STAR

General Advertiser.

EASTON:—*TUESDAY MORNING*, JUNE 12, 1810.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

BRIEF REVIEW.

When Mr. Jefferson recommended the embargo, one of the grounds upon which he did it was the enforcement of the Berlin decree by France against the United States; and the President accompanied his message to congress on the occasion with the French judicial documents which exhibited the condemnation of the Horizon. Thus, the embargo was intended to guard equally against the depredations of France and those of Great Britain.

When the opposition cried out for the repeal of the embargo, the president declared to congress that there could be no other substitute for it but war or submission. The opposition, nevertheless, continued the clamour; the legislature of Massachusetts arrayed itself against the general government; timid men were affrighted; wicked men triumphed; the embargo was repealed, and the non-intercourse law succeeded it. Our property and citizens, collected in our ports by an embargo of more than one year, were again exposed to capture on the ocean by the British, and seizure in the various ports of France and those of her allies. The authors of the outcries for "free trade" were warned of these dangers; but they repaid the wise admonition with unmeaning sarcasms and comtemptuous reproaches.

The period has arrived when the American people must acknowledge the just views of their government; when they must perceive that the embargo, so far from being a measure dictated by France, was the only mode that could be adopted, short of war, to preserve our property from the grasp of the emperor of the French, as well as from the outrages meditated against it by the English.

Unthinking scribblers, who make a trade of their pen; who are inspired with no other sentiment than the desire of gaining a mere livelihood; delude the people with stories that the administration has been duped by France. But was it credulity in the administration to recommend the embargo, which presented an impervious barrier to French rapacity? Was it credulity or being duped to adhere to that measure at the risk of their offices, amidst the reproaches of cupidity, and under the pressure of the grossest and most wanton calumnies, uttered by these very scribblers, who, like unprincipled starvlings, traffic the cause of their country for bread, and will undertake to slander any administration for a set price?

The good man discovers in the conduct of the administration nothing but a resolute impartiality; a determined spirit of neutrality, resisting alike wrongs from England and wrongs from France; making no exception of the one nor of the other in the embargo, non-intercourse, nor in any other act. But the excesses of France do not palliate those of Great Britain. The latter remain fresh and flagrant as ever, unredressed and unatoned for.

Why is it that some citizens forget the cause of their own country in contemplating the wars of Europe?—Is our political arithemetic to be confined to the mere calculation of the injuries we receive? Are our senses only to be awakened to a relish for the beauties of patriotism by calamities, and shall we abandon all other virtues but that of patience under human injuries? I appeal not to the wretched scribblers, to whom all countries are alike, where they can find scope for the exercise of their meagre talent; with whom every man's opinion passes current for sound doctrine, provided it is varnished with gold. But to you, O Americans! who love your country; whether native or adopted; to you who feel for the freedom of the world, for the happiness of the human race, and for all the charities of life; I appeal to you to attest the vigilance, the justice, the impartiality of your rulers; I call upon you to instruct the uninformed; to strengthen the timid; and to enlighten all around you, for the benefit of posterity and the perpetuation of liberty.

The present differences between the United States and France and G. Britain, is a contest between Oramasdes and Arimanius; between the *genius of good* and the *genius of evil*, and we behold at the commencement of the nineteenth century, in the political concerns of the world, a complete exemplification of one of the fables, of the ancient mythology of the Medes and Persians.—Who is it that will refuse to unite his destiny to that of the *good genius*, which must finally triumph, however the *evil one* may enjoy a temporary advantage? What virtuous citizen is it that will not advance in vindication of a republic, the only one in the universe, which exhibits the noble spectacle of singly defending the *rights of man* against the tyrannies and oppressions of military and naval despotism? If there be *one* who will not; *one*, who loves a foreign country better than his own, let him pore over the annals of emperors and kings, and learn to feel the vast difference between freedom and slavery. SCIPIO.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Legislature of Massachusetts convened on the 30th ult. The whole number of members elected to the House of Representatives is 644! of whom 632 attended. Every member of the Senate was present but one.

The house chose Perez Morton, Esquire, Speaker. The following was the statement of votes:

Mr. Morton, *Republican*,	326
Mr. Bigelow, *Federal*,	303
Scattering,	2

In the Senate, several successive ballotings took place without effect for a speaker; and the Senate adjourned without making a choice. The following was the uniform result of each ballot:

For Mr. Otis, *Federal*,	19
For Mr. Dana, *Republican*	18
Scattering,	1

A majority of the whole number present is necessary to make a choice.

On the 31st the Senate made choice of the honorable *Harrison G. Otis*, as President Mr. Otis had 19 votes, and Mr. Dana 18 *Nathaniel Coffin*, Esq. was re-elected clerk.

June 1.—the Report of the Committee for counting and examining the votes for Governor and Lieut. Governor, was read, and accepted by the Senate and House.

FOR GOVERNOR.

The whole number of votes	90812
Necessary to make a choice	45407
Hon. Elbridge Gerry has	46541
His Excellency Chris'r. Gore has	44078
Scattering	193
Plurality for Mr. Gerry, (after deducting illegal returns and the Plantation votes.)	2463

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

The whole number of votes	89917
Necessary to make a choice	44959
Hon. Wm. Gray has	46516

A committee was chosen from the Senate and the House to inform the above gentlemen of their election. It is presumed they will take the oaths of office, this day, at 12 o'clock.

BRISTOL SENATORS.

The Hon. NATH'L. MORTON, the republican candidate for Bristol county, was chosen to fill up the vacancy in the Senate. The senate now consists of 20 Republicans and 20 Federalists; previous to the election of Mr. Morton, the federalists adopted a rule that the president should speak and vote on every question. *Boston Patriot.*

As if telegraphs were established from end to end of the continent, one federal editor is hailing another, and the federal papers are spreading the joyful news, that Boston has chosen 42 representatives! What then? The 42 will be of no more weight or consequence in the republican legislature of Massachusetts than 42 quarter blooded Merinos. From the Boston seat, they will have to look up to a republican governor, Lt. Gov. council and speakers, and when they look among each other, they will see the faithful representatives of a fallen party, the anointed pall bearers of the departed Timothy Pickering!

Amer. Mercury.

French and British influence.—The rogue himself is often the first to cry *stop thief*. It is exactly so with those who clamor so much about *French influence*, merely to divert the public attention from their *British* devotion. The *Boston Palladium* of the 1st instant, and it is one of those papers which rants so much of French influence, has the following article:

"*England* treats us with justice, generosity and respect—protects our property every where, and sends a succession of ministers to repair unintentional injuries, and begs us to be at peace—yet we treat the English with the grossest *insolence*, and as much hostility as possible short of declared war."

Let every American read the foregoing abominable and barefaced declarations, and think of the principles that dictated them, and the effrontery which induced their publication. Are the propagators of such sentiments good citizens of the United States, or proper and worthy subjects of King George, and fit residents for Nova Scotia? Mayhap time will determine.

Apropos. Mr. Jackson is in Boston.

(N. Y. Journal.)

British Liberty!——The high-handed measures of the British House of Commons with regard to John C. Jones and Sir Francis Burdett, prove the desperate situation to which a corrupt and imbecile ministry is reduced. The violence of abused power may save them yet awhile from the overthrow and punishment they have reason to dread, but if one spark of the old boasted British liberty has survive the general wreck of British dignity and prosperity, in the breasts of the people, the present occasion will call it forth to confound their oppressor. Longer submission cannot be seperated from utter slavery. *(Ægis.)*

The present day restores old Massachusetts to that dignity and influence in the Union, of which a turbulent faction has for a long time deprived her. Let us hail and celebrate it as a day of joy, for we see patriotism exalted and faction humbled. Since the late rebellious proceedings have been followed by the same fate as the rebellion twenty years ago, let the authors and instigators share the same honors and their names descend united to posterity. *Ib.*

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

THE DILEMMA.

Our government have with each of the great belligerents, evidently labored under the imputation of partiality to the other. This imputation as was emphatically alledged in the British Parliament, is the strongest evidence of its impartiality. Those belligerents continue their unprincipled aggressions, till there is scarcely a ray of hope of their relaxation. Our government apprise us of our dangers abroad and denounce the aggressors as unworthy of our confidence, as the fit subjects for our resentment. The base sycophants, the persevering advocates of the piratic king who rules the ocean, and the despotic tyrant who bends the vassals of the continent to his will, echo the charges of their respective masters and employers against those who preside over the destinies of our nation—the only nation on earth enjoying peace, plenty and freedom, but not yet perhaps sufficiently scourged with the accursed bane of foreign influence, and party rage, to teach us by woeful contrast the value of these enestimable blessings. It affords however a flattering prospect to see those internal demons of discord borne down by the weight of public opinion, and running to the extremes of that party hell which they have heated for themselves to bellow their howlings and find congenial souls to sympathise in their torments, or lurking in the bye lanes and corners of the streets, gnashing their teeth and biting their tongues in that silent self inflicted anguish, which the base minions of hard and wicked masters are sure sooner or later to find in their own reflections and the reproaches of honest men. VINDEX.

Washington, June 8.

James Hillhouse, Esq. has resigned his seat in the Senate of the U. States, having accepted the office of Commissioner of the School Fund, conferred on him by the Legislature of Connecticut at its late session.

Immediately on accepting Mr. Hillhouse's resignation, the Assembly proceeded to the appointment of a successor, and *Samuel W. Dana*, was chosen to supply the vacancy. The votes in the House of Representatives, were

For Samuel W. Dana	137
Asa Spalding	19

In the council the votes for Mr. Dana were unanimous.

Mr. Jackson is on a visit to Boston with his family.

Gen. Turreau is said to be expected there also.

CURIOUS.

One effect of federal "insurgency," has been the condemnation of several vessels from Massachusetts, in the courts of Denmark. Such was the fate of the Pacific from Salem: it was urged, that "Massachusetts, the state to which Salem appertains, had denied their government, and were declared rebels—of course the papers of the Pacific could not be legal." *Whig.*

Charleston, May 26.

The British ship George, which put into this port some days since, has been ordered to leave port, as, under the construction given by government to the law concerning commercial intercourse, she cannot be permitted to take in a cargo; she having arms on board for defending herself against the privateers of her enemy.

Philadelphia, June 4.

Captain Nickerson, from Laguira, informs that when he left that place, the 12th ult. every thing remained quite under the new government. Two commissioners or agents from the new government, to that of the United States sailed on the 11th ult. in the schooner Fame, Davis, for Baltimore, on their way to the city of Washington.

A gentleman lately from Cadiz, informs, that an English transport, with 360 grenadiers on board, direct from England, went on shore in the gale, and the whole were captured by the French. One of the men who made his escape, attested before a notary public, (by order of general Stewart,) that 60 of the grenadiers voluntarily enlisted themselves into the French service.

Newburyport Whig.

The following federal toast, which was drank at a feast given to the chief of the federalists in this state, in the year '98, is a curious comment upon the consistency of that party:

"May *Americans* ever understand this truth—that *opposition* to *our* government, is to *co-operate* with *our enemies*."

Richmond Enquirer.

The Liverpool Courier says, "America will be as bold and as base henceforth to put the aggressions of Great Britain in the scale with those of France."

It was never considered either bold or base by the common law of England, or the common sense of America, to put the offices of two robbers into an even scale, and hang them both on the same gallows, without inquiring which was the greatest felon.—*Boston Patriot*

Letters from Washington intimate that the new French minister, said to be coming out to the United States, will not be acknowledged or received by our government.

Attention.

THE Talbot Volunteer Artillery, are requested to attend at Easton Point, on *Saturday*, the 16th instant, at 3 o'clock, on business of importance. By order of the captain,

THOS. A. FISHER, *Lieut.*

June 12, 1810.

New and Cheap Goods.

THE Subscribers have just received, their

Spring assortment of GOODS,

FROM PHILADELPHIA,

Consisting of a variety of articles adapted to the season, which they will sell at the most reduced prices, for CASH.

JOS. & WM. HASKINS.

Easton, June 12, 1810. m

For sale,

Between Thirty and Forty Thousand Good

CYPRESS SHINGLES.

If applied for in a few days, may be had on moderate terms.

SAML. HOLMES, & *Co.*

Easton, June 12, 1810. 3

For sale,

A LOT of GROUND, situate on the main road leading from Easton to Easton Point, and about midway between the said Town and Point. The said lot contains three acres and one quarter, on which is a good and convenient dwelling house nearly new, 26 feet by 18, together with a good kitchen, smoke house and stable, and a well of water in the yard inferior to none in Easton. Persons desirous to purchase the same may know the terms by applying to Mr. Samuel Groome, in Easton, or to

RICHD. A. DENNY, or SPRY DENNY.

June 12, 1810. 3q

March Term, 1810.

ON application to Dorchester county court, by *Samuel Smoot*, 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 Samuel Smoot has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland—It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Samuel Smoot, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers in the city of Philadelphia, one in the city of Baltimore, and one in the town of Easton, three months before Saturday the third day of November next, 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 the 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 Samuel Smoot then and there complying with the requisites of the said acts of assembly.

H. DICKINSON, Clk.

June 12, 1810. 6

March Term, 1810.

ON application to Dorchester county court by *Edward Willson*, 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 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 by the said acts directed, being annexed to his petition; and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Edward Wilson has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland—It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Edward Willson, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers in the City of Baltimore, one in the town of Easton, and one in Dover, or Wilmington, three months before Saturday the third day of November next, 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 the 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 Edward Willson then and there complying with the requisites of the said acts of assembly.

H. DICKINSON, *Clk.*

June 12, 1810. 6q

A runaway.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of *Miel*, who says he was sold by Mr. *Henry T. Compton*, Prince George's county, to a Mr. *Broomfield*, living in New Orleans. He appears to be about 45 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, and stout made; his clothing, a pair of country cotton trowsers, oznabrig shirt, a wool hat, and a pair of old shoes. His owner is desired to take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees and other expences, according to law.

JOHN IRELAND, *Sheriff*

Calvert county.

May 27, (June 12) 1810. 6—3q

Notice.

ON application in writing to the judges of Caroline county court, at March Term, eighteen hundred and ten, of *Ennalls Davis*, an insolvent petitioner, praying the benefit of the act of assembly 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 said petition; & it appearing to the court, that the said Ennalls Davis is in actual confinement in the custody of the sheriff of Caroline county as a debtor, and the said Ennalls Davis having taken the oath directed by the said act, to deliver up all his property for the benefit of his creditors; and having also given bond with security approved by the court, as directed by the said act of assembly. It is ordered and adjudged by the court, that the said Ennalls Davis be discharged from the confinement aforesaid; and it is also further ordered and adjudged by the court, that the said Ennalls Davis give notice to his creditors, by advertisement to be inserted in the Republican Star, printed at Easton, and set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid, that they be and appear before the judges of Caroline county court, on Tuesday, the ninth day of October next, between the hours of ten and one o'clock of the same day, to shew cause why the said Ennalls Davis should not have the relief prayed for, and to examine the said Ennalls Davis on interrogatories, if to them it shall seem proper; and also to recommend a trustee for their benefit as by the said act is directed; and that the notice be given two months at least before the day appointed as aforesaid, and be continued in the said paper once a week for three weeks successively.

THOS. RICHARDSON, Clk.

of Caroline County Court.

June 12, 1810. 3q

In Kent County Court,

March Term, 1810.

ON application of *George Jones*, of Kent county, by petition in writing, 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 a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said George Jones having satisfied the court by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application; having also stated in his petition, that he is now in actual confinement, and not on account of any breach of the peace, or for the non-payment of any fine or penalty for the breach of the laws of this state, or of the United States: 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 he having also 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 hereby adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said George Jones be discharged from confinement, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, once a week for four weeks successively, within three months before the first Saturday of September term next, and also by setting up a like notice at the court house door of the county aforesaid, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the court house in Chestertown, at twelve o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said George Jones should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Attest, BEN. CHAMBERS, Clerk Kent C. C.

June 12, 1810. 4

April Term, 1810.

ORDERED by Somerset county court, that *John Leatherbury*, sen. a petitioner for relief under the insolvent law, give notice to his creditors by advertisement set up at the court house door, and at one tavern at Princess Ann, and at one tavern at Salisbury three months before the first Saturday in September term, 1810, and publish in one of the newspapers at Easton, three months before the said day of appearance, and continue the same for four successive weeks.

Test, WM. DONE, Clk.

of Somerset county court.

Notice is hereby given to my creditors, to meet at Princess Anne, on the day above mentioned, in order to appoint a trustee, and to state interrogatories.

JOHN LEATHERBURY, sen.

Somerset county, June 12, 1810. 4q

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife *Jane Hussey* has (without any just cause or provocation) eloped from my bed and board; this is therefore to forwarn all persons from harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined from this date to pay no debts of her contracting.

ROBERT HUSSEY.

June 12, 1810. 3q

The Subscriber

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken that commodious house lately occupied by captain *James Frazier*, and Mr. *Thomas Prince*, of Easton, as a TAVERN—He has been some time engaged in repairing, and will in a few days have it in complete order for the reception of travellers and others. He is determined to keep the best of LIQUORS, faithful, attentive SERVANTS, together with his own attention, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, October 24, 1809.— m