is in actual confinement, and having prayed to be discharged from confinement, on the terms prescribed in the said acts—It is hereby adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said John Craw be discharged from confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper in the town of Easton, once a week for four weeks successively, at least three months before the first Saturday of the next November Term of this court, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the court house in Easton, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said John Craw should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Test, J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk of Talbot county court.

July 31, 1810. 4

STAR

General Advertiser.

EASTON:—*TUESDAY MORNING*, JULY 31, 1810.

☞ For Advertisements see Supplement.

Washington, July 23.

We are informed that on the 24th June 1810, the United States brig Vixen, Lieut. Trippe, carrying fourteen guns, on her way to New-Orleans, under orders from our government, near the Bahamas was, in a wanton and unprovoked manner, fired into by the British sloop of war, the Moselle, captain Boyce, rating 20 guns, 32 pounders—a 32 pound shot carried away the main boom of the Vixen within a short distance of col. Poindexter, a member of Congress, who, with his family, had taken passage on board, on his return from Congress; and a splinter from the boom wounded slightly Mr. Rodney, son of the attorney general of the U. States, who likewise was on his way to New-Orleans.

The subjoined extract of a letter from a gentleman of great respectability on board the Vixen to his friend in this city will give a detail of circumstances; and on the conduct of Lieut. Trippe, we will forbear to make a comment, because, in our war with Tripoli, this officer signalized himself; but more especially as we are informed that he has been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to repair immediately to Washington, for the purpose of an enquiry into his conduct, in not returning the fire of the Moselle.

"On the 24th inst. (June) an occurrence took place, which was equally unpleasant and unexpected. The character of the affair, however, corresponds with the treatment which we have so often received from the British naval commanders on former occasions. The Moselle, a 20 gun brig, carrying 32 pounders, was lying at anchor under the Stirrup Key near the Bahama Bank. The Vixen approached her under full sail, with her pendent and ensign hoisted.—The captain of the Moselle hoisted French colours, and exhibited many private signals. Capt Trippe on perceiving a boat which he supposed wished to speak his vessel, hauled up and received the officer, who requested him to go down to the British vessel. With this request captain Trippe declined a compliance, furnishing the officer at the same time with the name of the vessel and her destination. Captain Boyce, who commands the Moselle, fired a shot at us as we passed, which captain Trippe considered as an intimation that he wished to speak with us. Several musket balls were fired from the boat into the vessel, and at the very moment the British officer was politely received on board the Vixen, and before he had taken a memorandum of the reply which was given by capt. Trippe to the message—captain Boyce fired a round shot, which came over the quarter deck, and penetrated the main boom of the Vixen.

Captain Trippe immediately discharged the British officer, and prepared for action. The English brig slipped her cable, and got under way, menacing an attack on our vessel. So soon as she approached within a proper distance, captain Trippe despatched a boat, with his first lieutenant, to demand of the British officer an explanation of his conduct; who sent his lieutenant on board the Vixen, with various apologies, which were not understood in a satisfactory manner; and captain Trippe addressed a note to captain Boyce, requiring a written statement of the reasons which had induced him to fire two shots at his vessel. Captain Boyce returned for answer, that he recognised, with pleasure, the existing amity between the two countries, and was extremely sorry for having fired at us—that the reasons which induced him to fire, were, that he could not distinguish our colors, and saw no preparations for taking in sail—that he had been informed that two French privateers were fitting out in the U. States and supposed we might probably be one of them. He also pledged his honour, that his shot was not aimed at our vessel. The explanation was deemed by captain Trippe, sufficient to prevent any further conflict; and we instantly made sail, and proceeded on our course. The injury which we sustained was trifling. Mr. Rodneys son was struck by a splinter from the boom, which occasioned his mouth to bleed a short time—no other person was touched.

"The conduct of Captain Trippe in this affair was highly honorable to himself, to the American navy, and to his country. The Vixen was prepared for action with the greatest promptitude and order, and the explanation demanded in a manner which left no doubt, as to his determination to vindicate the honor of the national flag, or perish in the attempt. The official assurances of capt. Boyce could not be questioned in an official form, but I feel the most perfect conviction that he knew the Vixen to be an American man of war—that he fired the second shot directly at the vessel, with a view of provoking a return of the fire, and thereby furnish him with an excuse for going into action with a vessel of inferior metal, & then shift the responsibility from himself by declaring that his shot was fired through mistake, and without any intention of injuring the vessel. I was on deck and saw the gun on the forecastle of the Moselle, levelled directly at the Vixen, and was not more than three feet from the place where the shot struck the boom. The insolence of this transaction is not more remarkable than the meanness displayed by the British commander, in forging excuses for his conduct."

—

July 25.

The Secretary of State left this city on Monday for his seat in the vicinity of Baltimore.

—

Having observed in the Freeman's Journal of the 21st inst. several extracts from other papers exhibited as proofs of my having been recalled from New Orleans to answer for having detained French vessels, it is a duty I owe to government and myself, to state, that the impression is erroneous. It never has been intimated to me that government disapproved of the measures I adopted to enforce the laws of my country.

My return to the Atlantic states has been, as I am convinced, only in compliance with my repeated applications to the Navy Department for that indulgence, the first of which was as far back as the 26th May, 1809, and if at any time I had entertained an idea that it depended on, or was the result of any disapprobation of my conduct, the manner in which I have been received by the Secretary of the Navy would be quite sufficient to remove any such apprehension.

The vessels I captured were tried and *defended* in the district court at Orleans, and if I have not shewn *probable cause* for seizure, I consider myself bound to make good the damages in a *pecuniary way*, and no other.

D. PORTER.

Washington, July 23, 1810.

FOR THE STAR.

Mr. Smith,

I observed in the Star of the 17th instant, a piece signed Crito, which I should have noticed sometime since, had I not been deceived by the supposition that some abler pen would have undertaken to "repel the false assertions" of this Crito, or Petty Lawyer, and prove the true and general charge, "that the lawyers are only mindful of their own interest, and are wholly (when compatible with their views) regardless of the wishes of their constituents." But a writer far from able can accomplish any thing, when aided by truth and pertinent facts, before an enlightened and unbiased public. I wish it not understood that I condemn that part inviting the people to meet and appoint a committee to nominate persons for the assembly; because it may, perhaps, be the best way in the present case, that the friends of the people can be certainly elected, and the intrigues of the feds frustrated—but I will truly maintain, in contradiction to Crito, that it does in a great measure deprive us of the inestimable privilege of 'FREE SUFFRAGE,' which Crito will perceive, if he will but take the trouble to consider on it.

It is more than evident, from the interested manner in which he writes, and from the extreme anxiety which he manifests, in departing from the subject on which he first set out, and entering into a vindication of the lawyers, that he is one of that profession, or some BEARDLESS STUDENT OF THE LAW, who has not yet arrived at the age of reason.—He avails himself of this favorable moment, more for the interest of lawyers, than for any other consideration—he makes the present occasion a cloak for his designs, of thrusting into office, men justly disagreeable to the people; and in his zeal he even insults their understanding, by the denial of notorious facts. This Crito very daringly says, that the conduct of the lawyers is not guided by whatever tends to their own advantage. Now, I think I can invalidate this declaration, and prove the contrary, by a glaring instance, which modest Crito, I presume, is not entirely unacquainted with; but from his natural timidity, I suppose he has withheld it. It is what might be properly stiled THE LAWYER'S PREROGATIVE; for the Sheriff collects their fees, and can execute without the previous processes! Now, I believe it is the general opinion, that these VIRTUOUS SOULS are no more than citizens, and as such, I would be glad to learn from Crito, whether any, and what class of the people, excepting the one I have mentioned, enjoys that privilege; and if Crito will credit me, I do assure him that I will not consider it as an insult if he will but shew me the necessity, the propriety, or the justice of such a law. I need not hesitate to aver, that this is an important effect of a superabundance of lawyers in the legislature, by which they have raised themselves above the common level of their constituents, and in no small degree are the honest citizens of Maryland exposed to THEIR MERCY. It is true that the lawyers did vote for the extension of the magistrate's jurisdiction, and from this Crito pretends to conclude that they act from disinterested motives; but Crito knows this to be equally true, that a bill was subsequently brought into the House to raise their UNCOMMONLY MODERATE fees, in order to compensate for the loss sustained by the magistrate's bill. This is undeniable—and proves at once the motives by which they are governed.—Crito has tried to deceive the people—he has arraigned their opinions as "unfounded prejudices," and his offence is unpardonable. CATO.

Centreville, Q. A. County, July 27, 1810.

FOR THE STAR.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS OF THE SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, *Composed of Queen Ann's, Caroline and Talbot Counties.*

FELLOW CITIZENS,

The time of election is near at hand, when a person is to be chosen to represent this district in the Congress of the United States. The democratic principle vests in the people the sole right of making the choice—which I trust we shall long most scrupulously observe and strictly maintain.—It is not with us, who is the man that offers first—or who are they that do offer.—But who is the man of our choice—That man we can always secure.—It is a most honorable appointment in itself, the representation of a *Free people.*—And it is of the utmost moment to us who he is that represents us in these trying times—I well understand that there are several gentlemen spoken of, & therefore I write.—Experience, who is the best of teachers, has fully proven to us the great advantage of making a timely selection, that there may be no unhappy divisions amongst us, to distract us in this all important duty.

I therefore, humbly beg leave to recommend that committees be elected in each of the counties; who will meet in general committee, for that purpose.—And that the voters of each election district in said counties, do meet on Saturday, the 18th of August, for the purpose of electing two persons in each district—And that the persons so elected, do meet in general committee at Hillsborough, on Saturday, the 25th of August, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to represent this district in the Congress of the United States.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

July 36th, 1810.

A WARNING TO THE REPUBLICAN, AND *A Miror for the Federal Party,*

Are to be found in Erskine's frank correspondence, which ought to be rung in every ear, or held to every face. The "clue" to the labyrinth of British policy is furnished by her own minister, alluding to the great maxim of his perfidious court: DIVIDE and GOVERN. To enlist a faction in this country, subservient to her views, has been her plan; and never did she lose an opportunity of strengthening it by new recruits, engaged to her for hire, or attached from *loyalty.* Liston encouraged this faction—witness his sending Chisholm to England, and his understanding with Blount. Burr was countenanced by England also; and Mr. Erskine, appears to have written LARGELY to his government about the use which might be made of the leaders of the federal party in the United States—particularly in New-England. What must an *honest* federalist think and feel, when he perceives that Britain classes HIM with her allies, and his designing or traitorous leaders? We leave him to self-examination, when he surveys the following extracts from Erskine's official letters, just come to light:

Whig.

☞ "LIST! LIST! O, LIST!"

"I have endeavored, by the most strict and diligent enquiries into the views and strength of *the federal party*, to ascertain to what extent they would be willing and able *to resist* the measures of the party in power, and how far they could carry the opinions of this country along with them in their attempts to remove the embargo, without recurring to hostilities against both great G. B. and France."—*Letters of Dec. 4, 1808.*

"The weight and influence of the EASTERN STATES has been sufficient to force the ruling party to abandon their favorite system of Embargo, and that too without the "painful alternative" of President Jefferson of war being substituted—but I doubt extremely how far they could compel the Congress and President into a war with France, unless the United States could be called upon to assert its neutral rights by the temporary removal of his majesty's orders in council, to give them that opportunity."—*Dispatch of Feb. 15, 1809.*

"It is true that a non intercourse law may be considered by the Eastern States as very objectionable, but as it would be rather a nominal prohibition than a rigorous enforcement, a resistance to it would be less likely to be made, and of less importance if it should take place.

"The ultimate consequences of such differences and jealousies arising between the Eastern and Southern States, would inevitably tend to *a dissolution of the Union*, which had been for some time talked of, and has of late, as I have heard, been seriously contemplated by *many* of the *leading* people *in the Eastern division.*

"I will not however trouble you with any observation upon that *important topic* at present, &c. *ibid.*

They who sympathised with Burr, they who extolled Pickering's treasonable letter to Gov. Sullivan, as well as they who abhored both treason and traitor, have matter here for serious contemplation. If we use it aright, it may, yet, prove our salvation.

—

The republican conferees of Delaware have nominated Col. Joseph Haslett a candidate for governor, and Richard C. Dale, a candidate to represent that state in congress.

—

FOR THE STAR.

The Democratic Citizens of Caroline County are respectfully informed, that

PETER WILLIS, ALEMBY JUMP—&
HENRY DRIVER, PERE. F. BAYARD.

offer themselves as Candidates to the next General Assembly——July 19th, 1810

Died, On he 22d inst. *Alexander Stewart*, Esq. of Somerset county.

——, On Monday, 23d inst. *John Nabb*, Esq. of this county.

"NO OFFICE HUNTER," with a variety of matter intended for this morning's paper, is unavoidably laid over.

See opposite page for new Insolvent Notices,—others are received, but cannot appear until payment be made, or secured

A CAMP MEETING

Will commence on Friday, *24th August, and continue till the Wednesday following, on the land of* Benjamin Purnell *Esq about three miles from Snow Hill, Worcester county*——*The situation of this camp ground has been admired by all those who have seen it—great care will be taken to render this meeting comfortable*——July 31, 1810 3

Notice.

In pursuance of an Order of the Orphan's court of Caroline county, and in virtue of an Act of Assembly authorising the sale of the real estate of William B. Murphy, *late of Dorchester county (dec'd.) under the directions and order of said court—*

WILL be exposed to Public Sale on *Saturday*, the 18th day of August next, at Collins's ✕ Roads, a tract of LAND, lying within about half a mile of said place, containing one hundred and eight acres, on which is a dwelling house and smoke house in good repair—also a good apple orchard, and a branch running through said land, suitable for meadow A credit of eighteen months from the first day of January, (at which time possession will be given) will be allowed the purchaser, on giving bond or note with approved security, and further particulars made known on the day of sale—by

BEACHAMP STANTON, *Trustee*,
Caroline county, July 31, 1810. 3

LAND FOR SALE.

JAMES WILSON, of Daniel, having lately conveyed to me as a Trustee, the lands on which he lives, for the purposes expressed in the Deed, which may be seen by having recourse to the Records of the county. This is therefore to give notice to his creditors, and to all those who may be disposed to buy the said lands; that they will be sold *at Public Sale*, on the premises, *on Saturday, 1st September next*, at 12 o'clock.

Those lands are handsomely situated on Choptank river, about a mile above Kingstown. The greater part of the arable land is very good, well adapted to all kinds of grain, and may be made extremely valuable at a moderate expence—There is a valuable marsh attached to the farm and several pieces of good meadow ground; the buildings are such as suit common farmers—Presuming that each one disposed to buy will view the lands previous to the day of sale, any further description of them is deemed unnecessary. The precise quantity of land is at present unknown, but an accurate survey will be made and a plat exhibited, designating the wood land, arable land and marsh, and shewing the quantity of each kind We think there will be between 300 and 400 acres altogether.

About one half of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, and the residue within such periods as shall be found to be most agreeable to those who are concerned in the sale, of which due publication will be made on the day of sale.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, July 31, 1810. 4

P. S Should Saturday be a *rainy* day, the sale will be postponed to the Monday following. J. G.

Notice is hereby given,

That by Virtue of a Decree of the Honorable the Chancery Court of Maryland,

I INTEND to expose to public sale, all those two tracts of LAND, lying and being in Caroline county, called the *Bee Tree Swamp*, and *Forest Plains*, late the property of *John Ford*, deceased. The said land will be laid off in lots to suit purchasers, and sold at Centreville on the fourth day of September next, at eleven o'clock, A. M. on a credit of twelve months, the purchasers giving bond with approved security.

HUGH M'ALLISTER, Trustee.
July 31, 1810. 3q

TEA WAREHOUSE,

No. 66, MARKET STREET.

IMPERIAL, Gunpowder, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Soongchei, Pekoe Souchong, Padre Souchong, Pouchong, Congo & Bohea — GREEN TEAS, *of superior quality and flavour.* — BLACK TEAS, *of the first quality.*

Choice quality old Madeira, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Malmsay, Bucellos, Vidonia, Colmanar, Teneriffe, Muscat & Claret — WINES, *in pipes, qr. casks, demijohns & by the single gallon*

Fine *old* Cogniac brandy, *real* Holland Gin, *old* Antigua and Jamaica Spirits, Irish and rye Whiskey, *old* and *fine*—with a large and complete assortment of other *GROCERIES*, all of which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash, or approved paper in town——Storekepers, private families, and those who keep public houses, by forwarding their orders will find them executed with fidelity and promptitude—and the Goods sold with the privilege of being returned if not found on trial as represented.

WILLIAM NORRIS, JUNR.
Baltimore, July 31, 1810. 3q

NEW SHOES.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers, that he has just received an assortment of *KID & MOROCCO SHOES*, of different colours, and superior quality to any he ever saw in this town before, together with a large assortment of *Black Morocco and Leather Shoes*, of almost every description, which he will sell low for cash.

NS. VALIANT.
Easton, July 31, 1810. 3

Lands for sale.

293½ ACRES OF LAND,

LYING in Anne-Arundel county, within six miles of the city of Baltimore, on the Patapsco River—about 100 acres cleared—the public road to Annapolis runs through the land—There is a great deal of wood, which from the nearness to Baltimore, being only 10 miles by water, renders it valuable. Most excellent water, and a constant stream running through the land, and said to be a valuable Mill Seat on the same, of which there is little doubt, being examined by the first judges, and pronounced such. Fish and fowl in their season—The situation is deemed remarkably healthy. One, two and three years credit will be given for the greater part of the purchase money. For further parsiculars apply to Mr. Benjamin Willmott, Easton, Mr. F. Holland, Baltimore, or to the subscriber.

E. RUMNEY.
July 31, 1810. m

Notice.

I WOULD TAKE IT A FAVOUR of those GENTLEMEN that are due me either on Bond, Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same; where it is inconvenient to settle the whole, a part would be acceptable, as we cant do without CASH.

SOLOMON LOWE.
Easton, July 31 1810. m

By order of the Orhhan's Court.

THE subscriber, of Talbot county, having obtained from the orphan's court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Hugh Martin*, late of said 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 8th day of February next ensuing; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of July, anno domini 1810.

WM BERRIDGE, Adm'r of
Hugh Martin, dec'd——July 31—S

Prepare for settlement.

THE citizens of Queen Ann's county, who are indebted for officer's fees, will take this as a friendly caution, to be in readiness to discharge their respective accounts when called on, as delays breed dangers, and indulgences heretofore has been experienced to be the great injury of the sheriffs and their securities: And as self preservation is the first law of nature, and necessity a just cause to put this law in execution, it is hoped all persons indebted will make immediate preparation to balance their accounts, as no indulgence can nor will be given, but the rigor of the law enforced to compel payment, without respect to persons. Those wishing to settle with the subscriber, will find him in Centreville, on *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays*, without fail.

WM. P. RIDGAWAY
Sheriff Queen Ann's county.
Centreville, July 28, 1810. 6

NOTICE.

I SHALL be at my late residence in Caroline on the 20th of August, for the purpose of contracting with *Overseers*, and renting some *Farms*.

ISAAC PURNELL.
Baltimore, July 31, 1810. 3