STAR,

OR,

EASTERN SHORE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING

DECEMBER 20, 1808.

"The following letter and division orders, have been forwarded to each brigadier in the second division of the militia of Maryland."

ANNAPOLIS, December 6, 1808.

SIR,

IN pursuance of an order issued by Governor Wright, as Commander in Chief of the Militia of the state of Maryland, dated 21st ult. I have issued the enclosed order.

Voluntary services would be desireble, if such a disposition could be excited, no doubt you will see the propriety of fostering it.

I am, Sir,

L. WINDER.

Division Orders, Nov. 22d, 1808.

Having appointed Ephraim King Wilson one of my aids de camp, all orders coming through him as such, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

LEVIN WINDER,

Maj. Gen. 2d div. Md. Militia.

Division Orders, Dec. 6th, 1808.

The several Brigadiers commanding the first, sixth, tenth and twelfth Brigades composing the second division of Maryland Militia, will immediately cause their several quota of the detachment of Militia, called for by the President of the United States, to be furnished according to the following detail, company officers included.

Each corps of infantry, cavalry and artillery, to furnish a just proportion according to their strength.

1st Brigade,	Gen. Ford,	549
6th do.	Gen. Chalmers,	385
10th do.	Gen. Gale,	525
12th do.	Gen. Benson,	653
		2112

The men so detached, will be organized into companies within their respective Brigades, and be in readiness to march at a moments warning, according to the demand made by the Secretary of War.

Returns of this detachment, when organized, will be made to the Adjutant General's office, and duplicates thereof to the General of Division as soon as possible.

By order of General Winder.

E. K. WILSON, Aid de camp.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Monday, Dec. 12.

Ordered, that the printer to the state be directed to print one thousand copies of an act, entitled, a further supplement to the act, entitled, an act for regulating the mode of staying executions, and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned and for other purposes, to be distributed by the members.

The following message was agreed to.

At this crisis, when it is essential that the finances of the state should be carefully husbanded, it is our duty to bring the session to as early a close as may be consistent with the interest of the state, & as we have no business but what may be finished by the 20th instant, we propose, with the concurrence of your house, to adjourn on that day.

The house adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Our Minister in Europe.—It appears from the New York papers, that the United States, brig Argus, has sailed for France, for the purpose of bringing home General Armstrong, and it is also suggested that Mr. Pinkney will return in the same vessel. From this circumstance it is natural to infer that our government meditate some strong, energetic stroke. Perpetuity to the embargo, seems to be, out of the question. An armed commerce, or an immediate declaration of war, will probably be the result. Shall we declare war against both nations? Strictures upon this question in our next.

Virg. Argus.

The state of New-York, it will be seen, has divided her votes for President and Vice-President. This will not elevate her in the esteem of her sister states. In such a crisis, and on such an occasion, the minority should have yielded to the majority, and the little prejudices of person or place been sacrificed to principle. We, therefore, regret this result. It will, however, not be unaccompanied with good. It will prove that the friends of the Vice-President have continued to urge his pretentions to the Presidency, and that all their efforts have only insured him six votes out of nineteen in his own state, and not a solitary vote out of his state. It will shew that his support, compared with that given to Mr. Madison, stands in the relation of six to one hundred and twenty-three For no doubt remains of the final result. It is certain that the votes for President will stand as follows:—

For Madison,	123
Pinckney,	47
Clinton,	6

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Monday, December 12.

Mr. Giles from the committee appointed the 11th November last, on that part of the message of the president of the United States which relates to the embargo laws, and due measures necessary to enforce the observance thereof, reported in part the following bill, which was read and passed to the third reading:

"A bill to authorize and require the president of the United States to arm, man, and fit out for immediate service, all the public ships of war, vessels, and gun-boats of the United States.

"Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the president be, and he is hereby authorized and required, to cause to be fitted out, officered, manned, and employed, as soon as may be, all the frigates and other armed vessels of the United States, including gun-boats; and to cause the frigates and armed vessels, so soon as they can be prepared for actual service respectively, to be stationed at such ports and places on the sea coast, as he may deem most expedient, or to cruize on any part of the coast of the United States, or territories thereof.

"SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of carrying the foregoing provision into immediate effect, the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and required, in addition to the number of petty officers, able seamen, ordinary seamen, and boys, at present authorized by law, to appoint, and cause to be engaged and employed as soon as may be midshipmen, corporals of marines, able seamen, ordinary seamen and boys, which shall be engaged to serve for a period not exceeding years, but the president may discharge the same sooner, if in his judgment their service may be dispensed with: And to satisfy the necessary expenditures to be incurred therein, a sum not exceeding dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated; and shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday Dec. 12.

Mr. Randolph. It is not, sir without some embarrassment that I rise to submit to a motion which I intend to offer to the house; not because there is any thing improper in the resolution itself, but because I am not sure not perfectly sure, that the galleries ought not to be cleared. I am fully aware of the sensation which the shutting of these doors is calculated to excite; yet as nothing can be collected from the resolution itself by the spectators, I will offer it first, and leave it for the speaker to decide whether the discussions which it may excite will render it proper to clear the galleries. [Mr. R. then made some allusions to the letter in the name of Lemuel Sawyer, esq. a member of the house, purporting to contain a summary of the secret documents, for the fact of its being so, however, Mr. R. did not vouch; but observed it would have the same impression on the popular mind as if true, urging the extreme propriety of letting the public know their contents, &c. and as there had been some objection to their publication of the substance, he would offer the following resolution:]

Resolved, that the injunction of secrecy imposed on the communication from our respective ministers at Paris and London, which accompanied the president's message of the 8th instant, be taken off, with the exception of the extract of a letter from Gen. Armstrong to the secretary of state, dated Paris, December, 27th, 1807.

When the resolution was read, on suggestion of the speaker, the galleries were cleared.

After remaining for some time with closed doors, the house declared their session public, and it appeared that the yeas and nays had been formally taken on the resolution offered by Mr. Randolph, and that it was rejected; for it 42; against it 81.

The legislature of North Carolina have elected David Stone, a firm republican, Governor in the room of Benjamin Williams, a federalist. The votes were for Stone 96, for Williams 76.

The Senate of that state have passed the following patriotic resolutions by a vote of 37 to 15; evincing the same whig sentiments that pervaded the nation in seventy-six.

"The General Assembly of North-Carolina, viewing the present situation of the United States in relation to Great Britain and France, as being alarmingly critical; as requiring the exercise of the greatest wisdom, energy and prudence on the part of the General Government, and the highest degree of patriotism and unanimity amongst the real friends of their country, they are of opinion, that as great clamor has been raised against some of the measures lately taken by our administration, which may have led foreign nations to believe that the people of the United States are a divided people, unable or unwilling to carry into effect any energetic measures of their government; it may serve to strengthen the hands of those who have the management of our national affairs, for legislative and other public bodies, to publish an expression of their sentiments on the present situation of our foreign relations—which the General Assembly of North Carolina do, in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we view the pretext offered by Great Britain for not making reparation for the acknowledged outrage on our frigate Chesapeake, by the British ship of war Leopard, as unworthy of a nation boasting of a free and enlightened government.

Resolved, That we consider the acts, decrees and orders, affecting neutral commerce, issued and enacted by Great Britain and France, as unjust and vexatious, equally calculated to violate our neutral rights, and national sovereignty.

Resolved, That we most cordially approve of the measures which the President of the United States has taken in the spirit of moderation and equity, to obtain, both from Great Britain and France, a reparation of the wrongs committed against this country, and the repeal of those obnoxious acts, decrees and orders.

Resolved, That though the laws laying an Embargo have borne hard upon a great part of the citizens of the United States, the legislature of North Carolina consider them as the best means which could have been devised to preserve our citizens from the devouring grasp of the belligerent powers.

Resolved, That though the citizens of North Carolina have felt their full share of the pressure of these laws, they will cheerfully acquiesce in their continuance, until a repeal can be obtained of the unjust regulations which occasioned them, or in any other measure which Congress may deem necessary for the maintenance of our neutral rights.

Resolved, That sooner than submit to unjust and vexatious restrictions of our commerce to the impressment of our seamen, and to the taxation of the cargoes of our vessels at the pleasure of any foreign nation we will live to ourselves, and have no connection with any of them.

Resolved, That we value peace as one of the greatest blessings which any nation can enjoy; yet, rather than surrender our liberty and independence, we will surround the standard of our country, and die in her defence."

New-York, December 8.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

It has always been believed by our most discerning patriots, that the Embargo laws of the United States would have produced their desired effect, and brought the belligerent powers to reasonable and equitable terms had it not been for their shameful evasion, by the Old Tories who still remain in this country. A marked case of violating the law has recently happened. Its detection was principally owing to the firmness and patriotism of Ebenezer James, an indigent American soldier of the Revolution, who was present at the capture of Burgoyne. This faithful veteran had long suspected that an illicit trade was pursued at the mills of Cold Spring harbor and was determined to ascertain the fact. A sloop the name of which was erased from the stern but which has since been discovered to be the Julian of Nantucket, was piloted by a *Nova Scotia Tory* of the name of John Velzer, into that harbor and brought along side the mills of *Divine Hewlett* and company. The faithful and patriotic James kept watch during the night. At midnight he detected them in taking flour from the mill. Satisfied with the fact he immediately proceeded to Huntingdon and gave the alarm. Justice Potter, Captains Ketchum, Sammis, Mr. Jarvis and about fifteen other patriotic citizens proceeded in Captain Ketchum's sloop and intercepted the smugglers. When they boarded her, no person would own himself to be Captain, or owner, or mate, but every person on board alledged himself a passenger. "I never permit a sloop to go to sea without a Captain" said Mr. Sammis in a humorous manner, and immediately took the helm and turned her course for Huntingdon.—She has since been brought to New York and lies near the New Slip under the charge of the patriots who brought her down.—We shall give a more enlarged detail of this dishonorable evasion of the laws, and of the noble fidelity of our worthy fellow-citizens of Huntingdon to the interests and honor of their country, in to-morrow's paper.

By the following account of VACCINATION, it will appear that the benefit of that operation is not confined to the prevention of *Small Pox*, but may be employed in mitigating the violence of *Whooping Cough*. The great relief it promises to the younger classes of society, entitles the venerable author of this discovery to be ranked among the benefactors of the human race.

To the hon. Samuel L. Mitchill, Senator in Congress.

Harford county, (Md.) Nov. 15, 1808.

DEAR SIR—You may recollect that about three or four years ago, I mentioned to you may opinion, that vaccination would cure the *tussis convulsiva*, that I had made one experiment, and that it succeeded fully to my expectations. I mentioned the case to several physicians, and requested their making a trial of its effects when they should have any patients with Whooping Cough. The beneficial effects of vaccination above mentioned determined me in every instance that occurred of the Whooping Cough, to vaccinate. I therefore have vaccinated six or seven patients who had the Whooping Cough, and in every case, it has succeeded in curing this most distressing disease.

The Whooping Cough does not come to its height in less than six weeks from its commencement, and then when a favorable termination is expected, the declension of the disease is gradual; and does not terminate in less than six weeks more. To arrest this afflicting disorder in its progress, I would recommend vaccination in the second or third weeks of the Whooping Cough; that is when the symptoms of the Whooping Cough are fully ascertained, then to vaccinate. Should the convulsive cough be violent, I would immediately vaccinate, being well assured that the distressing symptoms of the Whooping Cough are checked by the vaccine disease. The termination of the vaccine disease will be the termination of the Whooping Cough; that is, as soon as the vaccinated part loses the efflorescence and the scab begins to dry, and becomes of a blackish or brownish color, there will then be an evident change in the Whooping Cough for the better, and the severe symptoms will cease.

Thus, two of the formidable distempers to which the human race is liable, are arrested, the Small Pox and Whooping Cough; the former prevented and the latter cured.

I am with respect and esteem,

Your fellow citizen,

JOHN ARCHER.

Nat. Intel.

Married, on Tuesday last, the 13th Inst. at Wilmington, (Del.) Capt. *William G. Tilghman*, of this County, to Miss *Ann Polk*, of the former place.

DIED, on the 10th instant, at his farm in Kent county, Mr. *William M'Kenny*, late a merchant of Chester-Town, in about the 46th year of his age—Of him it may be said in point of piety, the christian is dead, who lived up to the gospel, both by precept and example. He has left an affectionate wife and nine obedient children, mostly grown to mature age, to lament the loss of a most affectionate husband, the tenderest father, a friend to mankind in general, and a worthy advocate for his country and its cause. May he rest with the peaceable dead, till called forth to glory and reward.

In Kent County Court,

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1808.

ON Application to the Judges of the said county court, by petition in writing of *Benjamin Greenwood*, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property and list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition—and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Benjamin Greenwood has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland, prior to the passage of the said act; having also stated in his petition, that he is now in actual confinement for debt, and having produced the certificate of the sheriff of Kent county to that effect; and having prayed to be discharged from confinement on the terms prescribed in the said acts, and having given security for his personal appearance at the next county court, to answer any allegations that may be made against him by his creditors: It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the said Benjamin Greenwood be discharged from his confinement, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern Star, once a week for four weeks successively, within three months before the twenty fifth day of March next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county at 12 o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Benjamin Greenwood should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, on his then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

Attest,

BENJAMIN CHAMBERS, Clk.

In Chancery, Nov. 23, 1808.

ORDERED, That the sale made by *Thomas N. Williams*, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Layfield Collier, deceased, as stated in his report, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the first day of February next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in the newspaper at Easton, before the first day of January next. The report states, that part of a tract of land in Worcester county, called Mount Pleasant, containing seventy one and an half acres, was sold at $8 5 per acre. True copy. Test. 3t

NICHS. BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

Public Sale.

On the 26th instant, by Order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county,

WILL be sold on a credit of nine months, at the late dwelling of *Benjamin Stoker*, about three miles from Easton, all the personal estate of ANDREW CALLENDER, deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, and various articles of household furniture—Also, on the same day and place, upon the same terms, a part of the personal estate of the said Benjamin Stoker, and the residue of his estate at a farm lately occupied by him at Ivy-Town, about two miles from Callender's, on the succeeding day, or days, until the whole is sold, consisting of household furniture, a large stock of horses, cattle (among which are four working Steers) sheep and hogs, about forty of which will be sold as good pork, together with several very fat shoats—Also, a quantity of corn, long and short; hay, blades, and oats, and flax in the straw, corn-husks, top-fodder, straw and turnips; two ox-carts, one horse-cart, all of very good quality, with other farming utensils and articles too tedious to mention—also, one Negro Man.

JOSEPH MARTIN, Adm'r. of Benjamin Stoker's estate, and Adm'r. de bonis non of Andrew Callender's estate.

December 20, 1808.

N. B. On the days of sale, or at any time when applied to, the subscriber is authorised to hire out for the next year, three Men, two Women, and a Girl.

STRAYED from Benjamin Stoker, last summer, ten old sheep and five lambs, marked with a crop and hole in the right ear, and a crop in the left.

SAMUEL GROOME,

Having laid in his Winter's Stock of GROCERIES, now offers for sale the following articles, at the lowest prices, for Cash, viz.

COGNIAC BRANDY,
Holland Gin,
Antigua Spirit,
N. E. Rum,
Apple Brandy,
Whiskey,
Anniseed Cordial,
Cinnamon do.
WINES: Old Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Port, Malaga, Teneriffe, White and Green
Coffee,
1st and 2d quality single refined loaf sugar,
Lump do.
Brown Sugars of various qualities.
TEAS: Hyson, Young Hyson, Souchong
Brandywine and Baltimore Gun Powder,
Patent Shot of every size,
Fine and superfine Flour.
Buckwheat Meal,
Firkin Butter,
Goshen Cheese,
Philadelphia and Boston Chocolate,
Hamilton's and Leiper's Snuff,
Scented Rappee do.
Box Raisins,
Almonds,
Currants,
Nutmegs,
Mace,
Cinnamon,
Cloves,
Allspice,
Pepper,
Salt Petre,
Mustard,
Starch,
Hair Powder,
Madder,
Allum,
Copperas,
Race and ground Ginger,
Verdigreese,
Blown Salt,
Basket do. for table use,
Mould and dipt Candles,
Spermaceti do.
Rosin and country Soap,
Spermaceti Oil for Lamps,
Best Havanna Segars, in whole, half and quarter boxes,
American do.
Chewing Tobacco,
Smoaking do.
Window Glass,
Wrought and cut Nails of every size,
Spanish and common Indigo,
Fig Blue.

—ALSO—

A General Assortment of

Castings, Stone Ware, Queen's-Ware, China, and Glass—together with his usual variety of

DRY GOODS.

Easton, December 20, 1808. 3

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Dorchester county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *Thomas M'K[illegible]* late of said county, deceased, hereby warns all persons having claims against the said estate, to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th December, 1808. 3t

RICHARD PATTISON, Ex'or of Thomas M'Keel.

60 dollars reward,

WILL be given for taking up and securing, if taken out of the state, and forty dollars if taken in the state, a negro man named DANIEL, and all reasonable charges paid in addition, if delivered to the subscriber, or lodged in Easton jail. Daniel is thirty-four years of age, about six feet ten or eleven inches high, fleshy and stout made, his color dark, and when spoken to uses many motions with his head, especially when he has drank too much; his legs a little bowed—he is a handy fellow, has a turn to use the whip saw, and has worked as a labourer in ship yards, and also, on a farm. He absconded on the third of this month, and I believe took with him the following clothing—one coatee of forrest cloth, one striped swane down waistcoat, and is very probable he has changed his clothes. I think he has taken the road to Philadelphia, as his father lives in Piney Neck, Queen Ann's county, and has many relations near the Beaver Dams.

FRANCIS WRIGHTSON.

Talbot county, Dec. 20, 1808. 3

Cash given for RAGS,

At the Star-Office.