STAR.

# General Advertiser.

EASTON:—*TUESDAY MORNING*, MARCH 19, 1811.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

Our minister at the Court of St. James, in his letter published in this day's Star, has at last assumed a style more consonant with the dignity of the government he represents, than any thing we have seen from him—had he have taken that ground sooner, justice might have been obtained before this, or negociation at an end.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 7.

*TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.*

FEBRUARY 4, 1811.

The House of Representatives having passed "An Act providing for the election of representatives from the country between the territories of Mississippi and Orleans, and between the rivers Mississippi and Perdido in Gen. Assembly of the Territory of Orleans;" the Legislative Council returned the said act, amended by striking out the word *five*, and inserting the word *four*, so that West-Florida would have only four representatives—the House of Representatives would not agree to the amendment, and a committee of conference from both Houses was named; but before the committee had time to report, the Legislative Council acceded to the bill, giving West Florida a representation of five members.

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We are authorised to state, that Col Cushing, with the whole of the United States troops, are ordered to quit Mobile and ascend the river to Fort Stoddert.—This gives Gov. Folch complete control of that district, and should he receive the reinforcements that he contemplates, he can soon extend his powers to their original limits.——[*Louisiana Gazette.*]

*New York, March* 9.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

The January mail brought by the British government hired sch'r. Thistle, lieut. Depeyster, arrived at this port last evening, via Amboy. She sailed from Plymouth on the 21st of January, and was cast away on Squam Beach the 6th of March. Six of the crew, and three newspaper mails were lost.—Passenger, capt. J. G. Ogden, of the 56th regiment, with dispatches from the British government to Mr. Morier. At the time of her departure the king was better, and had appeared in public at Windsor. The regency bill had passed to a third reading. The Essex frigate was at Plymouth, waiting the orders of Mr. Pinkney.

We understand the packet has bro't dispatches from Mr. Pinkney, for government.

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Since preparing the above verbal news, we have been obligingly favoured with a file of the London Morning Chronicle, to the 12th of January, inclusive, from which the following important extracts were made.

*Mercantile Advertiser.*

*London, Jan.* 7.

A new decree has been issued by the Danish government, by which all trade with England is prohibited, under more severe penalties than any yet inflicted by the cruel Napoleon. It is declared a felony, punishable by death, in the capture of a ship maintaining intercourse with England.

January 8.

Letters were received from Holland yesterday to the date of the 21st inst. The conscription was extended to children of the age of thirteen. The Scheldt fleet was moored in Ruppel.—It is said that in Norway, 3,000 men, intended to man the ships of war there, had refused to proceed to Holland, and that the Danish troops which were ordered to compel them had declined any interference.

January 11.

We have reason to believe, that at last the marquis Wellesley had seriously applied his mind to the consideration of the important question of the Orders in Council, and has advised his colleagues in office to a final resolution on the subject. On Wednesday last an order was sent for an armed vessel to be ready at a moment's notice to carry dispatches to America, and we understand they were yesterday dispatched.

On Sunday last, lord Grenville had an audience of three hours with the Prince of Wales, supposed to be on business respecting the present state of the kingdom.

January 12.

Yesterday the deputation from both Houses of Parliament went up to Carlton House to present to his royal highness the resolutions, to which, after a long discussion, the two houses had agreed.

The first resolution expresses the necessity of providing for the exercise of the royal authority.

The second resolution states, that the power vested in the Prince of Wales, shall not extend to the granting of any rank or dignity of the peerage of the realm to any person whatever.

The third resolution prevents the regent from giving any office in reversion, or granting any office for any other term than during his majesty's pleasure, except such as by law are required for life during good behaviour.

The fourth resolution prevents the disposition of any of his majesty's real estate, or renewal of leases.

The prince of Wales, in a very handsome reply, observes, "I do not hesitate to accept the office and situation proposed to me, restricted as they are, still retaining every opinion expressed by me upon a former and similar distressing occasion."

To the lords and gentlemen, he observes,

"You will communicate this my answer to the two houses, accompanied by my most fervent wishes and prayers, that the Divine will may extricate us and the nation from the grievous embarrassments of our present condition, by the speedy restoration of his majesty's health."

The deputation then withdrew.

A deputation also waited on the queen with the address and resolutions of the two houses, which were read to her by Lord Harcourt.

The queen, after the fifth resolution was read, in answer, observed, that

"I should be wanting to all my duties if I hesitated to accept the sacred trust which is now offered to me."

We this day insert the new State Paper issued by Bonaparte, in justification of his last outrageous act in annexing Holland and the Hanse Towns, to the great family of the French empire. In this paper there is the usual torrent of invective against the jealousy and intrigue of England. And the same faithful representation of the lamentable effects of our impolicy. He now says, that the Berlin and Milan decrees shall be the code of Europe until we admit the principle that neutral flags shall make free goods; and that nothing but an actual blockade shall be admitted as a sufficient ground for seizing a vessel entering a port. Such is the proud language which, through the imbecile councils of England, he is enabled to hold!

This state paper, we find in the proceedings of the Conservative Senate, dated the 13th of December. The following is an extract:

"It was necessary to wait for a period when powerful reprisals would compel her to return to justice. That day has arrived—The decrees of Berlin and Milan are the reply to the orders in council. The British cabinet have, so to speak, dictated them to France.—Europe receives them for her code, and that code SHALL be the palladium of the seas."

We cannot help indulging the hope, from the President's Message, that the differences which have so long disturbed the relations between this country and the U. States, are likely to be soon finally adjusted. After all, as it must necessarily be Bonaparte's object rather to injure our navigation than our commerce provided they can be kept distinct, there is the less reason to be sceptical as to the sincerity of the revocation of his Decrees. It appears to be evidently the conjoint intent of England and France, as well as America, that all these obnoxious edicts and regulations, touching the rights and commerce of neutrals, which have given them so much offence, should be abrogated and done away. The benefits of foreign trade, well understood, are equally valuable to all parties at all times; and the period, we trust, is approaching, when it will be delivered from that inert and shackled state in which it has of late been doomed to remain.

A treaty of marriage is said to be in contemplation between the King of Prussia and a very near relation of the Emperor Alexander.

It is mentioned in letters from Paris, that through *excess of love, Napoleon never leaves the Empress. He attends all her steps, and his passion seems to increase, as she advances in her pregnancy.* *Morn. Chron.*

*Washington City, March* 12.

Letters have been received in this city from Mobile to the 6th February.—The Spaniards yet retain possession of the fort. Col. Cushing, with six gun vessels, six more being expected, is lying near the fort. There are 100 men at Fort Stoddert, who, with 250 under the command of Col. Cushing, are understood to be deemed sufficient to reduce the fort if occasion should require such a course.

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A correspondent remarks, that the fear of this country's falling a prey to French Politics is a very commendable apprehension on the part of the industrious and enterprising writers of the minority. The vigilance and labor of that class of our citizens, (to say nothing of their veracity, candor, and talents) will not fail to save the nation on that side. Meanwhile, lest the perpetual watchfulness of these praiseworthy guardians of our independence should so weary their faculties that at some future period they might slumber at their posts, (as every thing mortal is susceptible of languor,) it may not be useless to state, that, in the case of Mr. Erskine's arrangement, the President removed the restrictions of the non-intercourse law by proclamation, with respect to Great Britain, *before the period fixed for the cessation of the British orders*, and that American vessels sailed from the United States with cargoes of our produce antecedently to its being known here whether the British government would sanction the act of its minister. But in the case of France, the President did not issue his proclamation till the day fixed on by the French Emperor for the extinction of his unlawful edicts had actually arrived and passed by. It will thus be seen that the Executive is *not quite* so great a Frenchman as had been imagined, and that he went *a little further* to meet G. Britain on the road of friendship, in a similar case, than he has done to meet the French. A fact which must contribute very much to quiet the *patriotic alarms* of those who have sworn, in defiance of the will of the majority, that they will save the republic by defaming the chief magistrate.

HONORABLE RECANTATION.

Among the opposers of the administration—among those who have continually reprobated the republican party in this country—has been *Daniel Buck*, of Vermont, formerly member of Congress. In the last Windsor Washingtonian we find the following unequivocal and honorable testimony of that gentleman in favor of Mr. Madison and his administration. Let every honest *federalist* read it, and justify himself for changing his opinion. Let every *republican* read it, and convince himself that he is right in supporting the government of his country! The letter is dated Chelsea, Jan. 3, 1811, and addressed to the honorable *Stephen R Bradley.*

"SIR—After sustaining three successive paralytic shocks, which have dissolved the connection between my mind and one half of my animal frame, and left the remaining mutilated half with but a slender and precarious hold on life, I can exclaim in the words of the good old Simeon, and with nearly the same rapture, 'Now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace,' for, of a truth, the mantle of WASHINGTON has fallen on MADISON! *The acts of our Executive, since last session of Congress, are truly worthy of a President, the head and representative of a magnanimous, great and powerful nation,* conscious of its just rights, and possessing the spirit and the means to assert and vindicate them.

"The instructions to our ambassadors at Paris and London—the proclamation and proceedings in taking possession of West Florida—suspending the plenipotentiary powers of Mr. Pinkney, and the communications made to Congress at their meeting, all exhibit the spirit, firmness, dignity, promptitude and decision of a Washington, while the whole is embellished by the elegant refinement and purity of a Madison."

The editor of the Washingtonian, after some time delaying the publication of this letter, and being importuned by the venerable Mr. *Buck* to publish it on the ground of his paper being *impartial*, says he publishes it "for Mr. *Buck's sake alone*," and that he "would rather not have published the letter"! Capt. Dunham, however, pays this just tribute to Mr. *Buck*—that he "was a brave soldier in our revolution, and lost a limb in the battle of Bennington;" that he "has since, by his own exertions, become an eminent lawyer, legislator and citizen in Vermont."

When such men as these, come forward in the last stages of life, on their death bed, and pay this unasked for tribute to our republican administration, and this too after they have for a series years violently opposed our administration—have we not the best evidence of the rectitude of the principles supported by the republicans, and of the rottenness and impropriety of the doctrines of federalism? We repeat, let federalists read and *turn from the error of their ways!*

[N. H. Patriot.]

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We are informed from respectable authority that a few days ago, the President gave it as his opinion that an *extra* session of Congress would be necessary on account of our foreign relations, and that it was highly probable that the 12th congress would be convened somewhere about the 20th May next. Carrying with them to the seat of government the temper and dispositions of the public, manifested in the causes which secured their election, we hope the 12th congress will endeavor to retrieve that respect for the legislative character which the two last had forfeited by their imbecility. They must cease to legislate upon contingent circumstances, and attend more to principle, not in the *abstract*, but by an assertion of national rights for the maintenance of which the physical resources of the nation are commensurate and pledged. *Balt. Amer.*

*Ominous*—At the moment almost when British ships of war have recommenced the blockade of our ports and the seizure of American coasting vessels, *Timothy Pickering* has commenced in the Federal Republican, a *series* of numbers criminating our own government and apologizing for that of the British. *ib.*

The Boston Repertory calls the seizure of a British merchantman after the 2d of February, at Boston, by the collector of the customs, under the President's Proclamation, *Brigandage:* but the capture by British vessels of a war, of our own coasting merchantmen, in sight of our own vessels of war, and almost in sight of harbor, and their blockading in a manner our own ports, is passed over in the silence of approbation. *ib.*

*Tinker*, the person who enticed an Irish orphan lad of 18 years of age, into a marsh near Newbern, N C. and murdered him to prevent the discovery, by the insurers of his vessel and cargo, of the manner in which it was lost, and who made his escape from prison, was taken in Philadelphia on Tuesday last, and after an examination before the mayor, when the marks of his irons were fully perceived, was ordered to prison until further information from Newbern could be had—He was discovered in a sailor boarding house, North Water street. *ib.*

By the ship Pocahontas, Coffin, in 50 days from Lisbon, we learn, that the French army under Massena were about 50 miles from Lisbon, and that they consisted of about 52,000 men. Gen. Victor had formed a junction with 17,000, & another army under Soult was expected to join shortly, when it was supposed Massena would attack Lord Wellington. The French have crossed and were on the south side of the Tagus. Lord Wellington had upwards of 10,000 men employed fortifying the heights opposite Lisbon. Several officers of high rank (amongst whom were 3 Generals were going to England by the Packet; but when Lord Wellington heard the news of Victor's junction with Massena, they were immediately recalled, except gen. Fane, whose ill state of health would not permit him to return. Junot is called home it is said, for disobedience of orders to Massena. The English army are very sickly. All the hospitals at Lisbon were full in consequence of the excessive rains. *Merc. Adv.*

*Baltimore, March* 14.

Advices were received at St. Thomas on the 12th Feb. that a French fleet of eight sail of the line and eight frigates had arrived in the W. Indies which had captured the whole of the outward bound Cork fleet.

The ship Nancy, Higgins, arrived at N. York from Lisbon, which place she left Jan. 27. Nothing new from the armies. Reinforcements expected. Flattering accounts from Cadiz that the besieging army intended to move off for Lisbon. The Marquis Romana died about Jan. 20.

*St. Louis, Jan.* 31.

An event, not viewed as of public importance, in itself, may yet be highly interesting, from the reflections to which it gives rise, or the æra which it forms. An English gentleman (Mr. Bridge) of considerable capital, arrived here on Tuesday evening last with his family, for the purpose of establishing himself in this place. We understand that he has brought with him the machinary of a Cotton Factory, and two Merino Rams Such an emigrant is an important acquisition to the country.

*From the Trenton True American.*

It was foretold that the dissolution of the U. States *bank* would be followed by an almost universal *bankruptcy*—but we have heard of no uncommon *failure* since except a *failure* in the fulfilment of *the prediction.*

When Algiers, or Tripoli, or Tunis, capture and keep our citizens in slavery we take no rest till they are released, either by gold and silver, or powder and ball But *Britain* may hold thousands of our people in a bondage worse than is imposed by any of those petty pirates, for years together, and congress will neither ransom them by money nor redeem them by arms?

FROM THE NASHVILLE REVIEW.

We are informed by a gentleman, who was present when the following discovery was made, and on the fidelity of whose narative we place the utmost reliance, that on the 2d of September last, some persons were digging in a coperas cave, in the county of Warren, state of Tennessee, situated in what is usually called the Cany fork of Cumberland river, ten miles below the Falls;—that at six feet below the surface of the bottom of the cave, something like clothing was discovered, which, upon proper examination, was found to be the shrouding of some dead bodies. Upon further investigation, the bodies were found to be two in number, a male and female, which, as he expressed it, they judged to have been buried in ancient times. They supposed the male, at the time of his decease, to have been about twenty five years of age. He was enveloped in the following manner—first, with a fine linen shirt; his legs were drawn up, and closed bound with dressed deer skins; then five dressed deer skins wrapped round his body, a twilled blanket wrapped round them, and a cane mat, sixty feet long, wrapped round the whole. His frame was entire, except the bowels; his hair of a fair complexion, his teeth remarkably sound, and his stature above common. The body of the female was found interred about three feet from the other. Its position of lying was similar to that of the male. The carcase was enveloped first with two undressed deer skins, under which, upon the face was found a small cane mat. Three or four dressed deer skins were wrapped round it, over which was folded a cane mat, large enough to cover the whole. There were then five sheets, supposed to be made of nettle lint, wrought up curiously around each, with feathers of various kinds and colors. Two fans of feathers were next found upon the breast. The body, with the whole of the described wrapping, was found in what is supposed to be a hair trunk or box, with a cane cover, which was wound upon two well dressed deer skins of the largest kind. The whole girthed with two straps. The female is supposed to have been from twelve to fifteen years of age—the eyes as full and prominent as if alive.

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In England alone are *Eighteen Thousand* Clergymen of the established Church supported by the public, but totally independent of the people. The great body of these Clergymen are among the most dissolute and depraved of all mankind—wallowing in all kinds of wickedness, and drinking in iniquity like water. Many of them never preach or perform public service themselves—but do all that is done by a deputy or curate; while the largest proportion read prayers and perhaps a discourse on Sunday, and spend all the week at horse-races & fox chases, at the theatre, at the card-table, at routs, assemblies, revels, debauches, &c. &c. Truly did a faithful divine say, that such a body of Clergy deserve extirpation from the face of the earth!" *Essex Reg.*

Some of the British papers in Boston would fain make us believe, that no violation of our neutral commerce is experienced from the English, notwithstanding the orders in council have not been revoked. But among many accounts of British depredation, is that of the ship Montezuma, of Philadelphia, which has been captured by a British frigate, sent into Ceylon and sold for £10,000 sterling. *Chronicle*

Married, on Tuesday evening last, by the rev. Mr. M'Clasky, *William P. Ridgaway*, esq. Sheriff of Queen Ann's county, to Miss *S. Sears*, daughter of Mr. William Sears, Poplar Island.

——, on the same evening in the vicinity of this town, by the rev Mr. Markland, Mr. *Peter Willmer*, merchant, of Centreville, to Miss *Mary Emory.*

Died, on Friday last, Miss *Nancy M'Manus*, of this town.

NOTICE.

*In pursuance of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland,*

THE subscriber will offer for sale in the town of Centreville, at the house now occupied by John Beard as a tavern, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of April next, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon—All the following several tracts and parcels of Land, situated in the neighbourhood of the Beaver Dams and Roe's Cross Roads, in Queen-Ann's county: Scrivener's Hardship, part of Security, part of Joseph, part of Hackett's Meadows, enlarged, and part of Rachel's Desire—which said several tracts and parcels of land are all adjoining one another, and contain by estimation one hundred and eighty acres of land. On the premises is a dwelling house, and almost every convenient out house, all in tolerable repair. The terms of sale are that the purchaser shall pay the money down on the day of sale.

KENSEY HARRISON, Trustee.

March 19, 1811——5

CHESTER-TOWN FEMALE ACADEMY.

J. & M. CRESWELL respectfully inform their friends and the public their SCHOOL is now open for the reception of young Ladies as boarders, on the following terms:—

Boarding and English spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, composition, plain and ornamental needle-work—30 dollars per quarter.

Embroidery, 10 dollars per ann. extra.

Ten dollars whereof to be paid at the time the pupil commences her first quarter—Each pupil to furnish herself with bed, bedding, two napkins and a table spoon (which will be returned at the time she leaves) One month's notice to be given prior to leaving, or the next quarter will be charged.

March 19, 1811——4S

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber having opened a House of Public Entertainment, in the spacious *BRICK BUILDING*, on Race st. in the town of Cambridge, opposite Lott Warfield's Sadler's shop, solicits the patronage of his friends and the public in general. Every exertion shall be made to give general satisfaction. Boarders taken by the week, month or year.

JAMES TRIPPE, Jun.

March 19, 1811——m

IN CHANCERY,

*March 6th*, 1811.

ORDERED, That the sale made by *Hugh M'Allister*, trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Ford, dec'd. shall be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 20th day of May next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks in the Easton Star, before the 20th day of April next.

The report states the sale of 78 acres of Land in Caroline county at $4 2 per acre, and 150 acres at $1 66⅔.

True copy.—Test,

NICH's BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

March 19, 1811——3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *James R. Delehay*, late of Dorchester county, dec'd.—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 19th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of March, anno domini 1811.

WILLIAM DELEHAY, *Adm'r of J. R. Delehay, dec'd.*

March 19, 1811——3q

VINGT-UN,

WILL stand as follows, on the ensuing season, commencing on *Monday*, the 18th instant—at Queen's-Town on Mondays and Tuesdays, Church Hill on Wednesdays and Thursdays, and Mr George Moffet's, (late the residence of William Elbert, esq. Talbot, Head of Wye,) on Fridays and Saturdays. CORBIN LEE.

March 19, 1811——3