STAR, OR
General Advertiser.

EASTON:—*TUESDAY MORNING*, OCTOBER 23, 1810.

Mr. JOHN BROWN, formerly Representative to Congress from this district was on Monday, the 15th inst. appointed Clerk of Queen Ann's County Court.

Government, we understand, has received dispatches from Gen. Armstrong, by the ship Sally, arrived at Baltimore—but they are of a date anterior to that of the letter from M. Champagny to our minister at Paris relative to the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees.—(Nat. Intel

The *Secretary of War* and the *Attorney General* of the U. States arrived at Washington, on the 18th inst.

Gen. *Turreau*, the French minister, and suite, arrived at Washington on the 20th inst.

The Laura Ann, arrived at New York, has brought *Dispatches* for government from Mr. Pinkney.

The brig Tamaahmah, capt. Storey, had arrived at London in *sixteen days* from New York.

The United States are *seventeen*——*sixteen* are on one side, and *one* on the other. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island,* Vermont, New York. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware,* Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio, are republican——Connecticut, with a decreased majority is federal. Was ever a people more unanimous? Yet we have seen, and probably shall see again, the small minority influence the will and thwart the measures of the majority!——The minority, if they hold their doctrines as honest, are justifiable to make them triumphant; but what shall we say of the *majority?*——Do they believe their principles wrong; or, do they want virtue to enforce them.

* These states have republican governors, though their representatives in Congress are federal; perhaps it would be more correct to account them *neutrals*. *Balt. Even. Post.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

On the revocation of the

MILAN AND BERLIN DECREES,

From Bell's Messenger of August 20.

The measure of commercial exclusion was such a favorite policy of Bonaparte, and to confess the truth, had produced such serious effects on the mercantile interest of England, that it is impossible to think that he would have departed from it without some of the strongest possible reasons. This reason is not to be found in the relative commercial distressed state of France and England. In England and in France the distress affected two very different bodies, and was totally of a different nature. In England the merchants suffered and thereby the monied interest; the source of revenue, and the fund of national and individual income. In England, moreover, the distress was palpable, positive and visible—It filled our gazettes, it raised its voice in our streets, it struck the docket against our banking-houses, and shut up the warehouses of our merchants.

In France, on the other hand, the distress was barely a privation, a privation of luxuries—There was no visible, positive appearance of distress.—Instead of tea and coffee, fruits & wines occupied the table for the morning and evening repast. The repeal, therefore, has not been caused by the relative distressed state of France and England.—How little, therefore, have our ministers any cause of self-satisfaction, that their measures have thus reduced France to submission, that England has indeed been hard set, but that France is starved. The submission of the French cabinet is not to be imputed to the distressed state of the people or country.—France indeed wants colonial produce, but the want of this is not distress, neither has the want of it produced that measure.

In what, therefore, is the reason of this change of system to be sought?—Why, in a very few words it is to be sought in Bonaparte's want of a little ready money. Hence the enormity of the duties under which alone the importation is to be admitted. Those who want colonial produce, tea, coffee, and sugar, and cottons, will be willing to pay a high price for it; their appetites are sharpened by a long want of it, and they are as able as willing to pay—The demand, therefore, for some time, will be incredible, and the supplies of the French treasury proportionably plentiful. Bonaparte, in fact, goes nearly halves in the price of the supply. He takes ten pence per pound on raw sugar. Surely such a measure can have but one purpose, a momentary supply of his own exchequer, by availing himself of the demands of the rich and great, and of the eager speculations of the manufacturers. And how great will be that supply! If this be condescension or submission, we have hitherto had a very inadequate notion of the meaning and general acceptance of these terms.

The short period for which, according to the private letters, the measure is to operate, is another material feature in it. It proves, in the first place that the cause above assigned was the real source of this submission. If Bonaparte sought the supply of his people, why should he limit it to this short interval, in which it is impossible that they should supply themselves in any sufficiency?—But the most important point of consideration is, how will this limitation affect the English mercantile interest?—Briefly, then, it will render impossible a large importation, and, therefore, will totally prevent the measure from having any effect towards diminishing those immense stores of commodities which are perishing in the British warehouses.—It is draining the ocean in buckets. The importations will be eager and hurried; a good price will be given, and the purpose of the merchants will as well, and perhaps better, be answered, by importing a small quantity than a larger one. They will indemnify themselves on the smallness of the quantity by the enormity of the profits, and the state of the Continent will enable them to act upon this principle.

There will only be so much in the market; you must pay such a price, or go without—If you will not another will—There are plenty of buyers, and the half dozen of us whom you see are the only sellers—We have only this small quantity—It is a close market, and necessarily a monopoly—The emperor has half—You pay three franks a pound for this sugar—How is it? Why the emperor has one frank; the commodity and the freight cost us another; and our own profit, &c. is this third frank. Is this unreasonable?—Such will be the language of the French, merchants.—England, therefore, will sell very little under this decree—The French merchants want but little and by the narrow line allowed them, they cannot by any possibility import more than that little.

FROM THE AURORA.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

The dispatches from Europe being now received at Washington, the subject will come before the public, for their consideration. It is from the people only, that we can now expect to see infused into congress, a proper spirit, and a due regard to their public duty. The people therefore will deliberate, and their representatives must act. When our executive, confiding in the good faith of the British government, in carrying into effect the agreement made with their plenipotentiary, Erskine, issued a proclamation, opening the intercourse with Great Britain, *prior* to the orders in council being withdrawn—the measure, although not *enjoined* on the president by any existing law of congress, was applauded by the partizans of *England*, and (from different motives indeed,) by a considerable portion of the whole community. It was said "let us shew no distrust of the good faith of Great Britain, but give her our confidence in advance—which will convince her of our good will, and remove any doubts which she might have entertained of our partiality to France."—Those, however, who kept in mind *the good faith* of the British government to her allies the *Danes*, as well as to every other nation with whom she has come into collision, and the great difference that the substitution of the non-intercourse for the embargo law had made, in favor of England, (a measure not known in Great Britain, when the orders on which Mr. Erskine was acting, were given,) entertained doubts of the adjustment being complied with.

Scarcely were those sceptics permitted to utter a syllable—they were declared to be men destitute of principle, who could for an instant entertain doubts of the honor of Great Britain, to fulfil so solemn an engagement—more particularly as she had conceded nothing but what the United States were in naked justice entitled to; and hundreds of men, who are yet in the British ranks, and advocate her injustice, declared at that period, that if the British government did not ratify the engagement of their minister, they would be for instantly declaring war against that nation.

But now mark them!

Which France, not by a trick of her minister here, as was practised in Erskine's engagement, but through her minister at home, the proper organ of the government, declares all her decrees of which we complained, to be abrogated, those men have the impudence to assert, that the president ought not to issue his proclamation, declaring the fact, although it is *enjoined* on him by a solemn law of the land.

Innocent, honorable, humane Great Britain! who had only attacked our public vessels, and impressed and murdered our fellow citizens, restricted our commerce and plundered our property on the ocean! she must be soothed with acts of beneficence and confidence, whilst the feelings of France and her allies are to be wholly disregarded, nay, insulted!

But France it seems, cannot be friendly or sincere, whilst she holds in sequestration American property, seized under her decrees. But may not France reply to the American government, by asking "what proof have we, that the United States will unequivocally enforce her non-intercouse against Great Britain, in case that nation does not virtually rescind her orders in council. Let this engagement be fulfilled, and it will lead to a complete adjustment of all points of variance between us."—It is perfectly well known, that when differences arise between nations, those of the greatest magnitude are first adjusted, and minor or pecuniary affairs, deferred for future discussion and settlement.

When our administration made their agreement with Mr. Erskine, which opened the intercourse with G. Britain, was there any stipulation made for the restoration of our property captured under the British orders in council? Certainly not—and, what was ten thousand times of more importance to our national honor, and the good faith due to our own citizens, the stipulation was made for the release of our impressed seamen. The truth is that the injuries which we have sustained from Britain have been ten fold greater than those which we have received from France, whilst our conduct and the language of our minister in London, has been as submissive to the former as the remonstrances of general Armstrong to the latter have been firm, and dignified.

Our citizens are now permitted, but not forced, by our own laws and the laws of France, to trade with the continent, and we are only prevented from that commerce by the existence of the British blockading orders in council. The principle which those orders attempt to establish, would, if extended by declaring all the world blockaded, confine us within our own harbors. This principle we must resist, or yield our pretensions to the character of an independent nation. Great Britain has no more right to forbid us the use of the ocean than she has to deprive us of the air we breathe, and if Americans have not lost the spirit of their forefathers, she will find it as difficult to do the one as the other. If we wish for commerce, and for the safety and restoration of our property, our law of the 1st of May must be actually enforced, and that immediately on the meeting of congress.

We can carry our point without the loss of a drop of blood, provided our laws are enforced. We have only to join the rest of the world in our excommunicating the commerce and flag of Great Britain from the United States, and in a very short time her necessity will bring her to terms.

☞ *This is the way in which our flag is used.*

RICHMOND, Saturday Morning, 29th of September, 1810.

John Thompson, Jonas Vanberry, Peter Swanson and John Frederick Falck, severally declared that they are mariners and arrived at Rockett's the day before yesterday, in a schooner which is sometimes called "the Patriot of London," and at other times the "Mary of Boston."

That said schooner had on board British colors and American colors, under the one and the other of which she has sailed since they have been on board;—she has also two sets of papers, or shipping articles at least; the one of which purports her to be a British vessel, and the other an American vessel.

That Richard Billing, who is on board, calls himself the owner of said schooner; says he is an American; is married, and has a family in London; in which place he has resided more than 20 years past.

That when the said schooner uses American colors, the said Richard Billing is recognized and reported to all passing vessels, as the master or commander, and the said schooner as an American vessel at sea sails under American colors.

That when the said schooner sails under British colors, or clears from or enters a British port, one Robert Martin who is on board, is called and recognized as her master and commander, because the said Robert, as they understand is a British subject—at other times said Martin is known and acts as the mate.

That said schooner cleared and sailed from London on the 19th February last for Cadiz where she arrived on the 7th of March. That after being at sea, she assumed American colours; and rubbed out the name "The Patriot of London" from the stern of the boat; entered the bay of Cadiz under American colors, but finding the British possessed there, hoisted British colors. That at sea, and a day or two before they arrived at Cadiz, they were seized, and by threats of being put on board a Man of War, they were compelled to sign another and different set of articles than they had first signed at London.

That John Thompson, obtained from R. S. Hackley, American Consul at Cadiz, a protection which on the 26th Feb. was taken from on board said schooner by said Billing, who is still retaining and refuses to restore it.

That in like manner at Cadiz, and on board said Billing took from Swanson his protection as a Swede and withholds it.

That said schooner took from London some Gin and Porter, and Bale goods—part of which was disposed of at Cadiz, and what was not then disposed of has been brought to this place.—That after she entered the Capes of Virginia, and had a pilot on board, the coverings and wrappers of the Bales were changed; old marks were obliterated or ripped off and thrown away; and new marks put on; and larger Bales made into smaller. *Enquirer.*

FROM THE NATCHES WEEKLY CHRONICLE

[EXTRA.]

Natches, Sept. 26.

At a late hour last night we received the subjoined extract of a letter, which we lose no time in laying before our readers. From this it will be seen that the Florida Convention have been compelled to have recourse to military force, and that the fort of Baton Rouge and gov. Delassus is in the power of the Patriots. We are informed that a few days since the Convention received intelligence that they were betrayed, and that gov. Folch had a galley at Galvestown, in which he meant to embark the Convention for Pensacola, and that he himself was in the eastern part of the province alarming and sowing dissention among the people. In this dilemma, prompt and vigorous measures became absolutely necessary, and the result is here related.

"*Pinkneyville, Sept. 25, 1810.*

"We have information directly from Baton Rouge, that on Saturday night about 150 men, under the command of gen. Thomas, entered the fort of Baton Rouge. Young Grand Pre, who commanded, gallantly attempted to defend it, and received a severe wound in his neck, with a broad sword. One of the guard fired on the assailants, and was immediately shot down by one of captain Johnson's dragoons—another of the Spanish guard was wounded, no damage received by the troops of the Convention. Having quieted every thing in the fort, they proceeded to the house of his Excellency, dragged him out, and carried him to the fort, with two boxes of money found in his room, and loaded him with irons—but not without having to knock him down with the butt end of a musket. The Convention had about 250 men in the place when the messenger left it, and every thing was quiet."

ABOMINABLE TAX!!!

We have seen an Irish *hand-bill* with an *half-penny stamp* on it! This is a most burthensome and most odious duty. A poor *Irish* tradesman cannot publish a hand-bill to endeavor to call a few customers to his shop, but he must government an enormous premium for the *privilege*. The privilege remains still, thank God, with Englishmen; although not so poor as the Irish. Where, then, are those equal laws which were to unite England and Ireland in one bond of love and confidence? Ministers must either undergo the *hazard* of putting a tax of *one penny* on every English hand-bill, to place Ireland on a par with us (considering the comparative wealth of the two countries) or repeal, the moment Parliament meets, the odious Irish tax upon hand-bills. But will England, a little removed from that apathy and tameness, which lately was her reproach among nations—will England greatly relish a tax of one penny, or even one farthing, on every hand-bill? There is no such thing as hearing of the matter without indignation! Suppose a poor man loses his child in this metropolis, and can just raise money to put out hand-bills, or posting-bills, to relieve his anxious heart, and still the mother's rending sighs, in hopes the infant may be regained—shall he pay to government as much as the expence of the whole bills, of both paper and printing, for the fatherly act; or, what is worse, lose, for want of the sum of the tax, the right of using the natural means of regaining his child? This is to tax the existence of virtue, and the best of the human passions! Never did government descend so low! We may boast of our flourishing finances and our wealth; but this is sorry proof of the reality of the ground of our boast! We are, in fact, either so poor as to be driven to the lowest means of finance to raise the supplies, or are so rapacious, that we resort to those vile means without necessity. To boast of *flourishing* resources, in the midst of the meanest and most unfeeling arts of finance, is a thing that no ingenuity can palliate, and cannot be practised by any but the weakest, or most profligate of men!

[*Statesman.*]

ENGLISH CONSOLATION FOR IRISH WRONGS.

From the Dublin Correspondent of July 7.

MORE "GROWING PROSPERITY."

Thursday, about ten thousand of our unfortunate starving manufacturers were assembling to display their misery in the eyes of their fellow citizens, by a procession. they purposed carrying a fleece *in mourning* as symbolical of their ruined state. The magistrates, however, who are bound to watch over every incipient threatening of the public tranquility, temperately interposed, remonstrated against the intention, and recommended those poor men to send a deputation for the purpose of submitting their grievances to government. The advice was salutary, and being given with temper, it was adopted; and the magistrates took care to patronize the petition which set forth their misery and wretchedness, on its transition to the Lord Lieutenant's principal Secretary of State. A Privy Council was in consequence called, which sat yesterday to a late hour in the afternoon, and a due and attentive investigation of the grievances complained of was patiently pursued. *Under the immediate circumstances*, PERHAPS, *this is all that can be done;* and *all* parties deserve to be mentioned with respect and approbation. The poor artizans conducted themselves with *humility* and good order, and government seemed *not* wanting in sensibility to this sad example of our public distress. Reduced and impoverished as all classes are become, still we hope some effort will be made by the public to protect those humble sons of labor and want, from feeling so severely the pressure of these unfortunate times.

From a Marietta Paper.

It is with pleasure we inform the public that there is erecting in Marietta, a *Steam Mill*, under the superintendance of *William Green*, and for his mechanical knowledge, united with the counsel and assistance of some of the first artists and mechanics in the United States, we have reason to expect it will not be inferior, if not superior to any piece of mechanism of the kind in the United States. It is to consist of a steam engine of the force of twenty horses, on Evan's new principle, with two pair of five feet Burr Mill Stones, with elevators; and all other machinery necessary to erect a complete merchant mill, which will be in operation in time to receive the next crop of wheat (for which a liberal price will be given in cash) to which will be attached an extensive distillery and a woollen manufactory on the best improved plan, leaving sufficient power to turn an extensive cotton manufactory. This laudable undertaking is by Benjamin I Gilman, Esq. and others, who have formed themselves into a company for the purpose.

Mr. Rogers, a midshipman on board the U. S. frigate Constitution, has been killed in a duel at New York, with a brother midshipman, a Mr. Morgan. The latter is wounded.

St. Petersburg is the most extravagant court in Europe; the establishment of the French minister is almost unlimited in point of expence. He lives at a rate infinitely more luxurious than the Emperor Alexander, or any nobleman of his court.—As an instance of his profusion, he gave a public gala some time ago, at which all the public ministers, the nobility, gentry & strangers were invited.—The number of guests was immense, and every person on his entrance was presented with a lottery ticket, which was drawn during the evening. Every ticket was a prize which entitled the bearer to a pair of gloves, an elegant fan, a valuable sword, watch, or some other article. So that in this particular alone many thousand pounds were expended.—*Bos. Gaz.*

Died, on Friday, the 12th inst. at Snow Hill, Md. Mr *Robert Smith*, aged 36 years

TO BE RENTED,

A HANDSOME, healthy country seat between Petersburgh and the Trappe, called *Vauxhall*, vulgarly called Foxhill.—This farm contains about 250 acres, with good improvements, with a well of good water in the yard, and a fine spring adjoining the house—A lease will be given. Apply to

DAVID KERR.

October 23, 1810——3

BALTIMORE HOSPITAL LOTTERY.

TICKETS in the above Lottery (the *drawing of which positively* commences on the *fifth day of November next,*) may be had at the *Farmers Bank*, at Easton. Oct. 23,—3

TANNING & CURRYING SHOP.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a quantity of *Horse, Cow and Sheep HIDES*, in the hair—will give a liberal price for any quantity of them to Tan and Curry upon shares. He flatters himself from the perfect knowledge he has of the business, after serving a regular apprenticeship in Baltimore to it, he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who will favor him with their custom. He has taken the Tan Yard and Currying Shop, at present occupied by William Starkey, at the Cross Roads in Cambridge, where he will commence business this season:—He is at present, and will continue for a few weeks, at Wm. Alexander's, in Cambridge, where he is ready to receive any orders that the public will favor him with, and particular attention shall be paid to any directions given him by his customers:—

And am, with respect,
The public's humble servant,
WM. C. RIDGAWAY.

Cambridge, October 23, 1810——4

MARYLAND.

Kent County Orphan's Court,

OCTOBER TERM, 1810.

ORDERED, on application of *John Constable*, adm'r of *James Stevenson*, deceased, that he cause the following notice to be inserted in the Star, at Easton, for three successive weeks Test,

RICHD. BARROLL, Register.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Chestertown, in Kent county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Stevenson, late of Kent 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 eighth day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of October, 1810.

JOHN CONSTABLE, adm'r of
James Stevenson, dec'd.—3