money at eight per cent. increased the national debt, and brought shame upon their country to pluck laurels in a hot water war! We might have expected union of sentiment in opposition to the horrid and traitorous schemes of Burr—yet among whom did Burr find apologists and friends—It was with Federals that Burr reciprocated the tenderest sympathies of chided ambition. Good men supposed that this awful crisis in human affairs, which lowers with dreadful presage all around us, would have united every hand and heart—yet who are they that are pressing forward with the most convulsive fury spreading distraction and disunion in all directions, and with a malignant grin, and patricidal hand, seem ready to claw down and tear away every thing that freemen hold dear? They are all Federalists—friends and countrymen invoke the Guardian genius of our Country, attend to her voice—she will inform you that her votaries are not to be found among Hamiltonian Politicians nor the apologists nor pot-companions of a Traitor, who would have driven you into abject slavery with whips of Scorpions.

A COUNTRYMAN.

FOR THE STAR.

MR. PRINTER.

We are apt to complain where the shoe pinches, this is a natural consequence; and I feel the Embargo not only to pinch, but to press so hard as almost to crush. I have heard great complaint and clamours against it, and have stood with my ears, eyes & mouth open to listen for the remedy—to hear some feaseble plan as a substitute, this, I have not been able to learn. Tribute, or war, seems to be the only other alternative, will the American submit to pay tribute? I think not, and if war, I have not been able to ascertain with which we are to contend, the Mammoth of the Land, or the Leviathan of the Ocean. We cannot contend with both, and retain our trade which is the present object of desire, or even with hopes of success, there being now none but the two great rival powers. To undertake to fight for the defence of our trade, would be like fighting our way through bands of robbers to carry our treasure to their hords—to fight one only, the contest would, not only be unequal, but tend to drive us into the arms of the other; and I think, Mr. Printer, from the specimen we have had of the *Fraternal hugs* of the one, and the *paternal* embraces of the other, our infant and flexible bones would stand a great chance to be crushed; and our bones, you know, are the strength of our bodies. It may be said we have boasted much of our manhood, and the strength of our bones, but then, our liberties and independence are dear to us. Would not they be endangered? What would be thought of an innocent honest man, who seeing two bands of robbers that had just been filshing him, and other honest folks of their money, fighting for the spoil, rush in single handed with the little he had remaining, and assist them to divide it amongst themselves? or drub them into a sence of their duty? in such a contest, with such unprincipled rascals, his liberty and independence, as well as his personal safety, would be endangered. I have seen that the French have the controul of almost all the Continent of Europe, and the British, the dominion of the ocean. I have seen the French decrees, and the British orders of council, the latter say, you shall not trade except you come first to us, and pay a duty, or *tribute*, and the former, they will capture you, if an Englishman ever looks at you. What is to be done?—I confess I hate the Embargo, because I loose so confoundedly by it, I ask for information, because I want to be speculating to bring up back rations; but I do not expect Mr. Printer, you have the sagacity to inform me the remedy, but your paper may, perhaps, fall into the hands of some of the wiseacres, who are abusing the government and administration for laying it on, and continuing it, they perhaps can give some information, some *clew* to the subject, if so, I wish them to do it, it would be ungrateful in them to withhold, I wish you also, to subjoin a note in writing them, or at least by way of letting them know your paper will be open to their plan—I am wavering, and will adopt their plan, and their men too if they are rational and feasable: but be it remembered at the same time, that mere declamation against the government, and Executive, such as charging the President of the United States, with being in French pay, say he would rob hen-roosts, &c. (as was done a short time ago, by a certain major who wishes to get to Congress) without something more—bare assertion will not do for a rational mind—such *Fisherman-like balderdash* is worse than Gardinier's insolence, with Mathew Lyon's and Jimmy Sloan's *low slang!* No, no, Mr. Printer that will not do for *Congress* even if *Campbell* should not be there: Why I should not be surprised if Lyon would *spit* in his face, and *Sloan* make a *hobby horse* of such a one—Predictions will not do without being accompanied with very strong, and rational argument: for I have enough of false prophesy; I recollect that eight years ago, it was predicted, that if Jefferson should be elected, there would be a French army landed, that we should be assigned over to France, that the churches would be destroyed, and religion cryed down!! Not an armed Frenchman has been landed, we are yet independent and religion flourishes equal, if not superior to what it did before—Many and various were the predictions about the time of the interruption of our right of deposit at New-Orleans, and loud the clamour for war; yet the government, cool and dignified, proceeded fairly and honestly, without the loss of one drop of blood, to obtain what we might have been fighting for to this day, with the loss of thousands of valuable citizens, and the waste of ten times the sum gave for it—Government was to be subverted into fine spun theories of Philosophy, yet, we retain the same constitution, unaltered in any material point, and more respected—our treasure was to be lavished, and our funds exhausted, yet, notwithstanding the abrogation of a number of offensive taxes, more than twenty four million of the public debt, have been redeemed, and our treasury abundantly full—various others, equally fallacious might be mentioned. Having, therefore, such abundant and strong reasons to suspect predictions, and having such strong reasons to trust to the present order of things, I say predictions, if offered, must be accompanied with circumstances strong as miracles, to convince me of the proper inspirations by which they are given; they will otherwise be suspected, as proceeding from the spirit of Belzebub.

The present evil is great, the times urgent; I wish the remedy speedy; or, I shall be under the necessity of determining without it, though wrong, yet from patriotic motives, that it is better to "bear tribulation for a season," than to endanger the sacrifice of liberty and independence.

AN ENQUIRING VOTER.

Cæcil County, Sept. 10, 1808.

Copy of a Baltimore Hand-Bill.

TRIBUTE OR NO TRIBUTE.

WHY IS THE EMBARGO CONTINUED?

By the British orders in council, an American vessel, if bound to the continent, is *obliged* to call at a *British* port, and enter her cargo; paying cash for certain *duties* imposed, or giving bond with approved security for the same. When this is done a *royal licence* may be obtained, and the *American* vessel is *permitted* to proceed to her *original port of destination*. Without this licence the vessel would be brought in and condemned as a good prize. Here follow some of the *duties* an American is compelled to pay for this *licence*—if it is not *tribute*, I know not the meaning of the word:

Cotton	16 cents per lb.
Coffee	6 1-2 do. do.
Pitch	1 dol. per barrel.
Tar	do. do.
Rice	45 cents per 100 lb.
Sugar	2,25 cents do.
Ditto white or clayed	3,12 do.
Tobacco	2 3 4 cents per lb.
Pot ashes	2,25 per 100 lb.
Wheat	28 cents per bushel*
Flour	112 do per cwt.*
Fish	93 do. per cwt.
Butter	444 do.
Spirits	31 do. per gal.
Cocoa	444 cents per cwt.
Hides raw	67 cents each, &c.

The preceding are sufficient to shew the nature of the orders in council—The American must pay DUTIES, though his cargo was never intended or calculated for a British port! Those articles marked with an asterisk (*) he is not at liberty to carry away, even though he shall pay the *duties* imposed—they are retained for the use of the British; and to this list has lately been added the article of COTTON—so that if an American vessel was bound to *France* with a cargo of cotton, her owner *must sell it* in Britain, (even though it would not pay the *duties*) or render his vessel and her cargo liable to condemnation! The city of Baltimore, if it were *possible* that trade could be as brisk as it has been, would be compelled to pay the King of Great Britain, a *tribute* of about one million of dollars per annum, for liberty to go where we have a right to! Who then is silly enough to wish the Embargo removed, unless he desires a War with G. Britain? Could our government and people submit to these dreadful impositions—and is it not better that the Embargo should be continued, and the experiment fairly tried, than we should enter into a War? The measures of our government are working with good effect on the British: and if they are found unavailing, then let our vessels be permitted to arm, and war follow in their train, with all its concomitants of destruction.

The government, and its friends, have no desire for War. We all know, that by Peace we prosper, and will hope for better times. They will certainly be worsted by taking off the Embargo, before some guarantee is made, that our rights will be respected—without this guarantee, we must become the vassals of Great Britain, or be deadly enemies—we wish to be neither.

Let me ask, who are they who wish the Embargo removed, and the consequent payment of all this enormous TRIBUTE? Are they the Friends of America——the Merchants, Farmers, or Mechanics——or are they TORIES, REFUGEES and CHOICE SPIRITS.—A plain question.

A MERCHANT.

P. S. Since writing the above, information has been received by which we are assured that American vessels coming *from* the continent after obtaining LIBERTY from the *King of England* to go there, are also compelled to pay a TRIBUTE or DUTY upon their return cargo, even more exorbitant than those paid on the *products of our country*. As an instance, the American ship Minerva, from Rotterdam, on only *twenty* PIPES OF GIN, paid DUTIES and TONNAGE, and other expences amounting to about *two thousand dollars*; if she had not done this both vessel and cargo was liable to confiscation!!!—Such are the *orders in council* which the friends of Great Britain wish us to submit to!!—Bend your necks, stubborn free born Americans, and let the British ride over you; or rally round your government, and cast from you the partizans of foreign oppression. You have your choice.

Baltimore, Sept. 16.

By the Susan, arrived at New-York, in 43 days from London, papers to the 25th of July have been received—thirteen days later than by former arrivals.

We have selected most of the articles of importance—the following notices, however are not uninteresting—the first is highly important—

The St. Michael, our dispatch vessel, has at last arrived in England, and brings accounts "that Bonaparte will recognize and respect our neutrality, and put us on the cognizance & respect our neutrality, and put us on the same commercial footing we have hitherto held *provided* Great Britain will do the same," Perhaps the federalists will still say the embargo has *hurt* only ourselves, and done us no *good* whatever!

Sir John Moore, commander of the British forces sent to the aid of Sweden quarrelled with the king, and fled from Stockholm to avoid imprisonment.—From this event it is presumed that the alliance between G. Britain and Sweden is at an end, and that the latter power will immediately make peace with Russia.

Lord Chatham is said to be appointed to the command of some new expedition in place of the *Dunkerk hero*—Duke of York.

There was a report in London that their friends the federalists had obtained a "majority in both houses"—though our elections have not yet generally come on! *Burr* is said to have carried important *dispatches* or *propositions* to the British government—From whom?

An ambassador from the Ottoman Porte has arrived at London; said to have authority to adjust the differences between Turkey and Britain.

32,000 men are to be sent to Spain from England.

Four waggons, loaded with presents, have been sent from the Emperor of Russia to Bonaparte—There appears to have been some trifling differences between France and Russia, but nothing appears to make us believe a rupture probable, at least for the present.

Large bodies of French troops are entering Spain by forced marches.

By the last accounts from Spain Dupont's army which *we editors* captured three or four times, still maintained its position—though represented to be in a very hazardous situation. Strong detachments were endeavoring to relieve him.

The supreme council of Oporto, in the name of the Prime regent, has declared the French government abolished.

New York, Sept. 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Quebec, to one of the first mercantile houses in this city, dated the 5th of Sept. 1808.

"We have London news here to the 20th of July, which state, that Russian goods have risen considerably again, in consequence of all appearances of the adjustment of the differences between G. Britain and Russia having vanished."

The Madrid official Gazette of June 30th states the entrance of the French troops into St. Andero on the 23d, and the flight of the Bishop of that place; that on the 26th the French army met 5000 Spaniards in the defiles of Sierra Morena, forced all their positions and killed 300 of them; and that on the 27th general Dupont took the city of Jaen.

VIENNA, JUNE 18.

After many negociations with different powers, our political relations continue to exist on the most perfect neutrality.

It appears that the marquis Sozorro, who commanded at Cadiz, peremptorily refused to admit the British squadron into the harbor of Cadiz; or to deliver the French squadron up to the British.

Aurora.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council of Maryland, September, 1808.

Charles Kankey, captain, Thomas Murphy, lieutenant, and Joseph Lusby, ensign, of a company, 33d regiment, Kent; Ephraim Vansant, junior, captain, John Meadows, lieutenant, and Henry Wallace, ensign, do. do. do. Samuel Withered, paymaster, 33d regiment, Kent; Henry Johnson, lieutenant colonel commandant 4th regiment Talbot; James Dudley, major of a battalion, do. do. Stephen Ryner, captain, of a company, do. do. David Kerr, junior, captain, of a company, do. do. John Chalmers, major of a battalion, 5th regiment, Baltimore; Adam Whann, 1st lieutenant, and John G. Richardson, cornet, of captain W. Hollingsworth's troop of horse, attached to the 1st brigade, Cæcil.

From the Baltimore Evening Post.

THE CAT COMING OUT OF THE BAG!

Yesterday a *leading federal character* observed in the presence of twenty respectable citizens, that he was extremely sorry to see on election days the polls crowded with persons who did not possess one cent's worth of real property; and that should their party be so fortunate as to succeed in the city and county, he would use his influence to have the GENERAL SUFFRAGE BILL repealed, and a law passed, allowing no man to VOTE who was not worth an estate assessed to the amount of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

ONE PRESENT.

The above, if doubted, can be proved by indubitable testimony.

[Is it not in the recollection of any voter in Talbot county, that similar sentiments to the above, were alledged to have been uttered by a man *now* soliciting the suffrages of the People for an important office?]

FOR THE STAR.

To the honorable EDWARD LLOYD.

SIR,

Entertaining as I do, a favourable opinion of your patriotism, and believing you would not *knowingly* sanction any measure which might in its operation prove deleterious to the interest and happiness of your constituents and the people of America; I therefore most respectfully crave permission to propound to you the following questions, which I beg you will explicitly answer for the satisfaction of many of your friends and countrymen, to wit: Was Mr. Lloyd unfriendly to the act laying an *Embargo* on the ships and vessels within the ports and harbours of the United States, at the time of its passage?—Or, if not opposed to the bill at that period, does not Mr. Lloyd now believe, because of experience and the circumstances which have, *since* occurred in Europe, that the object which the act apparently had in view, cannot be accomplished within the space of any reasonable time, and therefore, ought to be abrogated at the next session of Congress?—LASTLY—Is not Mr. Lloyd unfriendly to the election of Mr. Madison, as our next President, and does he not much prefer Mr. *Monroe*, as the successor of Mr. Jefferson?

SINCERITY.

FOR THE STAR.

MR. SMITH,

Some few days past a federalist in this county, did say (confidentially) "that the Embargo was the best thing that could have been done, but he did not like to acknowledge it, because Mr. Jefferson had a hand in it." This and many other inconsistencies ought to convince the people that *federalism* is the same *now* that it was *eight* years ago, and that their welfare is not the object—the object is to get the reigns of government in their own hands, when you may look for the energies of those times to be bro't forward with redoubled fury.

P.

Talbot, Sept. 19.

We have some foreign news, by an arrival at New-York, from London, to the 25th of July, from Dutch papers—the crouded state of the Star, with matters more immediately interesting to the people of this country, at present we have been under the necessity of laying it over—they announce the entrance and advancement of Joseph Bonaparte, into Spain, and some skirmishing with the troops that precede him, but so far as he had gone, tranquility was restored; and that he was at Victoria on the 11th. The Patriots of Spain continued their intercourse with England, who promised them her aid in men and arms.—Some preliminaries between Austria and France being necessary to be settled, the same has been taken up, and hopes are entertained by England, that they may terminate in a rupture between the two countries from the armaments in the former—the reported alliance between Russia and England, is said to be entirely broken off; and a peace between Russia and Sweden is spoken of—the want of room forbids further details this morning.

The republicans of the 7th Congressional District of this state will now see the necessity of UNION, from the decided opposition on the part of *Federalism*—the Embargo is made the stalking horse, on which they expect to ride into office—Remember that our foreign relations are all-important, and on your votes depend the dearest interests of your country.

Gen. Miranda and Col. Burr are said to be in the English fleet bound from Ireland to the coast of Spain.—Capt. Main of the Arcturus, on his passage to Boston passed through the fleet, and obtained this information from one of the vessels that boarded him.—

Election Notices.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR THE 7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

JOHN BROWN, of Nathan,

who will if elected, support the liberties, interest and welfare of the People.

ROBERT BANNING will serve in the next General Assembly of the State of Maryland, as a Delegate, should his fellow-citizens think him worthy of their confidence, at this very important and awful crisis of their country.

September 17, 1808. 2

To the People of Talbot County.

BEING solicited by many of my friends and fellow citizens, to stand a poll at the approaching election for delegates to the General Assembly of this State, I do hereby declare my assent to become a candidate at said election, and respectfully solicit the suffrages of the people.

JOHN EDMONDSON.

Woodland, September 20, 1808. 2

Fellow-Citizens of Talbot County.

I OFFER to serve you as a Delegate in the next session of the Legislature of Maryland.

WILLIAM MELUY.

Easton, September 20, 1808. 2

We are authorized to say that SAMUEL STEVENS jun. will serve in the Legislature of this State, for Talbot county, if elected.

We are authorized to say that Dr. WILLIAM E. SETH will serve in the Legislature of this State, for Talbot county, if elected.

We are authorized to say that col. OBEDIAH GAREY, will serve in the Legislature of this State, for Talbot county, if elected.

To the Voters of Talbot County.

I HEREBY offer my services as a Delegate in the next session of the Legislature of Maryland.

DAVID KERR, Junior.

HONORABLE EDWARD LLOYD, having declined a re-election to the next Congress, we are authorised to say, that *Robert H. Goldsborough* will serve the people as their next representative, if elected.

VOTERS.

September 13, 1808. 3

A Miller wanted,

For the ensuing Year,

A SINGLE MAN, that can come well recommended for his honesty, sobriety, and knowledge of the above business, will meet with employ by applying to the subscriber, Tuckahoe Creek, Caroline county.

JOHN LUCAS, jd.

September 20, 1808. tf

Notice.

WHEREAS, Benjamin Hatcheson, by his petition hath prayed the benefit of the acts of Assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, and hath complied with the requisites of the said acts.

It is thereupon ordered by the Judges of Queen Ann's county court, that the said Benjamin Hatcheson give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court, to be held at Centre-Ville, in said county, on *Thursday*, the 20th day of October next, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Baltimore Evening Post, Easton Star, and put up at the Court-House door of the said county, four successive weeks prior to the day of meeting, that those things may be done which the acts of Assembly directs in such cases.

Per Order,

SAMUEL T. WRIGHT, Clerk.

September 20, 1808. 4

Public notice is hereby given,

TO all persons concerned, that I, *Henry Seymour*, sen. intend to petition the judges of Talbot county court, at their next November term, for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session, 1805, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the several supplements thereto, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

HENRY SEYMOUR, sen.

Talbot county, September 20, 1808—8

JUST OPENED,

By THOMAS H. DAWSON, & Co.

A NEW

Drug and Medicinal Store,

IN Washington Street, directly opposite the Court-House, EASTON—where all kinds of fresh *Drugs & Medicines*, warranted genuine, may be had wholesale and retail.

August 30, 1808.