in the packet, neither could we confine the crew of the Betsy, in the hold of the packet, for the horse was there, and of course, we could not fasten down the hatches, as the horse must have his head on deck. And it was deemed improper to risque two or three on board of the Betsy, when there appeared six at least, if no more :—It was then concluded best for me, and Mr. Rumney, with two of the hands of the packet, to put off in a row boat for Baltimore ; (it being then calm, and the tide beginning to set up the bay) there to get a force sufficient to take her, and we thought we could effect this, as it was quite calm, and the tide sitting up the bay.—Night came on before we got within the Fort, and mistaking another light for a light at the Fort, we got lost up the Ferry Branch, of course it was eight o'clock, before we got to Baltimore, it rained hard and was very dark while we were lost up the Ferry Branch.

On my getting up, I went in quest of some of the officers of the Custom-House. But could find none that night. I was obliged to wait until nine o'clock, (the hour of opening the office) before I could give any information or get any assistance ; Mr. M'Culloch, the Collector, lived in the country.—At nine I went and gave the necessary information and required a force. There was no Cutter in port, the Gun-Boat was under repairs : The owner of a pilot boat was sent for immediately, a letter was written by Mr. Brice to the captain of the Cutter, and the pilot boat dispatched in quest of the cutter—a promise was also given me by Mr. Brice, (I did not see the collector) that the Gun-Boat should follow.

Having done my business as far as I could, I went on board the packet, in order to come home ; as we were disentangling the boat, and putting out, Mr. Lathim appeared on the wharf and cried out "oh Mr. Nicholson, I want you to come on shore."—I cant come on shere, Mr. Lathim."—"Oh, do Mr. Nicholson."—What do you want with me, Mr. Lathim."—"I want to speak with you."—Then you must come on board, as I cant come on shore."—"Well I will, said he, if you will stop the boat."—The boat was stopped and Mr. Lathim got on board."—He thus addressed me.—"Mr. Nicholson what is the reason of these reports that are circulated through Baltimore."—"What reports Mr. Lathim."—"Why about the schooner Betsy."—I have circulated none, Sir.—"But Mr. Nicholson, I want you to go with me to the Custom-House, & put a stop to what you have done there." I cant do that Mr. Lathim.—"Oh, do Mr. Nicholson."—I cant Mr. Lathim.—"Why not."—Mr. Lathim every thing I have seen, and heard excites suspicion in me ;—He said "what has created suspicion."—I answered, if there was nothing else, the sale of that vessel, to a man who does not appear to be worth 5s. is sufficient to excite suspicion ; he said, "He has paid every dollar for her."—I then said why do you trouble yourself about her as you have no interest in her ; to this he made no reply.—But Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Pere Wethered, will go to the Custom-House, and swear there is nothing but wheat in the Betsy."—Mr. Wethered may do as he pleases.—But where is my certificate which you so solemnly pledged yourself to destroy before you got to Baltimore, have you done it? "Why no I have not for we run aground, but I will destroy it in two days!!!"—Why, Mr. Lathim, how can you do this, the Betsy is gone?—"She is not gone."—Sir, she is gone.—"Indeed she is not gone!!!!"—Indeed she is gone.—Why, how do you know she is gone."—Sir, I was yesterday along side of her in a calm, and could have put my hat on board of her, and she standing down the bay.—*Mr. Lathim, was mute and departed.*

(Signed) THOS. NICHOLSON.

STATE OF MARYLAND, }
Kent County, to wit : }

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on Thursday, the 19th day of January, 1809, Thomas Nicholson, esq. appeared before me a Justice of the Peace, for said County, and made oath on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God, that the several matters and things mentioned and contained in the above, and aforegoing statement, are to the best of his knowledge and recollection, just and true as stated.

Sworn before
JAMES HODGES, junr.

That part of the foregoing statement, which relates to conversation had between Thomas Nicholson esq. and myself, is substantially correct. As WITNESS my hand, this twenty-third day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and nine.

JAMES RUMNEY.

For sale,

A NEGRO MAN, about 23 years of age, well acquainted with Farming, Ditching, &c. Any person desirous of purchasing, will know the terms by applying to OWEN KENNARD, in Easton, or to the subscriber,

EDMUND WAYMAN.

January 24, 1809. 3q

STAR

Or; General Advertiser.

EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING JANUARY 31, 1809.

The mail due yesterday from Washington, did not arrive, from (we are willing to attribute) the extremity of the weather, as the correctness and punctuality of Mr. Haddaway in transporting the mail by his ferry has not been surpassed by any on the shore ; by which we have been upwards of a week from the receipt of the movements at the seat of government—the Star, therefore, is this morning deprived of the pleasure of conveying to its readers the *latest* information ; but should any thing arrive in the interim of our next that its delay might inconvenience our readers, it shall be attended to in an extra : The letter of Mr. Pinkney in this morning's paper, will fully compensate the reader for the time devoted to its perusal.

—

There has been an account received in town, by a late arrival in Hampton Roads (though we have not been able to procure it) of a signal defeat of the French army in Spain, by the patriots. Particulars are not to our knowledge.

—

As outrages like the following, must soon bring the nation to a proper sense of the respect due to the laws—we recommend it to the public attention :

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Portland, to a friend in Boston, dated January 4.

A spirit of *oppugnation* to the "O grab me" laws appears to prevail at Bath, with increasing warmth. A ship of 400 tons loaded with cotton, sailed from there last Thursday. Report says, the captain went to the custom house and demanded a clearance for some port in the state, offering the customary bonds for twice the amount of vessel and cargo. The officer refused to grant him clearance, unless he gave bond for 90,000 dollars, thrice the amount of the cargo.—This the captain refused, telling the officer he would proceed to sea, in defiance of him, and that he might prevent him if he could.

Accordingly, at the striking of the bell for one, the signal fixed upon, forty men jumped on board ; loaded some cannon they had placed on deck, and proceeded down the river. The cutter attempted to stop them, but was beaten off ; and when they reached the fort the soldiers after discharging two heavy guns at them, REFUSED TO OBEY THEIR OFFICERS, declaring that they would not fire upon their countrymen. The ship saluted the fort, and gave three cheers as she passed.

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To the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer.

FREDERICKSBURG, JAN. 5, 1809.

As surveyor of the customs for this place, I conceive it a duty incumbent on me, to expose to the citizens of my country, one of the most shameful lies, that was ever published in any newspaper in the U. States.—The piece alluded to, you have enclosed—I have this day cut it out of the New England Palladium, printed by Young and Minns, of Boston :

"*More Virginia patriotism.*—The brig Marcus, captain Brown, of and from Fredericksburgh, Virginia, laden with flour, &c. cleared for Charleston, has been "*blown off*," and arrived at Kingston, Jamaica."

Edmund Brown, James Badger, and Wm. Smith, if you recollect, were presented by the grand jury, for an evasion of the embargo law—Edmund Brown was master of the brig Marcus, James Badger was the owner ; both of the town of Belfast, in the district of Main, (Massachusetts) and the name on the stern of the brig was as follows—Marcus of Belfast. See what the editor of the Palladium says, states the vessel to be of and from Fredericksburg—Wm. Smith (of Orange) was their security. I wish you, sir to be good enough to insert a direct contradiction in your next paper. Give me up as your author in the publication.

Your friend and fellow citizen,
In haste,
ANDERSON M'WILLIAMS.

P. S. The brig Marcus cleared for Boston, and not for Charleston

A. M'W.

—

The following address to the President of the United States, has been agreed to by both branches of the Legislature of the state of Georgia.

SIR,

The Legislature of the state of Georgia, the immediate organs of the public will, think proper, at this all important period of time, to address you. It is sensible, sir, that while the great powers of Europe are involved in a contest, almost unexampled in magnitude, consequences and duration—that the people of these shores although happily situated at a distance from the scene of carnage, yet being largely engaged in the pursuit of commerce, must of necessity suffer great privations from the want of a vent for the produce of a country fertile, extensive and inhabited almost exclusively by agriculturists.—But, sir, the citizens of this state, strong in their independence, and proud of their government—feel happy that a measure has been adopted, which they conceive to be at once pacific and manly—they will never wish to see the lives and property of their brethren exposed to the insult or rapacity of a foreign power—and should this measure fail to produce the desired effect immediately, they will cheerfully submit to its continuance—if, on the other hand, our present embarrassments should eventuate in a war, they will in proportion to their numbers and resources, give zealous aid to the government of their choice—confident that from the judicious management of the public funds, and the easy pressure of taxation hitherto, a conflict could be maintained to every advantage, which pecuniary means would bring in support of a people, patriotic and brave.

You, sir, when retired to the peaceful walks of life, will not be an insensible spectator ; you will exult in the future prosperity of your country—or mourn in case an all-wise Providence should see fit to afflict it by any public calamity. The real friends to these states will feel sorry that they are deprived of the benefit of your counsels—you will carry with you their blessings, and unfeigned regret will follow you to the grave.

For the Star.

FARMER—NO. II.

To the People of Maryland, and of the UNITED STATES.

IN my preceding address, I mentioned that in examining the causes of our present situation, I should be under the necessity of recurring to former times. I shall do this, because there appears to be so great a resemblance between the causes that preceded and occasioned our revolution, and the present causes of our distresses, that I am almost induced to believe, that another revolution, the consequence of the former, will and must result. In other words, the freedom of the SEAS, must be acknowledged.

What caused the revolution? Do you not recollect the act of parliament of 26th Sept. 1764, regulating the trade between the British, French, and SPANISH COLONIES? The preamble to this act which was so offensive and which was the first attempt towards taxation, was couched in these words :—"Whereas it is just and necessary, that a REVENUE be raised in AMERICA, for defraying the expences of defending, protecting and securing the same, &c."—"give and grant unto your majesty"—here follows a specification of the duties. Well, as GREAT BRITAIN is now fighting for the whole world, consequently for us, she supposes, no doubt, that we ought to bear our proportion of the expence, and has accordingly passed acts regulating, protecting and securing our trade, (and indeed would have effectually secured it, but for the Embargo) and taxing us for the support of the war. Does not this look like old times?

Great Britain, when we were colonists, claimed the right of designating, to what ports and places we should trade. She does the same now ; or rather prohibits us from trading at all. Would it not be placing ourselves again under the British government, were we to submit to it? If the embargo was raised, and nothing substituted in its place, would it not be submission?

After the peace of 1763, the ministry of GREAT BRITAIN, made the attempt, to procure a revenue from the AMERICANS. PARLIAMENT openly avowed their right, to tax us. Mr. Grenville introduced his bill—it was supported by Mr. Charles Townsend, who alledged that we were nourished, cherished and protected by them ; and asked, "if we would grudge to contribute our mite, to relieve them from the heavy weight of that burden, which they lay under?" The answer of Col. BARRE ought to be engraven on every American breast ;—it was the language of a man, inspired by a love of freedom, and who was well acquainted with the Americans. "They planted by your care? No—your oppressions planted them in AMERICA.—They nourished by your indulgence? They grew by your neglect of them.—As soon as you began to care about them, that care was exercised in sending persons to rule them, in one department and another, who were perhaps the deputies of deputies to some members of this house, *sent to spy out their liberties*, to *misrepresent their actions*, and to prey upon them—men whose behaviour on many occasions has caused the blood of those sons of liberty to recoil within them—men promoted to the highest seats of justice, some, who to my knowledge were glad by going to a foreign country, to escape being brought to the bar of a court of justice in their own." Hear this, O ye British apologists! Attend to this ye readers of the British newspapers, printed in the UNITED STATES ; is this the government which they hold up as the most perfect model, for us to follow ; for which they have adopted the maxim, "it cannot do wrong." When they rob us, it is the fault of our government,—When they buffet, beat, and massacree us, it is the fault of our government—When they sieze our citizens, and compel them to fight our friends—we must not complain—"they are fighting our own battles"—"they are fighting for their natale solum." Every thing done by the British govenment is right ; every thing by our own wrong. When has our government done any thing proper? Will any person put his finger on any part of a hightoned federal, or rather British paper, where our government is allowed to have done right? No, it is impossible. How long shall we bear this? A free Press is an inestimable treasure to a free country ; but a hireling Press is a curse, which the people ought to scourge from the country. If war ensues and these fellows permitted to remain among us, they will be worse than a hundred legions. Internal enemies, are the worst enemies a country can have. The man that will smilingly tell you that he wishes your welfare, while he is plunging a dagger in your entrails, requires your strictest attention.

In the present critical state of affairs, our attention has been turned to the government of our choice, which was instituted for our protection, placed aloof to watch the approach of impending storms, and to shield us under its expansive wings. We have beheld, with the deepest anxiety, torrents of blood-shed in the EUROPEAN WORLD, hoping that the remoteness of our situation, and our known fondness for peace, would prevent us from being drawn, into the bloody vortex. We are fully sensible, that our government has made every effort, short of sacrificing the independence of our country, to avoid war, with both the rival powers. We can read for ourselves, we, thank God, have it in our power to judge for ourselves ; our sources of information are open and free, save where they are corrupted, by aspiring demagogues, foes to liberty and republican government, and hireling editors. We have seen the measures pursued by government, to obtain satisfaction for insults, remuneration for robberies, atonement for the massacre of our countrymen, release from bondage of several thousands of them, and many other outrages, almost innumerable, till roused by the enormous weight of injuries, our patience is exhausted, and resentment now fills our breasts. We deplore with the deepest grief, that there seems to be among those placed in power to be our safe guards, some who appear to feel emotions, different from what the great body of the people feel. We cannot help viewing with regret, that every measure, adopted by government, measures, in consonance with the wishes of a large majority of the people, have been virulently opposed by a few men, who without proposing, or indeed having it in their power to propose any thing better, to ward off those impending clouds, which thickening in our political atmosphere threaten destruction to our independence, and annihilation to the only free government upon earth, are encouraging by their speeches, our enemies in their hostile attempts.

The citizens of UNITED AMERICA, cannot help seeing that there are some men, who are alive to the most trifling insult or injury, which France can offer. But that with respect to Great Britain, who we well know has been the original cause of our present distresses, and who has never ceased, since the period of the revolution, to heap insult upon injury, they appear willing to bow the knee of submission ; to kiss the rod that scourges ; and endeavor to throw all the blame on our own government. That this is the case with some, must be inferred from a perusal of Pickering's letter. He says we have but a pretext for a war with Britain. I consider this celebrated letter, to be a libel on the feelings of the AMERICAN NATION. It is a direct insult upon those who boldly avowed their sentiments, when PEARCE was murdered, and when the attack upon the CHESAPEAKE was committed. (Reparation for these atrocities having not yet been made.) It is an insult upon the memories of those, who fought and bled to obtain independence—for if we have no real cause to go to war with Britain now, I will contend that we had none at the beginning of the revolution.

A FARMER.

Queen Ann's, January 26, 1809.

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Died, on Tuesday evening last, Mrs. *Mary Willson*, consort of Mr. James Willson, merchant of this town.

Departed this life, on the 28th Inst. Mrs. *Eliza Ann M'Connikin*, consort of Mr. William E. M'Connikin, of Queen Ann's County.

A Subscription Ball

WILL be held on WEDNESDAY, the 22d of February next, at the subscriber's Tavern, in Easton. Gentlemen desirous of subscribing, will leave their names at the Bar, previous thereto.

THOMAS PRINCE.

January 31, 1809. 4

A Miller wanted.

A SINGLE MAN, that can come well recommended for his honesty sobriety, industry, and knowledge of the *MILLING BUSINESS*, will meet with encouragement, by applying to the Editor of the Star. January 31, 1809. 4

A valuable MILL for sale.

THE Subscriber offers to sell on accommodating terms, that valuable Mill, formerly known by the name of Hardcastle's mill, now in compleat order, and to give immediate possession. This Mill is beautifully situated on the post road leading from Hillsborough to Easton, about two miles from the former, and eleven from the latter of those places, and in an excellent stand for business. There is a good landing within three quarters of a mile of this mill, on the navigable waters of Tuckahoe Creek—there are belonging to said mill about eighteen acres of upland, the principal part of which is in timber—also—about eight acres of prime meadow land : There are on the premises, a young apple orchard of choice up country fruit ; a comfortable dwelling house, with two rooms on a floor, three of which were lathed and plastered last summer—a good stable, smoke house and carriage house, both new.—For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

THOS. BELL.

Talbot county, Jan. 31, 1809. 3

The Subscriber

WISHING to discontinue the Mercantile Business, offers for sale his entire stock of Goods on hand, consisting of a variety of articles of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.* As these Goods were purchased with cash before the late extraordinary advance in price, he has it in his power to sell them on the most accommodating terms. Cash, Bank Stock, Land in either of the adjacent counties, or *good paper*, payable in six or nine months will be received in payment.

The Store House and Granary which he now occupies (an excellent stand for a Retail Store) can be had at a cheap rent with the Goods.

All persons indebted to him (particularly those whose accounts are of long standing) are, *for the last time*, requested to make immediate payment, or close the same by bond or note, otherwise legal measures will be resorted to, without delay, or respect to persons, to enforce payment. JOHN TILLOTSON.

Hillsborough, Jan. 31, 1809. 4

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Queen-Ann's county, Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, with a copy of the will annexed, on the personal estate of *John Bewley*, late of Queen-Ann's county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first day of August next ; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and nine.

WM. LLOYD BEWLEY,
6m Adm'r. de bonis non.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Queen-Ann's county, Maryland, letters of administration, with a copy of the will annexed, on the personal estate of *Christiana Bewley*, late of Queen-Ann's county, dec'd. all persons having claims against the said dec'd. are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first day of August next ; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and nine. 6m

WM. LLOYD BEWLEY, *Adm'r.*

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
ROBERT WRIGHT, ESQUIRE,
Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the executive of the state of Delaware, hath lately demanded of the executive of Maryland, a certain PURNEL CARTY, as a fugitive from justice, alledged to be at large in Talbot county, and hath transmitted an affidavit, dated the 24th day of November, eighteen hundred and eight charging said Purnel Carty with felony, in kidnapping a certain Hester Craig and her two children—I have therefore issued this my proclamation, authorising and enjoining it on all civil officers, and others, citizens of this state, to arrest and commit said Purnel Carty, to the jail of the county in which he may be found, and to give notice thereof to the executive of Maryland, that the executive of Delaware may be duly notified thereof, that he may be brought to trial agreeably to the act of congress in such case provided.

Given under my hand and the seal of the state of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, this ninth day of January in the year of Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty-third.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

By his Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published twice a week for six weeks, in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore ; the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis ; the National Intelligencer ; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-Town ; the Maryland Herald, at Hager's Town, and in Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton.

January 31, 1809.

For sale,

A SMART active Negro Boy, for a term of years—ALSO—

A House and Lot,

On the Road leading to Easton Point.—Apply to the Editor.

January 24, 1809