STAR.

General Advertiser.

EASTON:—*TUESDAY MORNING*, MAY 15, 1810.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council.

ROGER NELSON, Esquire, Associate Judge of the 5th judicial district, vice William Clagett, deceased.

Jacob Morris, jun. survevor of Somerset county, vice John Wilkins, resigned.

The House of Assembly of the New York Legislature consists of 112 members. Last year, the federalists, so called, had 63 members; Republicans, 49; opposition majority, 14. This year, as far as returns are received, the parties stand thus—Republicans 70—opposition 42; Republican majority, 28.

The majority of Tomkins over Platt, is 5584.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate, viz.

Buckner Thruston, of Kentucky, an assistant judge of the circuit court of the District of Columbia.

William H. Harrison, governor of the Indiana territory.

Cornelius P. Van Ness, of Vermont, attorney for the district of Vermont.

John Willard, of Vermont, marshal of that district.

Joseph Crockette, of Kentucky, marshal of the district of Kentucky.

Return J. Meigs, commissioner to hold a convention between the state of Kentucky and the Chickasaw nation of Indians.

John Eppenger, of Georgia, marshal for the district of Georgia.

Alexr. Montgomery, David M'Caleb, Thomas Barnes, Joseph Robert and Joseph Carson, all of the Mississippi territory, to be members of the legislative council of the said territory.

Henry M. Queen, Nathan Luffborough and Walter S. Chandler, justices of the peace for the county of Washington, in the district of Columbia.

John M'Cambell, of Tennessee, attorney for the district of East Tennesse.

Obadiah Jones, of Georgia, an additional judge of the Mississippi territory.

Stanley Griswold, a judge of the Illinois territory.

John B. C. Lucas, of Pennsylvania, one of the judges of the territory of Louisiana.

Otho Shrader, of Pennsylvania, a judge of the same territory.

Francis Xavia Martin, of North Carolina, a judge of the Orleans territory.

John E. Beck, of Tennessee, attorney for the district of West Tennessee.

George Washington Park Custis, a justice of the peace for the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia.

Benjamin Howard, of Kentucky, governor of the territory of Louisiana.

Tully Robinson, of the Orleans Territory, attorney for the district of Orleans.

Oliver Fitts, of North Carolina, a judge of the Mississippi territory.

Ebenezer Knight, of Rhode Island, marshal of the district of Rhode-Island.

Parke Welten, of the Mississippi territory, receiver of public monies for the lands lying west of Pearl river, in the said territory.

Lewis Sewall, of Georgia, register of the land office east of Pearl river.

Levin Wailes, of the Orleans territory, register of the land office, in the western part of the territory of Orleans.

Jesse Sommers, of New Jersey, collector for the district of Great Egg harbor.

Amos Spafford, of Ohio, collector for the district of Miami.

Thomas H. Williams, of the Mississippi territory, collector for the district of Mississippi.

Archibald S. Bulluck, of Georgia, collector for the district of Savannah.

Parker Barnes, of Virginia, collector for the district of Folly Landing.

James Spark, of Virginia, collector for the district of East River.

Peter Isaackton, of Norway, consul at Christiansand.

Thomas English, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Dublin.

Since the adjournment of the Senate.

John B. Davy of Pennsylvania, consul for the port Rangoon, in the Birman empire.

Charles Harris of Georgia, commissioner of the loans for the state of Georgia.

From the Columbian Phoenix.

PROOF AGAINST ASSERTION.

Each of the political parties in this country oft and vehemently accuses the other of an undue bias towards one of the great European belligerents. You are devoted to France, says federalism to democracy—democracy spurns at the charge, and thus retorts on her accuser—There is a "British faction in America," and that faction is composed of the men who call themselves federalists.—Which of the observations is true? Let us answer the question by appealing to the language and conduct of the parties.

Britain (says federalism) has done us no essential injury.

France and Britain have both greatly injured us, replies democracy.

The French decrees are abominable, (says federalism) but why complain of the British orders? They were retaliatory, and therefore just.

Without enquiring into the priority of the British orders & French decrees, (rejoins democracy) we pronounce them *all* "abominable;" we condemn the one belligerent for attacking, and the other for retaliating on her enemy at the expence of neutrals.

Federalism contends that the confinement of sixty Americans in the dungeons of France is an intolerable outrage on the independence of our country.—Indignant at the decrees of Napoleon, democracy most cordially joins in the complaint.

Democracy asserts that the "confinement of" *five thousand* "Americans on board the floating dungeons of" *Britain* "is an intolerable outrage on the independence of our country."

Nay—Nay—but there is much to be considered, says federalism—Britain is fighting for the liberties of the world—Britain must have the use of our seamen—and if her seamen run away, she must take them where she can find them—and if she happens to mistake Americans for Englishmen in some few instances—why, who can blame her? she means no harm, & the evil is inevitable, & of what is inevitable it is nonsense to complain.

Let Britain have her seamen (says democracy) we do not want them; our government has made every effort to place that business on a fair and equitable footing. They have offered to make it penal in an American Captain to employ a British deserter, known to be such, and to restore every British seaman on a regular application, if Britain will renounce the right of impressment.

But she will not do it. And she never ought, (says federalism) for the evil she would suffer would be incalculable.

If Britain abandons the impressing system (says democracy) let us grant for a moment that she suffers an evil in consequence of the desertion of her seamen—most certainly if she continues to practice it, we suffer a much greater evil, for it has been stated by our government, and as yet remains uncontradicted by her, that *ten Americans* are impressed for *one Englishman*—if then one of the nations *must* suffer an evil, for Heaven's sake let not Americans contend that *America should be the sufferer*—it is enough for Englishmen themselves to do that. The argument (rejoins federalism) is sophistical—you are under French influence—and I hope the impressing system will never be abandoned.

When democratic legislatures express an opinion on our foreign relations, France and England both come in for a share of their disapprobation.

When federal legislators express an opinion on the same subject, the aggressions of France (great enough in themselves) are multiplied and magnified to a tenfold amount, while the aggressions of Britain, including the Orders in Council, the impressment and retention of our seamen, the *murderous outrage on the Chesapeake*, and the refusal of reparation for that outrage, are justified in toto.

From these facts among thousands it is inferred that the democrats *are not* devoted to France—and that the federalists *are* devoted to Britain.

American Manufactures.

A Society has been organized in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, called the *Homespun Society*. The object of the society is to promote domestic manufactures. With this view every member of the society has entered into a written engagement to wear no cotton or woollen cloths of foreign manufacture.

An increasing interest is taken in the means of promoting domestic manufactures. Mr. Livingston, in his Clermont Sheep-Shearing, informs that the average of his four full-fed rams was 128 lbs. the largest being 140 lb. His 230 sheep gave him in the whole amount for wool 1078, and not over-rated.—The following is a late French account of the Friesland Sheep, as given in a late English publication; "Friesland furnishes a very fine wool, equal to that of North Holland, but somewhat shorter. The Frieseland Sheep bear a silky wool, from 14 to 16 inches long, and very fine for its length. They are of great size, but meagre, when they are milked. They yield from 17 to 18 lb. of wool.—The ewes, milked twice a day, give a quart of milk each time.—They bring forth every year 3, 4, or 5 lambs. The wool is said to have excellent properties. [*Salem. Reg.*

STATEMENT

Of the Bonds for duties on Merchandize imported, outstanding at the several Custom Houses, on the first of January 1810, taken from the accounts current of the collectors, rendered to the Treasury.

PORTS	*Amt. of bonds outstanding. Jan.* 1, 1810.
Portsmouth	66,960 72
Passamaquoddy	22,229 69
Frenchman's bay	397 50
Penobscot	11,887 03
Waldborough	7,273 98
Wiscasset	19,875 53
Bath	19,881 69
Portland	39,026 60
Saco	8,375 39
Kennebunk	15,892 50
York	18,930 31
Newburyport	43,515 89
Ipswich	1,595 19
Gloucester	23,715 38
Salem	391,123 69
Marblehead	24,982 39
Boston	1,245,034 84
Plymouth, Mass.	19,640 14
Barnstable	10,217 60
Newbedford	5,440 29
Dighton	2,669 95
Nantucket	8,876 04
Edgartown	612 28
Bristol	19,256 81
Providence	95,240 28
Newport	31,306 31
New London	23,420 34
Middletown	35,254 62
New Haven	32,302 88
Fairfield	2,735 15
Albourgh, Vermont	12,705 23
Champlain	5,985 15
Hudson	1,014 54
Sag Harbor	277 62
New York	3,364,102 60
Perth Amboy	6,730 21
Great Egg Harbor	1,077 36
Philadelphia	1,949,049 47
Detroit	1,319 69
Michilimackinac	12,032 30
Wilmington, Del.	29,408 41
Baltimore	622,049 52
Vienna	558 14
Snow Hill	2,858 76
Georgetown, Col.	8,194 06
Alexandria	29,855 83
Yeocomico	941 00
Tappahannock	29,411 67
East River	4,368 86
Richmond	13,501 91
Petersburg	13,718 79
Norfolk	153,875 60
Folly Landing	6,835 68
Cherry Stone	496 19
Camden	16,561 59
Edenton	6,845 87
Plymouth, N. C.	2,932 44
Washington	52,617 91
Newbern	15,702 75
Beaufort, N. C.	227 25
Wilmington, N. C.	33,466 22
Georgetown, S. C.	11,206 81
Charleston	556,215 57
Savannah	250,061 00
Brunswick	773 68
St. Mary's, Geo.	18,927 92
Fort Stoddert	163 87
New Orleans	121,749 97
Total—	9,600,717 55

The English papers received by recent arrivals, furnish a variety of minute particulars, which illustrate the actual condition of things in a very striking manner. Mr. Huskisson in the house of commons, on 1st March stated the following facts:

The expenditure of 1809 was,	£40,500,000
The taxes to meet it - -	19,000,000
Deficient - - -	21,500,000
or -	$107,500,000

At the commencement of the war the extraordinary expenditures over and above former expences, and interest of public debt, amounted to - £20,000,000
In 1806 it increased to - 32,000,000
In 1809 - - 47,000,000

The following is the proportion of the encrease and progress of the oconomical measures of that most stupendous fabric of human wisdom, the British government.

Amount of taxation in 1762	£10,000,000
1792	16,000,000
1801	31,000,000
1809	60,000,000

Thus in 27 years the increase of taxes was six times the first amount.
In 16 years - four times
In 8 - taxes had doubled

Direct taxes since 1793 had been carried to nine times the rate of that period!

The military waggon train amounted to six thousand men and six thousand horses.

The expedition to Walcheren, which by the secret instructions contemplated, the capture of Antwerp, by siege or coup de main, what is truly admirable, it was undertaken without even a plan of Antwerp, or of the additional works at Flushing. The British appear to be about on a parallel with the Portuguese and Spaniards, in military knowledge.

While the account stood that the French burnt the American vessels in Cadiz Bay, the tory federal cry was, "*What rascally conduct these Frenchmen are capable of!*" But when it was ascertained that the vessels were *destroyed* by the English, the tune was altered to "*Oh, it is perfectly right!—It was only intended to prevent the property from falling into the hands of their enemies the French!*"—[*Essex. Reg.*

It is said no account could be given of the American seamen who were on board of the American vessels burnt by the English in Cadiz bay. And it is our opinion that no account will be received from them, till some fortuitous circumstances find them dragging out a miserable existence on board those "floating hell's the "wooden walls of old England." —— [*ib.*

British impressments.—By documents from the Department of State it appears, that there are now four thousand four hundred and ninety-nine impressed American seamen in the British navy!

BACK AGAIN!

The political relations of the several states, now stand as they did when Mr. Jefferson was for the second time elected President——that is to say, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Vermont, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio, are on one side——and

Connecticut and Delaware on t'other side. ——WHAT A FEARFUL ODDS!!

It is stated on the authority of letters from Natchez, that gen. Hampton has given the command of the troops to col. Cushing, and is about to proceed to the northward for the benefit of health.

New Orleans Gazette April 5.

It may be worthy of remark, says an English paper, that Jerome Bonaparte's wife is in remainder to the throne of England, being grand daughter to the Duchess of Brunswick and niece to the princess of Wales.

Great pains have been taken to put in circulation the prophecy of John Wellesley, that the world will be at end in 26 years from the present time. The extravagance of such delusions should warn all sober men against any thing which leads to them. It has been mentioned as a question whether leases or incorporations should go for a longer time than the world stands.—*Ess. Reg.*

Died, on the evening of the 8th inst. after a short illness, at the seat of Mr. Charles Goldsborough, in Talbot county, the Rev. *Samuel Keene*, in the 76th year of his age.

RE-SALE

Of part of Joseph Bousee's Real Estate.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, all that part of the real estate of *Joseph Bousee*, late of Worcester county, deceased, which was bought by Stephen Beauchamp, at the former sale, will again be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, on *SATURDAY*, the ninth day of June next.

The property consists of three lots situate in New-Town, in said county. The sale will take place upon the premises, and the terms thereof will be, that the purchaser or purchasers give bond with approved security, payable in twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the date.

LEVIN POLLITT, Trustee.

Worcester county, May 15, 1810 4

Union Bank of Maryland.

9th May, 1810.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders, that an Election for Sixteen Directors will he held at the Bank on *Monday*, the 2d July next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and continue until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.——By order of the board,

R. HIGGINBOTHOM, Cash'r.

N. B—By the Act of Incorporation, not more than eleven of the present Board are eligible for the ensuing year.

May 15, 1810. 6

Valuable Farms for sale.

WHEREAS the subscriber intends leaving this state, offers for sale the following LANDS, lying and being in Dorchester county, in the state of Maryland.

No. 1—*That valuable Farm* where J. Summers now lives, on the head of Little Choptank River, about six miles from the town of Cambridge, and one mile from Great Choptank River, containing about 200 acres of land; for quality and convenience equal to any in the county,—good water, and good for fish and oysters in their seasons.

No. 2—*That valuable Farm* where the subscriber now lives, on Great Choptank River, open to the Chesapeake bay, about eight miles from Cambridge, containing about 600 acres of land. The whole will be sold together, or in parcels, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers, being a sufficient quantity of timber for two or three farms. This farm is remarkably good for fishing and fowling, in good repair, and a good apple orchard.

No. 3—*Also, sundry Lots* adjoining the said farm, lying on Little Choptank and Great Choptank Rivers, beautifully situated for mechanics, containing from three to five acres of land in each lot. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to say any thing more about the improvements on either of the farms, as it is presumed that those who wish to purchase will first view the premises. A generous credit will be given, and liberty to seed wheat next fall. For farther particulars apply to the subscriber, living on one of the said farms.

SOLOMON FRAZIER.

Dorchester county, May 15, 1810—3mo

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on *FRIDAY*, the 24th August, 1810, a dividend will be struck of the personal estate of *Alexander Miller*, of Kent county, deceased; all those having legal claims against said estate, are hereby desired to present them on that day at the Register's office of said county, or there deposit them prior to that date; but if failing to do so, the interest on their claims will be cut off.

THOS. WALKER, *Adm'r.*

May 15, 1810. 3q

For Rent.

THE subscriber will rent for the ensuing year, the FARM on which he resides, now in a high state of cultivation, divided into six fertile fields—The situation, improvements, &c. would render it a desirable acquisition to an industrious man; to such an one he would have no objection to give a lease. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber.

HORATIO EDMONDSON.

Talbot county, May 15, 1810. m

LAND—for sale.

THE subscribers will sell, on the most liberal terms, if applied to immediately, a FARM in Talbot county, lately occupied by Mrs. Mary Lambdin, beautifully situated on the Bay, containing 340 acres; about one half in cultivation, and the rest timber land of the first quality. The terms may be known by application to the subscribers or to David Kerr, Esq. Easton.

JOHN LEIGH,
JOS. E. MUSE.

April 24, 1810. m

JOHN JOHNSTON,

Saddle and Harness Maker,

(WASHINGTON STREET.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has just commenced the above business (at the shop late occupied by *F. G. Beverage*) in all its various branches.

He has on hand a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's SADDLES, Coach and Gig HARNESS, Waggon and Cart geer, Fire Buckets, and all kinds of military accoutrements, Portmanteaus, Valises, Whips, Spurs, &c. &c.

Those who favor him with their custom may depend on having their work executed with neatness and dispatch—and the liberal patronage of a generous public will be duly appreciated and acknowledged by integrity, attention and promptitude.

Easton, April 24, 1810. m

MARCH TERM, 1810.

ON application to the Judges of Dorchester county court, by *William B. Smith*, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said acts, being annexed to his petition—and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said William B. Smith has resided the two preceding years within the State of Maryland: It is therefore ordered and adjudged that the said William B. Smith, by causing a copy of this said order to be inserted in one of the newspapers of the city of Baltimore, and in Philadelphia, one in New-York, one in Norfolk, and in one in Easton, three months before Saturday the third day of November, and to be continued in the said papers for six successive weeks;—and also by setting up like notice at the court house door three months before the said day, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the court house in said county, on the said day, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, and to answer interrogatories which his creditors may propose to him, the said William B. Smith then and there complying with the requisites of the said Act of Assembly.

H. DICKINSON, Clk.

May 15, 1810 6

Somerset county, st.

ON application of *Thomas Noble*, of Somerset county, by petition in writing to me in the recess of the court, as chief judge of the fourth judicial district of the state of Maryland, praying the benefit of the acts of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can at present ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and being satisfied by competent testimony that he hath resided in the state of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his application; and it being stated to me that the said Thomas Noble is committed to the custody of the constable of Salisbury hundred, on an execution against the body of the said Thomas Noble—I do hereby order and direct, that he the said Thomas Noble be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the county court, to be held at Princess Anne on the 15th day of September next, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed by his creditors; and the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit—And I do further order, that the said Thomas Noble give them notice, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, once in each week for the space of one month successively, three months previous to the said 15th day of September next, and also by setting up advertisements at the public taverns in Salisbury, three months before the said 15th day of September next. Given under my hand this 16th day of March, 1810. 4

WILLIA POLK.

Two dollars reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 23d of April last, an apprentice negro boy named CALEB BOYER, about nineteen years old, black complexion, tall and well grown to his age—Had on when he went away, a blue cloth coat and cloth pantalets, ruffled shirt and new furr hat. Whoever will take up the said apprentice boy, and secure him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, but no charges paid.

HENRY MATTHEWS.

Caroline county, Md. May 15, 1810 —3