STAR,

General Advertiser.

EASTON:—*TUESDAY MORNING*, MAY 9, 1809.

Washington, May 3.

(COPY)

Paris, 23rd February, 1809.

SIR,

His Majesty has been pleased to raise the Embargo on American vessels within the ports of France and her dependencies and (the better to assure their direct return to the United States) to place them altogether at my disposition. You will therefore be good enough to apprise the captains, supercargoes and owners, within your consular district, of this arrangement, to the end that they may sail as soon as possible for some port or place in the United States. The only rule which, in my view of the subject is necessary to accomplish the direct return of these vessels, (which is at once the object of our government and of this) is hereto subjoined. You will be pleased to consider it in every case indispensible, and should objections be made to it by captains or others, you will lose no time in stating to me their nature and extent, so that means may be taken to obviate them.

I am with much regard,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Wm. Lee, Esq. Consul of the U. S. Bordeaux.

RULE—"The owners, consignees or captains of the American ships in the ports of France, or of her dependencies, must previously to their clearing out, give to the Consul or Vice-consul of their nation, in his public capacity (and which shall become matter of record in the office of the said Consul or Vice Consul,) sufficient security by written obligation, that their return to U. States will be prosecuted *directly* and *bona fide* and that they will not voluntarily touch at any port or place on their homeward passage, by doing which they will subject themselves to future capture and detention by either belligerent.

The frigate *United States* left the Navy Yard at this place, and proceeded down the river yesterday.

IMPERIAL DECREE
OF FEB. 25. 1809.

ART. 1. American vessels which have been detained in the ports of the empire, solely by the (French) embargo, are permitted to return directly to the United States. This favor is not extended to such vessels as have been detained on account of irregular papers, or from any other cause.

ART. 2. The vessels, the embargo on which is thus raised, shall be placed in the disposition of M. General Armstrong, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, to guarantee their direct return to that country. The bonds given on their departure shall only be cancelled by certificates of our consuls, &c. in America, that their cargoes were landed therein, and were composed only of the productions, or industry of our empire; and that no part of them was the produce of the soil of the colonies, or of the commerce of England.

TO THOMAS JEFFERSON, ESQ.
LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

Among the numerous farewell addresses presented to you, by the inhabitants of this great and flourishing country, permit us, a part of the Republicans of Queen-Ann's County, convened for the purpose, at the town of Centreville, to add ours.

We are sure none can feel more gratitude for your great services; none can more appreciate the inestimable blessings flowing from that independence, in obtaining and securing which you bore so conspicuous a share.

We have strictly observed the measures pursued under your administration.—We expected much from you, and have not been disappointed—we may indeed say, that more has been done than was or could reasonably have been expected.

History does not afford an instance of a country having risen in so short a time, to such a state of prosperity—the public debt, without the aid of taxes, extinguished beyond example.

A great and fertile country, containing large rivers flowing through it, conveying its surplus produce to distant shores, and re-conveying the various articles of foreign climes, under your auspices has been obtained, the accession of which precludes incessant causes of hostility, and is an inexhaustible source of wealth to the nation.

By an œconomical use of money there is now in our Treasury, a large surplus ready to be applied, if necessary, for our defence, against the unprincipled powers of Europe.

We have seen a Catilinian conspiracy, which aimed a death blow at our vitals, without shedding a drop of blood, dispelled like a charm.

We are confident that with respect to foreign powers, you have observed a strict neutrality, and if hostilities must succeed, we shall enjoy the consolation that justice will be on our side.

These, Sir, are some of the advantages derived from your adminstration—and as Freemen, express our opinions of them, not like the fawning sycophants of despotic courts, with adulation approaching while power lasts—

No, we now address you, when you have returned to the bosom of your fellow citizens.

And may the Supreme Ruler of the Universe reward you with PEACE and TRENQUILITY here, and ETERNAL HAPPINESS hereafter.

ROBERT EMORY, Chairman.
THOMAS WRIGHT, Secretary.
Centreville, Queen-Ann's county, E. S. Md. March 18, 1809.

MR. JEFFERSON'S REPLY.

To the Republicans of Queen-Ann's county.

I have received, fellow-citizens, your farewell address with those sentiments of respect and satisfaction which its very friendly terms are calculated to inspire. With the consciousness of having endeavored to serve my fellow-citizens according to their best interests, these testimonies of their good will are the sole & highest remuneration my heart has ever desired.

I am sensible of the indulgence with which you view the measures which have been pursued; and approving our sincere endeavors to observe a strict neutrality with respect to foreign powers, it is with reason you observe that, if hostilities must succeed, we shall have the consolation that justice will be on our side. War has been avoided from a due sense of the miseries, and the demoralization it produces, and of the superior blessings of a state of peace and friendship with all mankind—but peace on our part and war from others, would neither be for our happiness or honour; and should the lawless violences of the belligerent powers render it necessary to return their hostilities, no nation has less to fear from a foreign enemy.

I thank you, fellow-citizens, for your very kind wishes for my happiness, and pray you to accept the assurances of my cordial esteem, and grateful sense of your favor. TH: JEFFERSON.

Monticello, April 13, 1809.

EXTRACT—DATED,

Liverpool, 3d month 18th, 1809.

We did hope that some idea might have been formed of the disposition of our government towards America, from the debates which have lately taken place in both houses of parliament on motions relative to the orders in council; yet so cautiously have the ministry avoided saying any thing explicitly to the point, on the present situation of the dispute between the two countries that it is impossible to draw any correct inference from them. It is, however, very generally supposed, that negociations are going on; but, if we are to judge of the intentions of ministers from the tenor of their speeches in parliament, we can see nothing that would lead us to suppose they would permit the repeal of their favorite measures, the orders in council, to form the basis or any part of such negociations; on the contrary, they have defended them as strenuously as ever; and as your executives seem equally determined to adhere to the line of conduct which they have adopted, so long as the causes which produced it exist—we fear there is but little prospect of a speedy renewal of the intercourse between Great Britain and America.

With respect to the situation of affairs on the continent of Europe, a variety of reports have been afloat: amongst others that the Spanish patriots have gained fresh advantages; but it cannot be expected that they should long be able to withstand the power of France, particularly as so large a part of that country is already reduced to subjection. It is also said, the emperor of Russia and the other Northern powers have manifested a disposition to break off their connection with Bonaparte; but in this very little confidence is placed. That which has excited the most interest, and obtained the greatest credit, is the rumor of indications on the part of Austria to recommence hostilities against France; and for these few days back this report having been repeated from various quarters, and corroborated by the activity which prevails in the different armies in Germany, has gained ground. There certainly must be some reason why the emperor of France has not followed up his successes in Spain, in that rapid manner which might have been expected. We fear, however, upon the whole, there are but slender grounds to rely upon any change taking place in the general state of the continent, favorable to the interests of this country.—Should any of these changes take place, they would undoubtedly produce a strong effect upon our markets; but they are yet in a state of too great uncertainty to admit of any reasoning upon the event.

We have received considerable supplies of cotton by ships which have broken the embargo, and this article as experienced a further reduction in price: should the new laws prove effectual in preventing this practice, it is impossible to say how much it may yet decline; but even if they should be productive of the desired effect, we do not think much advance on the present prices can be expected, as it is supposed the supplies from other sources, more particularly from the Brazils, will be fully adequate to the demand, and present reduced rate of consumption. Uplands 2s a 2s 2d; New Orleans 2s 4d a 2s 5d; Sea Islands 3s a 3s 6d, very fine 4s per lb.

Wheat has lately been rather dull and falling; it may yet continue so for some time; but we see no reason for altering our former opinion, that if the trade between England and America were reopened, this article would meet an extensive market here: the best English and American may be quoted 15s 6d a 16s per 70lbs.

In Tobacco very little has been done for the last two months, and many of the holders appear anxious to push off their stocks, even at a considerable reduction. It may be quoted from 16d 1d per lb.

Tar is very dull at 53s a 44s per brl. In turpentine nothing has been done lately; the last price at which it was sold was 85s per cwt.

The few parcels of staves which have been lately brought into this market, have been sold at 35l a 28l per M. for barrel; 45l a 50l for hogshead; and 56l a 60l for pipe.

Although the supplies of timber fall *very far short of our usual consumption*, yet the demand is so far lessened by the depressed state of trade, that very little is doing in this article; Georgia pitch pine logs would bring 6s a 6s 6d, other descriptions of American pine 4s a 4s 4d, oak logs 4s 6d a 6s, maple, birch, beech, and ash, 3s 6d a 4s per foot.

Ashes are very dull; pearls at 75s a 77s, pots 80s a 82s per cwt.; and as the supplies we shall receive from Canada, are expected to be adequate to the demand, no advance upon these prices can be looked for.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Bartholomews, to his friend in Baltimore, dated April 6, 1809.

"A French squadron of 3 sail of the line and a few frigates have arrived in the West Indies from France and are blockaded in the Saints* by a British squadron of superior force.

"Yesterday I became acquainted with Moncieur Delandes, late captain of a French sloop of war of 18 guns, captured by the Melampus frigate, and carried into Bermuda in January last after a gallant and hard fought action of 2 hours and a half, in which the Melampus lost 18, men, killed and wounded out of a complement of 300 men.

"M. Delandes is nephew to the governor of St. Martins, and by whom he informed that the islands of Madeira and Teneriffe have been captured by the French, and also that it is expected a French fleet have sailed from Europe to attack Halifax, which hurried sir Geo. Prevost away from the West Indies after the surrender of Martinique, with as many troops as he could spare for the defence of Nova Scotia.

"M. Delandes is on his parole in consequence of his spirited conduct, and is to leave this place in a few days for the U. States, on his way to France.

"The celebrated Samuel G. Ogden of Miranda memory is now here, engaged in large commercial speculations and shipping the proceeds by different vessels to merchants in New-York."

* The Saints are three small isles, situate between Gaudaloupe and Dominica.

The Boston Chronicle contains the thirty-third Bulletin of the army of Spain. It states that the British were embarking at Lisbon to abandon Portugal; the arrival of Admiral Massaredo at Ferrol; and the restoration of tranquility through the greater part of Spain. It is principally occupied with the details of the capture of Saragossa, which the French entered the 1st of March, after various engagements attended with great slaughter on the part of the Spaniards. The French refused a capitulation, themselves prescribing terms; which were that the garrison should lay down their arms, be prisoners of war and be sent to France, unless they took the oath of allegiance to King Joseph, in which case they were to be admitted into his service: Accordingly 15,000 infantry and 2000 horse surrendered, with 150 cannon. The loss of the Spaniards during the seige was 20,000; 13,000 were found in the hospitals, of which 500 died daily. Palafox was dangerously ill.

Nat. Intel.

The average majority of votes for the republican assembly ticket in the city of New York is 125. Federalism has gained considerable advantages through the state; but delusion will vanish with the decline of British influence.—Toryism must share the fate of its sire.

Whig.

New York, May 3.

By the brig Mary, from St. Bartholomews, we learn that three French sail of the line and four frigates, with 15000 troops on board, were lying at the Saints, near Guadaloupe, blockaded by four British sail of the line and five frigates, which, it was every moment expected, would be reinforced by four sail of the line, and 3000 troops from Barbadoes. The British, it was supposed intended first to capture the island of Saints, and afterwards the French fleet. The brig of war Netley, in lat. 19 45. lon. 16, was chased by a French man of war belonging to a fleet of 13 sail, supposed, by the course they were steering, to be bound to the West Indies.

Capt. Kerin, 17 days from St. Croix, informs us, that 3 French line of battle ships and 5 frigates, were blockaded in the Saints, by 3 British line of battle ships and 4 frigates; and that five days before capt. K. sailed, 3000 British troops had embarked at Martinique, & sailed for the Saints, to assist the British fleet in taking the French. The above French fleet have taken Mariegalante from the British.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, February 11th, received in this city.

"On the 5th instant, an English frigate arrived here from Lisbon, having under her convoy 11 transports with 2300 men on board, who, it is said, will not be landed here, but at Ysla, and proceed from thence to Seville, where there are 7 or 800 more, making in all about 3000; supposed to be the amount of the whole British force on the continent."

Clearances for Foreign Ports since the 18th ult. as far as they have reached us, including the probable number cleared from small ports where no papers are printed:

From New York	137
Baltimore	79
Philadelphia	111
Wilmington, N. C.	14
George Town	4
Alexandria	16
Providence, R. I.	23
Newport, R. I.	21
New Haven	14
Bristol, R. I.	11
New London	12
Salem	57
Boston	88
Norfolk	67
Nowburyport	19
Charleston, S. C.	57
Savannah	9
Portland	31
Kennebunk	18
From the above ports not come to hand at least 150	150
From small ports from which we can have no returns, for want of gazettes.	100
Total	1035

The above vessels will probably average 200 tons—and each 10 seamen—making 207,000 tons, and 10,350 seamen besides passengers and supercargoes. In on one month from this time no doubt 1000 more vessels will depart for foreign ports—we shall then have sent out 400,000 tons, and 20,000 seamen—all in about two months. *N. Y. Gaz.*

We have frequently published articles from the Eastern papers to shew that the design of the Essex Junto was to produce *a separation of the States*.—The following letter was received a few days since and published on Monday last by the editor of the Boston *Chronicle*. In pursuing it our readers will not fail to recollect the grand junto caucus held in New York last summer, to concert as to the *means* and *manner* of separating the states.— *Dem. Press.*

WORCESTER, April 19.

GENTLEMEN—The following serious and alarming particulars, I had this day from a friend of mine, who read the statement in a Quebec paper.

The paper states, "that Delegates "from the Executive of Connecticut & "Vermont, and gentlemen from Massachusetts and New Hampshire, met "in caucus with the Governor of Canada at Quebec, *concerted plans of operation to be pursued in case probability "should flatter their wishes*, but agreed "to suspend any proceedings till they "ascertained the result of the elections in Massachusetts and New Hampshire."

This statement rests on the authority of a respectable gentleman from Vermont, who had a paragraph of similar purport in a Quebec Gazette.

Louisville, April 12.

This morning Mr. Benj. Wilkinson, with a hardy band of warriors, hunters and trappers, all well armed and equipped, for a three years expedition, left this place for St. Louis: there to join the St. Louis Missouri Company, who intend to push their trade to the River Columbia, and probably in a few years, by that route to the East Indies.

Nashville, March 22.

VAN the great Creek tyrant was shot a short time since by the same Indian who killed Doublehead. Van ought years ago to have paid for his crimes and perfidy to the Creek nation with his forfeited life; but his life guards were too vigilant for his enemies until the fatal moment. *Clarion.*

On Wednesday last Gideon Olmstead received the amount of 14,278 dollars and 75 cents, the amount of the principal and interest awarded to him by the district court of the United States.

Freeman's Journal.

Doctor SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, of New-York, has lately been elected a corresponding member of the academy of physical and natural sciences in Paris; Mr. Savary is the president, and Mr. Dubisson the secretary of this institution; and several volumes of its transactions have already been published.

On Tuesday morning last, a combat took place between Mr. John Roberts, and Mr. James H. Caulk, both of the upper part of this county, the former proving too hard for the latter, he repaired to his house and got his gun—Mr. Roberts borrowed a gun from a neighbouring house, and in the road opposite the residence of Mr. Caulk, they renewed the quarrel, when Mr. Roberts received the contents of his adversary's gun through the head—we are informed the deceased was found lying on a gun, cocked. The coroner's inquest have returned the following verdict, "that the said John Roberts came to his death by the hands of James H. Caulk—the said Caulk having discharged a loaded gun at him the said Roberts, the contents of which put a period to his existence; and that the same was done to produce the fatal effect." The offender is now in the jail of this town, and will have his trial at the next term, which commences on the fourth Monday in this month.

Married, on Thursday last, by the rev. John Price, Captain THOMAS FRAZIER, of Dorchester county, to Mrs. MARY L. KERSEY, of this county.

NEW GOODS.
JOHN KENNARD
HAS just received from PHILADELPHIA, a handsome assortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS,
which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices, for Cash, Feathers, or Country Linen, only.
Easton, May 9, 1809. 3

To Let,
GREENBERRY'S POINT,
CONTAINING six hundred acres, within two miles of Annapolis, four hundred and fifty acres of which is cleared, and at present is divided into three shifts, containing in each shift one hundred and fifty acres: for richness of soil I know none in the state to exceed—it is calculated for Wheat, Corn, Oats and Tobacco; being almost surrounded by water; Fish, Oysters, Crabs and Fowl abound in their seasons, and having the Annapolis and Baltimore markets convenient, are easily disposed of. It is also one of the best Farms for all manner of stock, I know of.

On the same is a large *Brick Dwelling House*, with twelve finished rooms, and a large, clean and common Kitchen, a new Corn House, built in the best manner, which will hold four hundred barrels of corn, and by repairing another house on the premises, it will hold three thousand bushels of Wheat—There are several out houses much out of repair, the frames being good, may with a small expence be made very useful. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, in Easton.

CHARLES EMORY.
May 9, 1809. 3

Fifty dollars reward.
RAN away from the subscriber, on Saturday night last, a Negro Man named DANIEL, and calling himself *Daniel Sharp*. Daniel is a dark mulatto, 24 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and rather slender. He talks little, but when spoken to answers pleasantly, and shews his teeth much in speaking. He had on when he went away, a blue cloth jacket and trowsers, and over jacket and shirt of white oznaburg; shoes, stockings, and a fur hat.

Daniel is a blacksmith, and it is probable may offer his services in that line—He ran off in company with a girl of nearly his own colour, named *Janice*, belonging to Dr. Keene, of Choptank Bridge, and it is supposed he may be either near that place, or have passed through it on his way to Delaware.—Twenty-five dollars if taken up in this state, and if out of the state the above reward will be given to any person who will return him to the subscriber, or lodge him in any gaol in this state and give information thereof, so that he may be had.

ENNALLS MARTIN.
Easton, Md. May 9, 1809. tf

DAVID BROWN,
NO. 3, GRANBY STREET,
Near Market Street continued, Baltimore;
INFORMS his Friends and the public generally, that he continues to keep a constant supply of EARTHEN and STONE WARE, at the usual prices.

Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to apply as above, as thereby they may be supplied with both kinds at the same place, an advantage not to be met with elsewhere in this city.

☞ Any orders addressed as above, or to JOHN TRIMBLE'S, No. 18, CHEAPSIDE, will be thankfully received and speedily attended to.

April 25, 1809.