STAR,

General Advertiser.

EASTON :—*TUESDAY MORNING*, APRIL 30, 1811.

REPUBLICANS OF TALBOT.

On the 16th inst. you were invited to meet in your several election districts, on the first Saturday in May next (which will be next Saturday) for the purpose of electing Committee-Men, to make choice of two suitable characters as electors of the Senate of this state in September next; and also to fix on four suitable persons to serve in the next General Assembly for this county.—The very great necessity that the district meetings should be attended by the Democratic Republicans generally, whereby public opinion may be fully known, is the cause of this hint, lest the regular notice may have slipped the memory, or not met the eye.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Executive of Maryland, April 5, 1811.

John Newton, Sheriff of Dorchester county, vice Joseph Ennalls, resigned.

Samuel Smith, surveyor of Queen Ann's county, vice John Hackett, resigned.

Isaac Winchester, coroner of Queen Ann's county.

Military Appointments.

Richard Cockey, pay master of the 20th regiment, Frederick county, vice D. Shriver, resigned.

Charles Robinson, major of a battalion, 22d regiment, Anne Arundel county, vice Zachariah Duvall, promoted.

John F. Atkinson, major do. 37th do. Worcester county, vice R. J. H. Handy, resigned.

Parker Wonnell, captain of a company do. do do. Vice J. F. Atkinson, promoted.

Stephen Ruark, lieutenant do. do. do. vice P. Wonnell do.

James Wonnell, ensign do. do. do. vice E. Johnson, resigned.

Jas. Mitchell, ensign of capt. J. Foohn's company, 37th regt. Worcester county, vice T. Fooks, resigned.

Killim Dykes, ensign of capt. B. Johnson's company, do. do. vice G. Parsons, do.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk. Co'l.

FEDERAL NEWS!!

A letter from Washington, from an accurate source, states, that Joel Barlow is not going to France as minister; for, says the letter, Mr. Madison says, 'the French have behaved so badly, that he will not send a minister there.' *N. Y. Gaz.*

It is also stated, and we believe it, that John Randolph is going to England, as Minister Plenipotentiary, in the room of Mr. Pinkney. *ib.*

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James Mosher, Esq. has been appointed President of the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, until the period of the annual election in June next, vice John Weatherburn, Esq. deceased.

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THE RESULT OF OUR ELECTION

For Governor, Lieut. Governor and Senators, accords with our expectations. Notwithstanding the repeated calls on the patriotism of the Republicans of Massachusetts, instead of being weakened by incessant contests, instead of yielding to the sophistical and delusive call of "*Government and free trade*," they have, by action, manifested a disposition to silence opposition to the ligitimate and impartial administration of Government—they have already struck a blow, the *repetition of which must be decisive*, and gigantic, formidable federalism, shrinks into a contemptible pigmy—it becomes, in fact, a "*dead corps*" without *sense* or *animation*—and though it may have "*zeal*," its display will be as harmless as the ravings of a madman in confinement—the object of excitement finds security in being beyond his reach. The advantage we have already gained must be followed by one more effective exertion, and the *British party in Massachusetts* will pass unnoticed in their littleness. Our friends in the country are now about electing their representatives—let no minor consideration, either of a local or pecuniary nature deter them from exercising their constitutional privileges to its extent, and the federalist of Boston, let them swell the representation as much as they please, we shall smile at the impotency of those efforts which will be made to stop the wheels of government.——*Bost. Pat.*

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We feel pleasure in remarking on the increase of republicanism in the county of Hampshire "*the strong hold of federalism*," as it is denominated by the Junto. Its nett gain, in the recent election, is no less than *three hundred and fifty!* When it is considered, that in this '*strong hold*,' democracy is as unpopular as as witchcraft—Such an advantage in *nett gain* is unparalleled! The republicans in that county deserve every encomium that can be bestowed. —— *ib.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

NECESSITY.

The partizans of Great Britain, conscious that the *wrongs* of the British government to the United States cannot be justified by a single section of the law of nations, resort to the doctrine of *Necessity*, which has no law at all. They assert that *Necessity* compels Great Britain to issue Orders in Council and *Paper Blockades* contrary to neutral rights. Now, if we shew that this *Necessity* does not exist, then we take away the last argument of these partizans; and prove that the Bristish government not only has *no reason* IN *law*, but that she has *no reason* OUT OF *law* to continue those wrongs.

What, then, is *Necessity?*

It is, with respect to any act that we must do, a deprivation of physical power to do it in any other way than that in which we actually do it.

Let us apply this difiniton to the act of Great Britain hostile to the neutral commerce of the United States.

In the first place she *must* make war upon her enemy so long as her enemy makes war upon her. But can she maintain that war by no other means than Orders in Council and *Paper Blockades?* And how do facts answer this question?

In Spain and Portugal we find a British army of fifty thousand men: In harbor and on the ocean, upwards of one thousand British ships of war: At home, a revenue (as the ministers tell us) that has increased in the last year more than four millions: Abroad, the conquest of almost every colony that formerly belonged to her enemy. In her armies, in her navies, in her treasures, in her expeditions, every where triumphant! Are these the characteristics of *necessity?*—Wherein is Great Britain restrained, in her power of waging war, to the mode of *paper blockades?* Either she has the ability to *station* a competent *force* before a place blockaded, or she has not. If she has not the ability, then the declaration is an empty bravado. If she has the ability, why does she not *station* her force? Her ships of war are free to sail where they will: There is nothing to obstruct them: They may go before any port, and block it up as long as they please: In short, the British have a complete freedom of physical power to annoy their enemy in almost every shape; and, instead of being constrained by *necessity* to violate *law*, they violate law form an *excess of power*, exercised by men, who, having been corrupted, have become licentious.

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New Orleans, March 21.

On Wednesday last a party of ten men were brought into this city by a guard of marines from the Bayou St. John, on a charge of piracy, and committed to prison. They were taken a few days ago near Pascagoula by the boats of a gun vessel under the command of Lieutenant Merril. When the boats were in pursuit of them they threw overboard their arms and amunition, fearing (as they alledge) that the persons in pursuit of them were Spaniards, and would send them to the mines.

We understand these men had belonged to the French privateer which was off the Balize about two months since—but becoming dissatisfied with the commander, they procured a long boat, and sailed to *Pass a Loutre* where they procured arms, &c. and proceeded on a cruize between Lake Ponchartrain, Mobile and Pensacola—overhauled several vessels and plundered them.

Arrived on Sunday last, gun-vessel No. 163, *N. D. Nicholson*, commander, from Charleston, with a Baltimore built schooner under French colours, having two sets of papers, a prize taken off the Balize. She has been libelled on a charge of smuggling slaves into the territory, and had arms on board.

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THE PRESS GANG UPON US.

Messrs. Young and Minns have had the candor to publish the following in yesterday's Palladium—

Arrived on Tuesday last, sch'r Sophronia, Capt. Jenkins of Scituate, from Edenton, and 14 days from the Bar, from whence she sailed in co. with 35 sail for different ports. On the 8th April, lat. 38 40, long. 71 30, was boarded from the British frigate Penelope, Capt. Dick, detained 4 hours, *and had Thomas Reed, a young man belonging to Scituate, and Jacab Freeman, a young boy, of Chodu River, (N. C.) impressed.* Neither of them had protections; but Reed had a certificate from the Town Clerk where he was born.

The Friendship, Ryder, of Chatham, arrived same day from Charleston, was boarded 9th inst. lat. 39 40, long. 72 30, from the British frigate Gurriere, capt. Pechall, *and had Mr. William Harding, of Chatham, (a young married man, with a wife and two children) impressed*—He had no protection with him.—The commander of the frigate observed that he should press no man with a protection; those that had not, he considered as Englishmen."

[Were it in our power we would pass an act of oblivion upon every other offence of England, and place those above recited naked and alone before the American people. With our national fibres restored to that sensibility which is now lost in the accumulation of injuries—*Reed, Freeman* and *Harding*, stolen from our shores before our faces, from their country and their friends, and dragging into the most ignominious bondage, in defiance of God and man—would make a strong appeal to the sympathies, the pride and courage of our countrymen.

Our merchants would feel that there was other *oppression* than that which bears upon the *immediate footing of their ledgers*. Our farmers would 'beat their pruning-hooks into spears.' Our clergymen, as in the days of our revolution, would exclaim '*accursed be every man that putteth not his hand to the sword!*' The unanimity and energy of our rulers would silence their petty pulpit mounted revilers, and in their turn, '*lift up their voices, cry aloud and spare not*,' till the tyrant of the seas was again humbled to a sense of justice by our resistance, and its treacherous faction driven from the bosom of our country, which it has never ceased to disgrace.]

[*Boston Patriot.*

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FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

The latest European dates, give no information of any considerable actions between the hostile armies; but there were some indications of movements. Nothing can be more injurious to armies, than wet seasons, and winter campaigns.

The theatre of war always attracts the attention of surrounding nations.—Indeed all are more or less interested in the events: *Victory* and *defeat*, are a kind of *thermometer*, in which the feellings fall and rise. The astonishing victories of Napoleon, in his rapid career, even to the borders of Russia, excited an almost paroxism of dismay in the nations within his reach, who seemed to feel and act, as if it was in vain to make opposition to him. But it is in the human frame by degrees to recover from surprise, pause, look at the object, & anon venture to approach, and even to attack it. It has been observed in some of the numbers of this writer, that modern nations are but too much mistaken in their opinion of ultimate security in *great mercenary* armies, placing their entire confidence in them. Hence if they happen to be defeated, they look upon all as lost; and that their country must submit to any terms which are offered them; when in fact, this regular *defeated* army, did not consist of the twentieth part of the real *physical strength* of the nation, which had not been exerted.

When the victorious campaigns of Napoleon are reviewed, it appears that he almost *ran* through, and placed under his control, millions of brave and hardy men, in every respect equal to that of his conquering legions, except discipline. After having run his career on every side, but one—and that from his contiguity, and his matchless armies, seemed a mere before breakfast campaign—he is here discovered, with his before invincible legions, kept longer at bay, than in any other action.—His warfare, in Spain and Portugal, affords to the *people* of every other nation, who will duly consider what they are, and what they are probably to be, if they faithfully do their duty, and make those exertions for which kind Heaven has prepared them.—While Holland, Switzerland, the Italian States, Austria and Prussia, with their great and highly disciplined armies, have bowed submissively to the conqueror, and Russia has retired from the contest, Spain and Portugal, the former bordering on France, are by the bravery and patriotism of the *people*, yet holding their country against the best generals and troops of France.—Had Holland and the other now subjugated states done, as Spain and Portugal are doing (whatever may be their final fate) where would Napoleon and his conquering legions have now been? It would be recollected how much trouble a handful only of Tyrolese created. What would have been the case, had their spirit spread through Germany and Prussia.

By some recent accounts, it appears 110,000 conscripts of France are to be placed under the direction of the minister at war, to recruit the army. Military men well understand this; either slaughter, disease or desertion, or all together, render these necessary (there has been no great battle) or the existing force is not sufficient to effect the intended conquest. We sometimes hear of the invincibleness of the French discipline, and tactics, and that all must learn to fight in the same way, or fall before them. But it seems that Spanish and Portuguese peasantry, warmed with patriotism, dare to meet them, and often times have been crowned with success. The fact is, a new mode of warfare has been adopted in these nations, more *efficacious* and *durable*, than the movements of great armies, correct in discipline, which are the best calculated for combat with *similar* armies, and regular movements, where superiority decides. One is a war between armies, the other, between an army and the whole people of a nation or country. One may be defeated and dispersed; the other is a force inexhaustable.—If dispersed in the front they will collect on the flanks, or in the rear, perhaps in all of them.

They are very careful to avoid a general action, or become cooped up in great numbers in a fortified place.—Thus acting *cautiously*, the great invading army, have no capital object to march against, nor can they move like a flying camp. They must, therefore, make numerous detachments and there is not, perhaps, a sounder maxim, than, that he who fights offensively in detachment, will be beaten in the end, without coming to any considerable battle.—Weak sides being multiplied, by the increase of detachments, the defenders of the country will be continually skirmishing, driving in or cutting off out posts, detachments, convoys and forage parties. The main army instead of being active, becomes stationary; or if it change its position, nothing bettered—provisions grow scarce, disease invades the camp—the weekly returns exhibit in the columns of alterations, many killed, wounded, dead, deserted, or taken prisoners, horses rendered unfit for service, and dying for want of forage. And, *worst* of all, the *spirits* of the army *depressed*. Powerful reinforcements must be immediately ordered on, or the object of conquest abandoned. Something like this was seen in our revolutionary warfare.—Remember, my fellow-countrymen, what your fathers were, and what they did. Consider what you are, and what you are capable of doing, should you be called to exertion. You hear, although at a distance, the rumbling thunder in the south. How is the sky in the north?—Watchman, what of the night?

It has been said that the *militia* of the United States amount to *twelve hundred thousand*.—As the *primary object of all others*, are they *well armed?* has the GOVERNMENT provided the best possible *organization* and system of discipline and tactics for them?—Are the officers, of all ranks, assidious in their endeavors to acquaint themselves with every part of their duty?—If all these enquiries can be answered in the affirmative our country is in a fortunate condition. Whether we remain in a calm or a storm, come *progressively*, or on a *sudden*, being prepared for it, we shall feel tranquil, and prove invincible.—If this is not our case, let those who have the watch, *look out*, they are *responsible*.

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Married, on Thursday last, Mr. *Nicholas Goldsborough*, to Miss *Elizabeth Tilghman*, (Oxford) both of this county.

Married, in January last, the rev. *Francis Barkley*, formerly of this town, to Mrs. *Eliza Swain*, of the city of Baltimore.

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Married, on Wednesday the 10th April, 1811, by the rev. Mr. Jackinsey, Mr. *Jacob Wortman*, to Miss *Catharine Moonshire*, both of Pikeland, Chester county.

The subscriber hereby forbids all persons from trusting his wife *Catharine*, as he is determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

JACOB WORTMAN.

April 13, 1811.

Married, in Portsmouth, by the rev. Mr. Balion, Mr. THOMAS BACHELDER, to Miss MARTHA MUCHMORE.

'Tis thus that Hymen cracks his joke;
A hoax, a quiz, a bore!
The bridegroom's still a "BACHELDER,"
The bride is not "MUCH-MORE."

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Died, on Friday, 19th inst. Mr *Samuel Wright*, merchant, of the city of Baltimore, formerly of Queen-Ann's county.

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☞ We are requested to state for the information of those concerned, that the celebrated horse Vingt-Un, died on the 14th instant.

NOTICE.

THE Easton Light Infantry Blues, will please to take notice, that instead of meeting on *Friday*, the 3d of May, as mentioned at our last meeting, they will meet on the Monday following, the 6th of May, at 10 o'clock, in complete uniform, and 6 rounds of blank cartridges each, to exercise with the battalion.——By order of the captain,

S HOLMES, sec'ry.

april 30——1

SALE POSTPONED.

THE sale of part of the personal estate of *Charles Emory*, deceased, as advertised to take place this day, is postponed until NEXT TUESDAY, the 7th of May, and the sale of the Lots advertised, is postponed until WEDNESDAY, 8th of May.

JNO. M. G. EMORY.

april 30——2

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

The Elegant new Sloop MESSENGER, *Clement Vickars, master*, WILL begin her first trip on *Sunday Morning next*, from Easton Point, at 10 o'Clock, A. M.

april 30——

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. DUCLAIRACQ respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that he will open his Dancing School at the Mason's Room, on *FRIDAY*, the 3d of May, and continue every Friday and Saturday in each week until the quarter is over. A subscription paper is left at Messrs. Thomas & Groome's store ——april 30——3

MONEY STOLEN.

WAS stolen from the subscriber, on Tuesday night the 23d instant, the sum of *two hundred and twenty three dollars*, in notes—Two of $100 each, 2 10's, and one of 3—the two $100 notes were of the United States Bank, payable at the Branch Bank at Charleston, one of which was torn nearly in two directly along side the $100 mark, and was fastened together by a piece of paper being pasted on the back of said note. The front edges of the place torn were turned up, and partly covered the figures, except removed—The other $100 note had three or four lines wrote on the back at one end, but what was wrote cannot be recollected. The two $10 and $3 notes cannot be described. Twenty dollars reward will be paid on delivering said money to the subscriber, living at Oxford, Talbot county, Maryland.

JOHN MARKLAND.

april 30——3

DENISON AND SAVIN,

No. 5, BOWLEY'S WHARF,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have, and intend constantly to keep on hand, a general assortment of

LIQUORS AND GROCERIES,

which they will sell on very reasonable terms to those who may favor them with their custom. They will also transact *Commission Business*, in Wheat, Corn, Tobacco, &c. &c. and hope, by paying the strictest attention in the discharge of their duty, to merit a share of public favour.

Baltimore, april 30——4

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in Easton, on Washington street, nearly opposite Mr. Gibbs's Printing Office, where he means to carry on the *Cabinet Business* in all its various branches, hoping that from his punctuality and attention, he may merit the patronage of a generous public.

JONATHAN OZMENT.

april 30——3

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHAN'S COURT,

Saturday, April the 27th, A. D. 1811.

ON application of Artridge Lambdin, executrix of *Daniel Lambdin*, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphan's court of Talbot county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 27th day of April, anno domini 1811. Test,

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r of Wills for T. C.

—

IN compliance with the above order, *notice is hereby given*, That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Lambdin, late of Talbot county, deceased—All persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to John Kemp, who is legally authorised to settle the same; and all those having claims against said estate, are warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the first day of November next; they may otherwise be barred from any benefit of said estate after that date. Given under my hand this 27th day of April, 1811.

ARTRIDGE LAMBDIN, extrx of D. Lambdin, dec'd.

april 30——3

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHAN'S COURT,

Saturday, April the 27th, A. D. 1811.

ON application of John R. Downes, administrator of *John Nabb*, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the new papers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphan's court of Talbot county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 27th day of April, anno domini 1811. Test,

JAS. PRICE, Regr of Wills for T. C.

—

IN compliance with the above order, *notice is hereby given*, That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of *John Nabb*, late of Talbot county, deceased—All persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to him; and all those having claims against said estate, are warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the first day of November next; they may otherwise be barred from any benefit of said estate after that date. Given under my hand this 27th day of April 1811.

JOHN R. DOWNES, *adm'r of J. Nabb, deceased*

april 30——3

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHAN'S COURT,

27th day of April, A. D. 1811.

ON application of James Nabb, esq. administrator of *William B. Harrison*, late of Talbot county, dec'd—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphan's court of the county aforesaid. I have hereto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office, this 27th day of April, A. D. 1811. Test,

JAS. PRICE, Regr. of Wills for T. C.

—

IN compliance with the above order, *notice is hereby given*, That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of William B. Harrison, late of Talbot county, deceased—All persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to him; and all those having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the first day of November next; they may otherwise be barred from any benefit from said estate after that date. Given under my hand this 27th day of April, 1811.—JAMES NABB, adm'r of Wm. B. Harrison, dec'd.

april 30——3