Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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[VOL. 11.....14.] TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1813. [No. 22.....689.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR,

Are *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* per annum, payable half yearly, in advance: No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for *One Dollar*, and continued weekly for *Twenty-Five Cents* per square.

IN CHANCERY,

December Term, 1812.

Senah Busick, use of Samuel Brown, against William Skinner Ross.

The bill in this case states that a certain *James Thomas Ross*, in his life time, was indebted by two bills obligatory to the said Senah Busick, and being so indebted, with intention to cheat and defraud the said Senah Busick and his other creditors, fraudulently conveyed a tract or parcel of Land called "Ross's Purchase," to his infant son, William Skinner Ross, the defendant in this cause, without valuable consideration; that the said Senah Busick assigned and transferred the said bills obligatory, and the money due thereon, to the said Samuel Brown; that the said James T. Ross is since dead, without leaving personal estate—and that the said William S. Ross, the defendant, has enlisted as a soldier in the regular army of the United States, and has removed from the State of Maryland, and does not now reside in the State. The object of the bill therefore is to obtain a decree to set aside the said deed as fraudulent and void against creditors, and sell the said Lands for the payment of the debts due by the said James T. Ross, and obtain general relief. It is thereupon, on motion of the complainant, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Star at Easton, for three successive weeks before the 15th day of February, 1813, to the intent that the absent defendant may have notice of the present application, and the object of the bill filed, and may be warned to appear in this court, in person of by solicitor, before the 15th day of June, 1813, to shew cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not pass, as prayed.

True copy—

NICH's BREWER, Reg Cur. Can.

jan. 19—3

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber has the pleasure to inform his friends and acquaintances, and the visitors of Easton, genarally, that he has taken and opened as a *PUBLIC HOTEL*, that new, elegant and commodious three-story Brick House, (the property of John Bennett, Esq.) at the corner of Washington and Court streets, where he hopes to deserve public favour.

He begs leave to inform the public that he possesses every convenience to render visitors comfortable: His rooms are elegant and convenient—his waiters are equal, perhaps, to any in the State—his liquors of the best quality—and from his situation, so near the Market, his table will be well supplied. His stables, built of brick, are very commodious.

The subscriber flatters himself that his house will be particularly agreeable to female visitors, and travelling parties, as they can at all times be accommodated with private rooms.

THOMAS HENRIX.

january 12——m

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Which he will sell, on the most reasonable terms, for CASH.

J. B. RINGGOLD.

Oct. 27——m

NOTICE.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and all others concerned, are hereby notified that the Treasurer's office is kept at my dwelling house in Caroline county, where attendance will be given at the usual period of payment, to receive the public money.

All persons wanting Land Warrants, or having Composition Money to pay on Land Certificates, will be pleased to apply to Richard Harwood, Esq. of Easton, who is authorised to transact that branch of the Treasurer's business for

WILL. RICHARDSON,
Treasurer of the Eastern Shore.

january 12——6

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To the Creditors of the subscriber—

That being unable to pay all his just debts, he intends at the expiration of two months from this notice, to petition Kent county court for the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.

Kent county, jan. 17. (19——3)

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

HIS FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or Country Produce.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

Easton, november 3——m

NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of *Robert Collison*, late of Talbot county, deceased, are desired to bring them in, properly authenticated, to the subscribers; and all persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to them.

SUSANNA COLLISON, Adm'x.
RIGBY HOPKINS, Adm'r

jan. 12——3

TO BE RENTED,

THE ENSUING YEAR.

The house and lot at present occupied by the subscriber, situate on Washington street. For terms apply to the subscriber.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD.

dec. 29——m

N. B. The subscriber will remove at the commencement of the new year to the house now occupied as the office of the People's Monitor, where he respectfully invites his old friends and customers to give him a call—He has a good supply of materials in his line. Boots and shoes made on the shortest notice, and in the best manner.

S. S.

A LAD

Of about fourteen years of age, that can come well recommended, will be taken Apprentice at the STAR OFFICE.

dec. 29——

BOARDING HOUSE.

The subscriber has removed to that large and commodious house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Haskins, on Washington street, opposite the Bank; where she can accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen, by the day, week, month, or year.—She hopes to meet with encouragement from a generous public.

SUSAN. TRIPPE.

Easton, dec. 8——m

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Centreville, Md. January 1, 1813.

B.
John S. Blunt
Margaret Bready
Mary Blake
John Beard
Tobias Bourke
Benjamin Bacon
C.
Edward Coursey—2
Thomas Cecil
Mr. De Coursey
John Crisp
D.
Henry Darden—2
Isaac Dulany
Samuel Dixon
Thomas Dawson
William H. Downing
G.
Henry Gilder—2
Ann Garnet
H.
Jonathan Harrison—2
Dr. Edward Harris
Jane W. Hall—3
Charles Hobbs
Richard Hall
Elizabeth Haddaway
J.
Peter Jump, or Sally Woods
K.
Joshua Kennard
Richard Keene
L.
Asbury Lenox
M.
James Mash
Thomas M'Cosh
John M'Feely
James M'Collister
N.
Jos. H. Nicholson, jr—2
P.
Lemuel Purnell
Anna M. Pearce
R.
Benjamin Roberts
Andrew Raborg
Thomas Robinson
John H. Reynold
John Richardson
S.
Margaret M. Smith
William Straughan
Elizabeth Seth
T.
Samuel Thomas
Sophia Thompson
W.
Henry Wilson
Benjamen Wright
John T. Watson
Charles Wallace

january 12——3

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Georgetown Cross Roads, Md, January 10, 1813.

B.
Frederick Boyer—2
Rebecca Boyer
Nicholas Brown & Edward Comygys
C.
Arthur Crisfield
John Crisfield—2
Cornelius Comegys—2
D.
Ann Dailey
F.
Rebecca Ferguson
William F. Gleaves
James Greenwood
K.
William Keatting
Isaac Knight
L.
George Labathierre—2
John Lynch
N.
George N. Newnam
Arthur Nicholson
James L. Nowland
John Newnam
O.
Elizabeth Oakes
William Orr
Samuel G. Osborn
P.
William Palmer
Robert B. Pennington
R.
J. Redgrave
George W. Riley
S.
Samuel Sewell
Nicholas Smith
T.
Lucinda Trutton
John Turner
Elizabeth Tillar
V.
Mary Veasey—2
W.
William Woodland
Banks Wakeman—6
B. Wilson
James Welch

jan. 12——3

WANTED IN A STORE,

A smart active Boy, about 16 or 17 years of age—He must be of a good disposition, and not afraid of work. One at a distance from Easton would be preferred. For informatin apply to the Editor.

jan. 19——3

TWO OR THREE APPRENTICES

Wanted to the Tanning & Carrying Business.

Boys from 12 to 16 years of age will find advantageous homes, by applying to the subscriber immediately.

WM. C. RIDGAWAY.

Cambridge, jan. 19——4

N. B Also two millers that understand keeping wind-mills, and can come well recommended, will find it to their advantage by applying immediately W. C. R.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

Restrictive System against Neutral Rights.

This commenced in 1793—In their orders in council to bring into their ports all vessels bound to France with provisions—in order to starve that nation.

This brought on Jay's treaty—

This system continued in 1798.

The blockade of Curracoa and Fecamp, 1804.

Direct trade to French Colonies restricted 1805, and subjected to particular inconveniencies.

1806, April 8—Blockade of the Ems and Weser.

1806, May 16—Blockade of the Elbe and the Coast to Brest—1000 miles—no place invested by troops and no ships before many of the ports.

1806, Nov. 21—Berlin Decree.

1807, March 12—British orders, interdicting all trade between port and port in France.

1807, Dec. 17—Milan Decree.

1807, Nov. 11—3 orders in council.

1807, Nov. 25—6 do. do.

1808, Jan. 8—Blockade of Carthagena.

1808, April 17—French Bayonne Decree.

In 1808—Acts of parliament making valid and law the orders in council.

1804, May 4—Blockade of Copenhagen and the whole Island of Zealand.

1804, June 23—Act of Parliament regulating the trade between G. Britain and the U. States.

1804, Oct. 14—Admiral Cochran declares all the Leeward Islands blockaded for captures.

British, prior to Orders in Council, Nov. 1807, had captured	528
Subsequent to those Orders,	389
	917
French, prior to Berlin and Milan Decrees,	206
During the existence of those Decrees,	307
Since the Revocation,	45
	568
Neapolitan captures,	47

EXTRACTS

FROM GOVERNOR HASLET'S MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE OF DELAWARE,

NOW IN SESSION.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.

ALTHOUGH our nation is involved in war, we have yet felt none of its calamities; while such were the wrongs perpetrated against our country by the kingdom, with which war has been declared, as to convince us, that the evils of this war, whatever they may be, cannot equal the evils arising from the outrages which produced it.

From the treaty of peace in 1783, by which his Britannic Majesty acknowledged the U. States to be free, sovereign and independent states, G. Britain has manifested extreme jealousy of their increasing commerce and flourishing condition. This jealousy had constantly shown itself in studied embarrassments of the trade and in wanton violations of the sovereignty of our country. By capricious commercial regulations contrary to the usages and laws of nations, she has spoiled our citizens of their property, and by impressing from on board our merchant vessels any persons, whom the commanders of her ships of war might choose to enslave, she has trampled upon the dignity of our flag, not admitting it to give character or protection to those, who sail under it. In the wars which have harrassed Europe, it has been the object of the U. States to remain neutral, and they have claimed the rights, to which they, as a neutral nation, were entitled. It has been the study of G. Britain to deprive them of these rights. In 1805 her outrages had been carried to an alarming extent. Under pretext of a principle which she before had insisted upon but which she had openly and solemnly renounced she interdicted to neutrals a commerce with her enemy, which she permitted her own subjects to carry on, and which she licensed to neutrals upon conditions so framed, as to secure to herself a monopoly of the commerce of the world. The Senate of the U. States viewing this subject as demanding their consideration on the 12th of Feb. 1806 resolved unanimously, "That the capture and condemnation, under the orders of the British government, and adjudications of their courts of admiralty, of American vessels and their cargoes, on the pretext of their being employed in a trade with the enemies of G. Britain, prohibited in time of peace, was an unprovoked aggression upon the property of the citizens of these United States, a violation of their neutral rights, and an encroachment upon their national independence." On the 14th of the same month, the Senate of the United States further resolved by a majority of 23 to 7, in which majority we read the names of the honorable senators from this state, "That the President of the United States be requested to demand the restoration of the property of their citizens, captured and condemned on the pretext of its being employed in a trade with the enemies of G. Britain, prohibited in time of peace, and the indemnifications of such American citizens for their losses and damages sustained by these captures and condemnations; and to enter into such arrangements with the British government, on this and all other differences subsisting between the two nations (and particularly respecting the impressment of American seamen) as might be consistent with the honor and interests of the U. States, and manifest their earnest desire to obtain for themselves and their citizens, by amicable negociation, "that justice, to which they were entitled."—From these resolutions thus decisively adopted by the most august body known to our constitution it was to have been inferred, that this nation would not long endure the wrongs so solemnly remonstrated against. Amicable negociation was tried and found fruitless. The expostulations of our government against the aggressions of G. Britain were answered by insult or followed by outrage.—To these resolutions of the Senate of the U. States succeeded the blockade declared by his Britannic Majesty in May 1806, of the long line of coast from the Brest to the Elbe. This blockade was notoriously not a measure of war, but a commercial regulation. The object of G. Britain was to debar neutrals from trading with her enemy; not to prevent supplies from entering places, which she had invested with a design of taking them. To this blockade succeeded the Orders in Council of January and of November 1807. These orders were avowedly in violation of the laws of nations.—They produced a state of war upon our commerce, organizing a most extensive system of spoliation, & rendering the greater portion of our foreign trade tributary to the British government. Taxes upon our exports, which our own Congress could not impose, were laid by his Britannic Majesty and sanctioned by his Parliament. In consequence of the remonstrances of our government against this taxation, the taxes were at last repealed, & in their place was substituted a general prohibition of the trade which had been thus taxed; & our government were told, that they must consider this total deprivation of the right, which they insisted upon, as full redress of the injury, of which they complained.

In the various modifications, which these Orders in Council have assumed, the essential principle has always remained the same.——The destruction of the commerce of this country to promote the commerce of England has been their uniform object. They have gone hand in hand with the practice of impressment, the one enslaving the persons, the other confiscating the property of our citizens.

Against these outrages upon the persons and property of the citizens of the U. States the government of our country have constantly expostulated. They have appealed to the honour, to the justice and to the interest of the British nation. Their appeals have been vain. To their complaints against the impressments of American seamen, the British government have answered, that the practice was essential to the prosperity of their navy. But in adhering to this practice, the object of G. Britain cannot be to secure her own subjects, for it has been preferred to her to discontinue this practice under an arrangement, that all British subjects should be excluded by law from our ships. The great number, more than six thousand, of American citizens confined on board her ships of war, evidences the extent of her injustice in this particular, and her refusal to accede to the equitable arrangement proposed to her on this subject shews, that she is determined to enjoy the fruits of this injustice and persevere in the commission of similar wrongs.

In excuse of the Orders in Council the British government have said that these were measures of retaliation: not of retaliation against the U. States; for the U. States had done to Britain no injury, but of retaliation against France who had interdicted British commerce.—France had done wrong and we were made to answer for it. Great Britain thus, according to her own profession, resembling that blind fury which not being able to reach the object exciting it, destroys every thing within its power. Nor can these orders be considered as measures of retaliation against France. The design was not to deprive France of her commerce, which they concern, but to secure to Great Britain the advantages of this commerce. The trade which they prohibit, G. Britain herself carries on; she will permit us to prosecute it thro' her ports paying her for the privilege. So that all her reasons for her outrages resolve themselves into these, that as the prosperity of the British navy requires the impressment of American seamen, so the prosperity of the British funds requires, that we should have no commerce except through her ports and subject to her taxation. G. Britain has thus made her own interest the sole rule of her actions, violating all public law disregarding all national rights, and trampling under her feet the sovereignty of our country.

For more than six years from the adoption of the before mentioned resolutions by the Senate of the U. States amicable negociations with the British government were continued. An arrangement solemnly entered into with the ministers of that government, by which the British nation was to concede nothing of right and this country could gain nothing but a partial redress of its wrongs, was instantly disavowed by his Britannic Majesty. Nor until every thing had been tried, till the government of our country had ascertained, that the practice of impressment would not be abandoned, and had been answered by the British cabinet and its accredited minister in the United States, that the Orders in Council would not be repealed, except upon the condition, that we should be permitted to trade to France and other places on the continent of Europe in British manufactures and in the produce of the British soil, a condition which with France and the other nations of Europe, we had no right to insist upon, and which we could not enforce, not until the Orders in Council were carried into execution by British cruizers sailing along our own shores, did the Congress of the United States declare the existence of war between the King of the United Kingdom of G. Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, and the United States & their Territories.

It is difficult to conceive what other course, than that adopted by the Congress of the United States could have been pursued. Years experience of negociation had proved that this was hopeless. Extravagant and extraordinary pretensions had been followed by pretensions still more extravagant and extraordinary. Because the British navy must be manned our seamen must be impressed; because the British funds must be replenished, our commerce must be rendered tributary, because British manufactures must be encouraged and the produce of the British soil exported, we must carry these to France and other places on the continent of Europe; because Britain must maintain her ascendant power, we must surrender our rights. It was seen that the unweildy greatness of England crushed every thing in its way; nor could we fear more from her enmity, than we had endured from her pretended friendship. We were driven to a crisis, when we must have either resigned our sovereignty as a nation, in peace or vindicated it by war. That the war is just is universally admitted. From every view which I have been able to take of the subject I believe it to have been necessary; and that the conduct of the government of the United States in declaring it deserves unqualified approbation.

It is said indeed, and truly, that France has injured us. Her aggressions have undoubtedly been great and numerous; such as our government have strongly remonstrated against, & such as, if persisted in, they must and will oppose by force. But the injuries done by one nation form no excuse for those committed by another. It is no reason, that we should suffer wrong by one that we have been wronged by others. The more correct conclusion would be to repel wrongs when perpetrated against us by one nation, in such manner as to render others cautious how they offer to us either injury or insult. Among nations, as among individuals, submission invites aggression.—"To spare the humble and sub due the proud" is not the rule of action with mankind.

War has been declared. In whatever light the measure which have led to it may be viewed, the feelings of every American must require, that it should be prosecuted with vigor. Averse to war, we know that an efficient prosecution of that in which we are engaged, will be the best security against war hereafter.—The crisis has come, when we must convince the world, that we know how to value our rights and have means to enforce them; that our long sufferings of injuries has proceeded from our love of peace, not from any apprehension of the event of war; that our friendship is to be desired, and our enmity to be deprecated.

We have been informed by the President of the United States and have seen in the public documents, that immediately after war was declared the President proposed to the British government the "terms on which its progress might be arrested. These terms required that the orders in council might be repealed as they affected the United States without a revival of blockades violating acknowledged rules; and that there should be an immediate discharge of American seamen from British ships, and a stop to impressment from American ships, with an understanding that an exclusion of the seamen of each nation from the other should be stapulated; and that the armistice should be improved into a definitive and comprehensive adjustment of depending controversies." From these terms the welfare of our country require that our government should never recede. We can never consent to peace, leaving our commerce a prey to lawless violence, our countrymen in bondage, and our enemy in possession of a claim to enslave them, wherever she can find them upon the ocean. The reasonableness of these terms, the conciliatory manner in which they were proposed and the manner in which they were received and rejected by the British government, if there had not already existed abundant evidence on this subject before, are sufficient to convince us, that we can hope and expect nothing from the justice or friendship of Great Britain. It only remains for us to compel her to grant to our power what we have so often solicited her to yield to our rights.

A war thus waged for the protection of the property and persons of our countrymen, for redress of our accumulated wrongs and for future security against such wrongs must have the undivided support of the nation. England openly calculates upon our divisions. During the revolutionary war, her minister publicly professed the ungenerous maxim—"Divide and govern." She was mistaken then; she is mistaken now. The fundamental principle of our constitution is, the wish of the majority shall rule. To suppose a case in which this will constitutionally expressed shall not carry the obligation to obey, is to suppose a case which cannot happen If ever such opposition shall be seriously acted upon, the union will be dissolved.—Nor can I understand the reasoning, which admits the general government and its several branches certain constitutional powers, but denies to them the right to determine the same and manner of exercising these powers. To deny to them such right of determination is to divest them of their authority. It is the most effectual step towards a separation of the states.

The nautical skill of the officers of our navy has been before proven and acknowledged by the enemy. The instance now offered to the public cannot be ungratifying to the friends of a Navy or to the friends of the officer who conducted the retreat. The United States brig Argus, captain Sinclair, sailed from Boston in company with the United States. After parting with her consort, she proceeded to the coast of Brazil, down the north coast of that country from St. Roque to Surinam; thence she passed to the windward of the Islands and in every direction between the Bermudas, Halifax and the continent. After a lapse of 90 days, she has returned into port, having made five prizes valued at about 200,000 dollars. During her cruize she fell in with a squadron of the enemy, consisting of six sail, two of which were of the line, one of them a remarkably fast sailer. The favor of the moon enabling them to chase as well at night as in day, the chase was continued for three days without intermission and under various circumstances, but the unremitted exertions of his officers and crew enabled him to elude the pursuit.

Pressed on all side by the number of his enemy and the baffling and unsettled state of the weather, the Argus was at one time within musket shot of a 74, and at another surrounded; the determined vigilance of Capt. Sinclair rescued her however from the difficulty.

They had joined in the chase an armed transport, with a view no doubt of distracting the attention and deceiving the chase, which being discovered, capt. Sinclair bore down upon her and compelled her to clear the way. Such was the confidence of capt. Sinclair in the sailing of Argus, that during the chase, although at one time so closely pressed as to be compelled to lighten his vessel, by throwing over his spare anchors and spars and deck boats, and starting the salt water with which his casks had been filled as the fresh water had been used, and reduced to the last necessity of wetting his sails; yet did he preserve all his guns, and one night during the chase he found time to capture, man and dispatch a prize. So close were they upon his heels that when he again made sail two of the ships opened their batteries upon him.

The Argus was built at Boston about ten years ago, and has not since undergone any material repairs—she has been, with a short intermission, constantly in service—is admitted to be one of the finest vessels in the service, of her class—During the late cruize we understand she complained a good deal, and cannot proceed to sea without repairs. The model of such a vessel as the Argus is certainly inestimable.

[*Nat. Intel.*

From the National Intelligencer.

IMPRESSED SEAMEN.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton,

Some of my terrestrial reflections last spring appeared in your paper No 5. Learning from late visitors to shades that Great Britain is attempting to renew the pretences, *out of which she was beaten by the Revolution*, I have again made a tablet of my tombstone and renew the subject

The continuance of this diabolical practice is not to be endured. The ship Pekin, capt. Murdock, was lately wrecked in the streights of Sunda, the crew hoped soon again "to see their sweet hearts and their wives." Alas they will never see their cheerful homes again! a British vessel of war saved their lives, but deprived them of more than life—of liberty! they are now on board that frigate compelled to fight against all they hold precious upon earth, in a climate where every hope is precluded, and slavery renders life loathsome.

Having examined our record (for here are the laws of all nations) it is recommended to the U. States to *imitate the rules and regulations of her enemy*, which being adopted in war, cannot leave room for just cause of complaint in peace, should her national name survive the war; this, as a republic, some ghosts think possible, though not as a monarchy, particularly if Napoleon should act honestly and wisely.

Britain justifies all her measures, by saying she is contending *for existence*. The United States are truly in this trial—*On the issue of this contest, Independence depends.*

The following will be exactly imitatory of her conduct.

Any man serving in the navy of the United States, or in time of war for two years on board a privateer or merchant vessel, to become ipso facto a citizen of the U. States.

Any man entering into a voluntary contract to serve the United States by land or sea, to be declared entitled to the complete protection thereof; and, if taken prisoner and injured in life or limb, retaliation to be instantly exercised.

In imitation of Mr. Tupper's* proclamation at Alicant, a reward to be offered for desertion from the land and sea service of the enemy † 100 dollars cash and 100 acres of land. This will reduce Canada more certainly and speedily than any means the United States can employ, and secure their coast from insult and depredation from their cruizers, many of which will in consequence soon be safe anchored in our waters: when brought in by the crew, the value of the vessel to be divided amongst the men, share and share alike. British seamen who would scorn to take their ships to France, to Spain or to Holland, will join their friends in the United States. Many of their departed spirits, broken by the impress, give assurance of this determination.

And finally, endeavouring to be on equal terms with the enemy, let the U States impress 6257 English seamen, being an equal number with those ascertained to be taken by G. Britain from our service, and in the cause of freedom they will fight as Englishmen should do.

Ghost of Montgomery.

* British Consul.

† Who steal our brave seamen, and make them slaves? who butcher our women and children with the tomahawk and scalping knife? who equip the Algerine fleet to prey upon our commerce and our people?