STAR

OR,

E'n. Shore General Advertiser.

EASTON, Tuesday Morning
May 10, 1803.

Late from London.

NEW YORK, May 2.

The following important extract of a letter from London, we yesterday received from a commercial friend:

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in London to a merchant in this city, dated the 21st March, 1803.

P. S. Since ours of the 7th the political aspect of affairs here have assumed a very serious appearance. It has been for some time past understood that considerable negociations were still pending between France and England—and on Tuesday a severe press for seamen took place all over the United Kingdoms, which is still continued—and is supposed to have procured nearly 8000 already, and in consequence of repeated messages from the king to both houses of parliament (stating that very important negociations were still carrying on, and that Buonaparte had collected a large force, both in Flanders and Holland as if to awe this country to submit to his terms, and that he wished the parliament to consider the subject). The militia amounting to above 100,000 men have been called out in aid of the regulars, and 10,000 more seamen rated in addition to the 50,000 seamen employed. A messenger was sent on Sunday to Buonaparte with the ultimatum of our court, which is believed to be that in consequence of the frequent infraction of the treaty of Amiens by the French in Switzerland and their annexing Piedmont and Parma to France we felt authorised and determined to retain Malta, and to insist that New Orleans and Louisiana shall be restored to Spain or given up to the United States of America, so that the navigation of the Mississippi shall on no account be left in the power of France. The effect this quarrel has had on the price of insurance you will see by my alterations in the price current.

The interview between Buonaparte and Lord Whitworth, is detailed in the circumstantial manner, in one of this late London papers:

Extract of a private letter, Paris, March 14.

There was yesterday, as usual, a grand circle at the Thuilleries. The ambassadors of the different powers were in the saloon, with a numerous assemblage of strangers and ladies of distinction, generals, senators, tribunes, legislators, &c. &c. &c.

"Buonaparte entered with an unusual alertness of manner, and, after saluting the company, he addressed himself to lord Whitworth, in a tone sufficiently loud to be heard by all who were present:—"You know, my lord, that a terrible storm has arisen between England and France"

"*Lord Whitworth*—"Yes, general consul, but it is to be hoped, that this storm will be dissipated without any serious consequence."

"*Buonaparte*—"It will be dissipated when England have evacuated Malta.—If not the cloud will burst, and the bolt must fall. The king of England has promised by treaty to evacuate that place, and who is to violate the faith of treaties?"

"*Lord Whitworth. (surprised on finding himself questioned in this manner, and before so many persons)*—"but you know general consul, the circumstances which have hitherto delayed the evacuation of Malta. The intention of my sovereign is to fulfil the treaty of Amiens; and you also know———."

"*Buonaparte*—"You know, *(with impetuosity)* that the French have carried on the war for ten years, and you cannot doubt but that they are in a condition to wage it again. Inform your court that if, on the receipt of your dispatches, orders are not issued for the immediate surrender of Malta, then *war is declared.* I declare my firm resolution is, to see the treaty effected, and leave it to the ambassadors of the several powers, who are present, to say who is the wrong. You flattered yourselves that France would not dare to shew her resentment, whilst her squadrons were at St. Domingo. I am happy thus publicly to undeceive you on that head."

"*Lord Whitworth*—"But, general, the negociation is not yet broken, and there is every reason to believe——"

"*Buonaparte*—"Of what negociation does your lordship speak? Is it necessary to negociate what is conceded by treaty to negociate the fulfillment of engagements and the duties of good faith.—*(Lord W. was about to reply. Bunaparte made a sign with his hand, and continued in a less elevated tone.)* My lord, your lady is indisposed. She may probably breathe her native air rather sooner than you or I expected. I wish most ardently for peace, but if my just demand is not complied with, then war must follow, and God will decide. If treaties are not sufficient to bind us to peace, then the vanquished must not be left in a condition to offer injury."

"Here this unexpected conversation terminated, if that term be allowed, where the discourse was almost wholly on one side."

From a view of the London accounts, it does not appear that either Malta or the treaty of Amiens are the material cause of the present menacing state of affairs. The English seem to consider a war inevitable, and that the first consul is merely temporizing to gain the necessary delay. They seem to consider that the surrendering of Malta, which would open to him the road to India, and give him command of the Mediterranean, would only augment his resources and encrease his disposition to employ them.

Under these impressions the English appear disposed to push him to explicit and conclusive terms by the most vigorous measures, and if peace is not thus to be secured, to enter into hostile operations at the moment most advantageous to themselves.

[*New York Morning Chronicle.*

Extract of a letter from a commercial house in Bordeaux to another in New York, dated March 24.

"We are almost certain of a speedy rupture between this country and England. An embargo is expected to take place in our ports immediately. The brig Eagle, Goodwin, will sail for New York in two or three days. Pork and beef are low, no sales; cotton and rice low; brandy scarce and high."

Another, same date.

"I shall not detain the brig Eagle more than two or three days longer, as I cannot send you any brandy, there being none at present in the city. You may therefore calculate on her speedy departure, especially from the circumstance of the almost certainty of a war betwixt this country and England, and the fear of an embargo."

Extract of a letter, just received, dated Gibraltar, March 9.

"Yesterday by accident, I saw part of a private letter from Mr. O'Brien, at Algiers, to Mr. Cavino our consul at this place. As near as I can recollect, he expresses great fears that a rupture will shortly take place between the Dey of Algiers and the United States, owing partly to our government sending the annual tribute in cash, instead of naval stores, which he is in great want of.—This circumstance, added to the great present he has lately received from the court of Madrid, has made a demand of 180,000 dollars from the court of Great Britain, as an equivalent for eighteen slaves, that made their escape from Oran in an English vessel: this demand I do not think will be complied with. He has also broke his treaty with France, and made a demand upon that government of 60,000 dollars.

"Mr. O'Brien after saying that he does not think himself safe at Algiers, and requesting Gavino to forward his letters under cover, to the Swedish consul, concludes with,

"On the 10th of February a Spanish "frigate arrived with the new Spanish "consul, who brought a present to the "Dey of 50,000 dollars, besides 120 fa-"thoms, (making 120,000 dollars) to "pay the arrears due from the court of "Madrid to the Regency. Upon the "receipt of the money, the Dey ordered "three cruizers to be ready for sea next "week. There is no knowing the force "of the Dey's squads." *Even. Post.*

Extract of a letter from York, Upper Canada, dated November last, from a gentleman in office there, to his friend in Halifax, (N. S.)

"The population of this province increases almost beyond description.—Last week fourteen waggons, each drawn by six horses, most of them seventeen hands high, arrived in this town from *Pennsylvania*, eight hundred miles by land, round the head of Lake Ontario, and have gone to settle near Lake Simcoe—The place swarms with live stock, that have accompanied the waggons. I saw twenty women and children descend from one of those waggons.—Report says there are 100 waggons more on their way to this province with similar cargoes."

Extract of a letter, dated, Point Petre, Gaudaloupe, 12th March, 1803.

"Last evening we experienced five shocks of earthquake, the first of which was about nine o'clock, and the last, much the most severe, about ten o'clock. I was at that moment undressing with my face to the S. W. and the vibration was so violent as to make me stagger against the bedstead, in a few moments the street before my lodgings was crowded with men, women and children, making a dismal noise, some screaming and some praying on their knees to that Providence which most of the people of this place have affected to deride; I say affected, because however atheistical the free-thinkers of the day may appear to be, I believe it will be found that they have almost always in the time of danger thrown themselves upon the mercy of the Deity."

FOR THE STAR.

A card to the Editor of the Star.

I observe in the Star of the third of May instant, an apology made by the *editor* to the clerk of the general court, for expressions used in a publication in his paper of the nineteenth of April last, under the signature of Citizen ——. The editor had *no* authority to give any apology but the name of the author, for any expressions in that publication, except the paragraph in brackets relative to the price he paid for the record, which was inserted by the editor himself. The Citizen thinks the clerk who had furnished an *attested* copy of the opinion of the court for *publication*, as soon as he received Judge Duvall's letter ought to have sent that also to the press; and that the clerk had received it five days after the publication of the opinion, which would have satisfactorily accounted for its not appearing in the same paper; but cannot be admitted as an excuse for the entire suppression of its publication; at a time when the character of the judges, and of the legislature, were in issue before the public, the awful constitutional triers of all official offenders, that thereby the *whole* record of the opinion of the court, of which Mr. Duvall's letter was an important explanatory *part*, (and which was sent to Mr. Earle for the express purpose of appearing with that opinion, and was a very strong feature of the case,) might have also appeared.—The Citizen feels himself justified in stating *truly* the conduct of any public officer, however painful the *truth* may be.

CITIZEN ——.

Centreville, 4th May, 1803.

Washington, 30th April, 1803.

SIR,

I received by the mail a few days since, one of your papers, and was somewhat surprised to observe in it a paragraph stating a conversation which had passed, during the sitting of the general court at Easton, between Col. Done and Mr. Wright; in which, it is stated that, on Mr. Wright's observing that he had understood that I had sent a letter to be filed with the clerk expressive of my dissent to what he termed the extrajudicial part of the opinion of the Judges in the case of Whittington against Polk, Mr. Done replied that he had not heard of my dissent "until long after."

If Col. Done, by this reply, meant that he had not heard of the letter *stating that dissent* until afterwards, he may be accurate; because, altho' the letter was intended to be sent by him, in which case its contents would have been made known to him, he left Annapolis so early on the morning of his departure that I had not an opportunity of seeing him notwithstanding I was at his lodgings soon after sunrise. It was then sent by the first mail. If he meant generally that he had not heard of my disapprobation of the paragraph, I shall readily believe that the fact has escaped his memory.—But I could not lose a moment in addressing Col. Done on the subject, and I have stated such circumstances to him, relative to it, that I am persuaded must bring the fact within his recollection. Whether he should recollect it or not, the fact is undoubtedly true that the paragraph alluded to, had not my approbation. The paragraph is that which is contained in the reasoning introductory to the opinion of the court on the third point, which states "Mr. Whittington's right to the office to be during the continuance of the act under which he was commissioned, and that the act of 1801, is an infraction of his right, and incompatible with the principles of justice, and does not accord with sound legislation."

The court had taken time to consider the case, and their opinion, with the reasons at large, was agreed on late in the session of the general court on the Western Shore, *without the recited paragraph.* The next day when the opinion was copied ready for the signature of the Judges, and when they were sitting in court, it was proposed to insert this paragraph. I was opposed to it and assigned my reasons; but the other two Judges concurring as to its propriety, it was inserted of course. By me it was considered, with deference to my brother Judges, as erroneous and extrajudicial. Viewing it in this light, and that it formed no part of the judgment of the court on the points before them, it was not of sufficient importance to induce me to withhold my signature. By affixing my signature to the judgment of the court on the points made in the cause, it does not follow, of necessity, that every observation, (and least of all, one of an extrajudicial nature) suggested as prefatory to the opinion of the court, had my assent; and it is not stated to be the *unanimous* act of the court. The signature of the three Judges is conclusive evidence that a majority must have concurred in the whole, as well as in every part. My dissent to this paragraph would have been stated at the time of signing, but for the circumstance of its being introduced when the court was engaged in other business. It was afterwards done by letter. Viewing it in the light in which it appeared to me, it was a matter of but little moment which mode was adopted, after the objections which I had made to it. The letter was written solely with a view to perpetuate the fact that the recited paragraph had not my approbation. Its sole object was TRUTH.

The suggestion that it was written from "popular motives" and "for electioneering purposes" is unworthy of remark; as it is a fact well known that, as an individual, I have never hesitated to express my disapprobation of the repealing act.—The idea that I could have a wish to conceal from the Judges, a letter written to their clerk, to be filed in the court where they sit, for general inspection, is too ridiculous for animadversion, and too remote from probability to be seriously suggested by any man of common sense.

I care little about the motives which are imputed to me by unprincipled, anonymous scribblers.—Their praise is censure, and their censure praise.

I am, Sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
G. DUVALL.

MR. THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,
Editor of the Republican Star, Easton.

An election was held by the stockholders of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, in Wilmington on Monday and Tuesday last. The result is as follows:

President.

JOSEPH TATNALL 1370

Directors.

JAMES A. BAYARD,	1376	Delaware.
KENSEY JOHNS,	965	
SAMUEL CHEW,	1417	Ma'nd.
GEORGE GALE,	1444	
JOHN ADLUM	1455	
WM. TILGHMAN,	1455	Pen'sylva.
JAMES C. FISHER,	1414	
GEORGE FOX,	1451	
JOSHUA GILPIN.	1411	

Arrived on the 30th ult. the sloop Susannah, Captain Morgan, 28 days from New Orleans. Captain M. informs that the French prefect had arrived at New Orleans a few days previous to his sailing, and was received with great honors—the garrison fired a royal salute on his landing. It was the general belief that the prefect would not enter upon the duties of his appointment, until the arrival of the French troops, and that his excellency the Marquis de Casa Calva was momently expected from Havanna to deliver the place up in form to the French government. *Poulson.*

Extract of a letter from a very intelligent person in the Chocktaw nation, to a gentleman in Knoxville, dated Feb. 9.

"The Little King of the Chickasaw-hay, has been at New Orleans, and since his return he has introduced a talk among the chiefs of that nation, in which he calls upon them to hold themselves in readiness to meet the French at New Orleans in the spring, to have with them a *great big talk* (as he terms it.) The king says the French are at New Orleans, and that he conversed with them. It seems the Indians have received no presents from them yet."

The Little King of of the Chickasaw-hay, mentioned in the above letter, was formerly in the interest of the English, and afterwards avowedly in that of the Americans.

When the British house of commons, March 11th, voted 10,000 additional seamen, in consequence of his majesty's second message, 50,000 having been already voted the following sums 603,500l. sterling for wages for said additional seamen; 19,000l. for victuals, 30,000l. for wear and tear of ships, 27,000l. for ordinances for said ships.

The king of Spain, for reasons best known to himself, sealed and sent by a special messenger the late important dispatches to his minister in this country.—It is very extraordinary, that on no occasion has this minister, as we are credibly informed, received directly or indirectly, from his court, the least intimation of the cession of Louisiana to the French—this circumstance leads us to think that the entire has been thrown out, for some grand political project in Europe, which will soon be developed to the world. *Am. Patriot.*

The federalists (or rather monarchists) in this state, were the last year so completely defeated (there being a democratic majority of nearly 2000) that republicanism the present year had scarcely an opponent. *R. Island Republican.*

Hudson, [*N. Y.*] *April* 19.

A *snow storm* visited us on Friday, Saturday and Sunday last, during which nearly as much snow fell as at any time during the past winter.

It is no less singular than true, that the British Post Office produces a larger revenue than that of the whole kingdom of Sweden through all its branches.

QUERY. If in two hours the gross and fulsome flattery of two of our modern polite gentlemen, can make a lady believe herself an angel; how long will it take a man of sense to convince her she is a fool? ESQUIRE SNIP.

A coquette has been compared to those *light* wines, which every one *tastes*, but none *buys*.

BOSTON, April 29.

Friday Evening.

By an arrival this morning at Portsmouth, N. H. in 34 days from London, we have an account of the DECLARATION OF WAR by Great Britain against France, which is communicated in the following manner:—the captain of the Portsmouth vessel informs, that the day after his leaving the Downs he was boarded by a British frigate, the lieutenant of which informed him that the account had been officially received at Plymouth, and that the English cruizers were all ordered out. The rumor is so much credited here that several thousand barrels of flour have been bought up on speculation.

Charleston, April 21.

An address was lately presented to the president of the United States, from the president and members of the Jefferson Monticello Academy, in this state. The following letter was returned in answer, accompanied with a liberal donation.

Washington, March 1, 1803.

SIR,

Your favor of the 19th ult. was received by general Winn, and I feel with due sensibility the testimony of approbation given me by the name you have been pleased to affix to your institution. Sincerely a friend to science, I am happy to see it rising in every quarter. I am a friend to it because I believe it the only agent which can hold tyranny and bigotry in check. The people themselves are the only safe deposit of their own rights; and to make them safe they must be informed to a certain degree. No instance I believe is known of an ignorant people remaining free after they were organized into a government. While unorganized as our Indians, they are free, because they have no magistrates, nor any laws which these magistrates can weild till they raise themselves above them. I sincerely wish you may be able, either from public or private patronage, to maintain your institution in a flourishing state. I beg leave to present, thro' general Winn, such an aid as the extensive contributions under which I am laid in behalf of similar institutions in every part of the Union leave at my disposal; and I pray you to accept for yourself and your associate trustees, assurances of my great respect and consideration.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Philip Pearson, Esq.

☞ The attention of our readers we solicit in the perusal of the first number of "Sidney," a part of which will be found in the first page of this morning's Star.

☞ Advertisements omitted this week for the want of room, shall appear on Tuesday next.

☞ The Managers of Chester Church Lottery flatter themselves, that the drawing of said Lottery will commence on the first Monday of August next. As a proportion of the tickets are yet undisposed of, they recommend it to the public to make early application, or they may be deprived of the advantage of getting them at the original price.

Centreville, 12th April, 1803.

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber on Tuesday the third of May instant, living in Centreville, a dun coloured HORSE, with white mane and tail, about nine years old, fifteen hands high, well made, with a lump on his back, nearly where the saddle goes, having no particular mark at present recollected—he is well broke to a carriage. Whoever returns said horse, if in the state, shall receive the above reward, and if out of the state the sum of eight dollars will be paid on the delivery to the subscriber.

JOSEPH DENNY.

Centreville, May 10, 1803. 3

One hundred dollars reward.

RAN away from the subscriber living in Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, on the sixth instant, a negro woman named HENNY, about twenty-six or seven years old, five feet eight or nine inches high, a dark mulatto, genteel and slender made: when spoken to a down look. Her dress was a blue cloth jacket and petticoat; her other clothes not known. It is generally supposed she was enticed off by her husband, who calls himself George Hopps, the property of the hon. James Tilghman, of Queen Ann's county. George, a black fellow, somewhat pock-marked, about 5 feet 9 or ten inches high; his dress an old blue surtout, and blue sailor's trowsers. Whoever secures the said woman, so that her master may get her again, shall be entitled to the above reward.

SAMUEL NICOLS.

Easton, May 10, 1803.

P. S. I am authorised to say that Judge Tilghman will give a handsome reward for his fellow George, should he have gone off with his wife. S. N.

History of Modern Europe.

By Dr. Russel.

Those Gentlemen who are subscribers to the above valuable work, are informed, that the same is now ready for delivery at the Star Office, Easton, neatly bound in calf—ALSO—a few sets of Ancient Europe, for sale.