upon all sums over six dollars, the purchaser giving notes with approved security, and bearing interest from the day of sale; and all sums of six dollars and under, the cash must be paid before the delivery of the goods. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock.—All those indebted to said estate, are required to settle their accounts: and those that have claims against the said estate, are earnestly requested to bring them in, properly authenticated for settlement, to

CARSON BOWDLE, Adm'r. or
RUTHY BOWDLE, Adm'rx. of
Henry Bowdle, deceased.

October 25, 1808 — 2

The Subscriber

GIVES THIS PUBLIC NOTICE,

THAT he has, (at BRYAN TOWN, Head of Wye) commenced the business of WEAVING COVERLIDS, both Single and Double, Carpeting and Diaper, together with every thing else pertaining to the Weaving Trade, and flatters himself that his experience in that branch of business, will afford him a generous public's employ. For the satisfaction of those who may hereafter employ him, he will insert the several quantities necessary to single or double coverlids (that is to say) to a single coverlid, if of cotton, 6 lb. if of yarn, 8 lb. to a double coverlid, if of cotton and yarn, 9½ lb. but if all yarn, 10½ lb. Directions immediately attended to, and thankfully received, by

WILLIAM SARTAIN.

Bryan-Town, Head of Wye,
October 25, 1808. — 2q

For rent,

TWO Houses and Lots in the town of Easton, and possession given on the first day of January next—the whole in good repair, and will be shewn on application to Thomas S. Loveday, in Easton. Also, a Wind Mill, in complete order, on the subscriber's farm. Further particulars made known on application to

ABNER PARROTT.

October 25, 1808. — 3

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Cambridge, October 1, 1808.

MISS MARY ANDERSON, Henry Allen, Doctor Allison, Lyman Adams, Henry Beckworth, Joseph Ennalls (5) Col. John Bone, Robert Dennis esq. John Earle, Wm. Dryza, James Dail, Sol. Frazier, Edward E. Griffith, esq. Wm. Harper, Sarah Hull, James Gale, esq. Jane Hubbard, George W. Handy, Geo. Johnston, James Murphy, General James Lloyd, John Moore, Charles Lecompte (2) John Lecompte, Levin King, Samuel Mills, Thos. J. Pattison, Mitchell Russum, Ann Piercey, James B. Robins, esq. H. Ridout (2) Edward Ross, James Troth, John Seward, Clement Sulivane (2) Anthony Thompson, Mary M'Quay, Elijah Tuniss, John Vickars, Stephen Woolford, Mrs. Ann Ward, Doctor Wagerman, Samuel Wall, Dorsey Wyvill.

Notice.

THAT a number of Black Boys are wanted from the age of 8, 9, 10, to 12—and from 16, 17, to 19 or 20 years of age, for which a generous price will be given in cash. There must be two for one of the younger ages.—Those that have any for sale, will enquire at Thomas Prince's Bar, of this place, for the purchaser.

Easton, October 25, 1808. — 3