STAR,

OR,

EASTERN SHORE GENERAL ADVERTISER

EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING.

SEPTEMBER 27, 1808.

Democratic Republican Ticket.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

Representative in Congress,

JOHN BROWN, (of Nathan.)

Delegates to the General Assembly,

DAVID KERR, jun.

SAMUEL STEVENS, jun.

WILLIAM E. SETH,

OBEDIAH GAREY.

The Republicans of the county, are particularly invited to attach (where tickets are wrote) "*of Nathan*" to Mr Brown's name; and "*Junior*" where it occurs, in the above.

The regimental parade near this town on Tuesday last, was large, troops in fine spirits, and we are informed acquitted themselves much to the satisfaction of the Brigadier General, and officers—during the firing, a piece of artillery went off while in the act of loading, by which one man received considerable injury, and two more slightly burnt, all of whom are on the recovery. In the afternoon Robert H. Goldsborough, addressed the spectators in front of the Court-House, in behalf of his election to congress, he promised to do some fine things if elected, and pourtrayed in the most gloomy colours the *Embargo*, and its effects on the *farmers* and *seamen;* and closed with *his mode* of Embargo, which was to lay it on *our own vessels*, and open our ports to all foreigners, whereby, to use his own words, the farmers would get *the dollars* for their grain; but making no provision in *his* embargo, for that part of the community who are anywise concerned in ship building, or commerce; it being his opinion that an embargo in this country ought *not to be general;* while he would get the dollars for the farmers, he would leave that numerous and meritorious class of citizens without a chance of using those vessels now built, or the prospect of building more, so that those on hands must lay and rot at the wharves, and builders, sailmakers, &c. must seek other countries for employment, or resort to the cultivation of the soil for support—the seaman must either ship on board of British ships, or be unemployed in their profession; for Mr. Goldsborough prefaced his mode of getting the dollars with comparing France as a mere nullity on the ocean, and England as the mistress—now we can draw no other fair inference from his arguments than this—that England being the mistress of the ocean, could exclude the vessels of all other nations from our ports, and would consequently become the only carriers of our produce; and would compel us to take what *price* she pleased to offer for it. Mr. *Canning* or Mr. *Rose* could not have devised with all their subtilty, a plan of Embargo more congenial to the wishes and interests of England—what will the People of the eastern states, say to such a plan. Thereby doing the thing genteelly, they would obtain all they wanted from this country on better terms than (to use a late federal expression) when we were under British bondage, for then our vessels went out, and to other ports than England. But as a number of persons well acquainted with the use of the *broad-axe*, were present, they can more fully enumerate the blessings resulting from such a state of things, as would necessarily follow Mr. Goldsborough's Embargo, than our room will this morning permit.

Edward Lloyd, Esq. replied to Mr. Goldsborough, in a detailed account of the causes which gave rise to the laying the Embargo, & those causes continuing, necessarily would continue the same to the meeting, of Congress, unless such charges on the part of the Belligerents towards neutrals, should enable the President to execute the Law of Congress to that effect; as also his determination unless instructed to the contrary, to vote for its repeal, should the situation of the country authorise it, at the next session.

To the Democratic Citizens of the seventh Congressional District.

THE devices of aristocracy awakened you to exertion in the year 1798, and you out numbered the federal phalanx more than five hundred votes, soon after your triumph, Thomas Jefferson took the Presidential Chair, and the whole administration by the united efforts of our brethren became democratic. Then it was, that faithful to their professions, our public functionaries abrogated the obnoxious federal laws; curtailed the public expences; laid a foundation for speedily discharging the national debts; limited the orbit of Executive Influence; and in a word, administered the government according to the primeval principles of the Constitution. Prosperity every where prevailed, our domestic concerns flourished with our external relations, and the dexterous management of the Republicans was the constant theme of our eulogies.

Thus the affairs of the nation flowed on in an even current of unexampled successes, until the sanguinary conflict between the two principal belligerents of Europe resulted in a settled determination in each, to enjoy exclusively, or to annihilate entirely, the commerce of neutrals. Thence the interpolations by G. Britain on the established law of nations; the indiscriminate impressment by her of American seamen; her repeated violations of the jurisdictional rights of the United States; her diabolical attack on the frigate Chesapeake; and thence finally, her audacious orders for the capture of our ships bound to France and her dependencies. From the same spirit of aggression on neutral commerce eminated also the unjust edict of France, declaring the islands of Great Britain in a state of blockade, and inhibiting all trade with them, under the penalties of seizure and confiscation; and thence too her more recent Milan Decree subjecting to condemnation neutral vessels of every description, resisted by the English shipping, without regard to the port for which such vessels might be destined.

It was this unparelleled state of things, produced by the contending powers of Europe, and which no human sagacity could have foreseen or prevented, that gave rise to the Embargo: And here let me pause, and seriously ask my fellow-citizens, what preferable measure could have been adopted by the government, under such trying circumstances? A declaration of war against England or France, or against both (the conduct of both would have justified it) surely ought not to have been preferred. The burthens and calamities inseparable from war, if a successful termination could be foreseen, and at all times more to be dreaded than a temporary suspension of commerce. I again repeat the enquiry, what wiser measure could the ingenuity of man have devised, to promote the real interest of our Country, than the Embargo? The federalists, who are incessantly declaiming against the impolicy of the law, cannot give a satisfactory answer to the question. They well know that it was judicious in its origin, and that it is equally so in its continuance. For until the unfriendly orders and decrees of the belligerents of Europe are removed, in what manner can commerce be resumed by our government with honor or profit to the nation? Let federal wisdom point out the way in which this is to be done, and until the task is performed satisfactorily, continue my fellow Democrats to suspect federalism of insincerity. It is not in truth, the Embargo which is so vehemently opposed by the federalists. There is reason to believe they secretly approve of it. It is Democracy that is the object of their implacable hatred. The Embargo is the engine by which they expect to elevate themselves to power. Be on your guard therefore democratic citizens against their evil and seducing contrivances. They have heretofore deceived you, and beware that they do not deceive you again. Remember that federalism once raised to authority, is not to be put down at pleasure. The right of suffrage you well know can be abridged, the privilege of writing and speaking the truth can be readily taken away; and if we may judge from past experience, it will not be thought difficult by some of the leading federalists to scoff at and deride the sovereignty of the Poeple, and to transfer all authority from them to the ennobled few.

Having given you Democratic citizens, a just statement of our country's situation, of the correct conduct of our Rulers, and of the misrepresentations of your political enemies, allow me to make a short comparison between the Congressional candidates to be polled at the approaching election.

MR. GOLDSBOROUGH received a *College* education, and if appearances are not deceitful, possesses tolerable natural abilities. The great attention employed on his exterior accomplishment, has eminently qualified him for the company of the Ladies, and even gracefully to fill his place at the festive board. But whether he is endowed with the solid talents of a statesman remains yet to be proved. It is certain that no great celebrity attached to his name in the Legislature of Maryland, and his beardless face excludes all idea of profound experience.

MR. BROWN is a plain honest man, and having been always occupied with business, his manners have not received a polish from the fashionable circle.—As to external appearance he must therefore yield the palm to his opponent. But in none of the great qualities of the heart, or head, is he in any wise inferior to his adversary. Kind, charitable, humane, he is by all approached as the just man, ready to do unto others as he would have others do unto him; and blessed by nature with excellent capacity, his mind has been greatly strengthened, and his judgment matured by thought and reflection. Mr. B. will not, democratic citizens, disgrace a seat *in the great council of the nation*, and when he becomes accustomed to public discussion, I am persuaded he will make an able advocate of the true interests of the People.

A REPUBLICAN

TO THE VOTERS OF MARYLAND.

The present election is to decide several important points.—By the choise of Delegates to the General Assembly you are to say whether you prefer the friends of *peace*, to the advocate for *war*—the friends of *republicanism* to the supporters of *aristocracy*—the principles on which the heroes of seventy-six atchieved your independence, or those of the men who opposed it.

The embargo cannot be taken off without paying TRIBUTE to England or going to *war* with her. The first no honest American will do—and the second every reflecting man would, if possible, avoid. The fact is, the federalists only clamour about the embargo to get themselves into power, for they know it cannot be removed without rendering us subject to far greater evils and distresses. But they want to get a majority in the the legislature of Maryland—What for? Can the legislature of Maryland remove the embargo? No. What then do they want? They want, fellow-citizen, to abridge the RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE: to let no man have a vote who has not taxable property to a large amount, so that hereafter they may ride us as they please.

To you that are poor, I appeal for a just indignation against these enemies of our liberty—Of the old soldier, or his son, or his friend, who fought seven long years for the liberties of his country, I would ask, is he prepared to vote for men who will place him on a level with the negroes because he has not as much property as the rich? Does better blood flow in the veins of a *rich old tory* than in those of *poor* but *honest Americans?* Is the man who made his fortune by speculating on the distresses of his fellow creatures more worthy of honor or a better man, than he who was distressed? Will the rich man shoulder his firelock and defend his country more readily than the poor man? Is the arm of the wealthy more strong, his heart more courageous, or his body better able to bear the fatigues of war, than the arm, heart or body of the poor man? Did Washington when he wanted fellow soldiers to obtain our liberties, ask is the man *rich*, or did he ask, is he *honest?* Washington knew that the hardy farmer, the mechanic and the laborer, must obtain the liberties of America; for they had hearts devoted to the cause, knowing the value of independence &, determinted to support their country at the hazard of their lives.

But now the federalists, among whom are every one of the *old tories*, say you shall not vote for your rulers, you shall be our slaves—you may work and work, but still shall not be free—you shall fight our battles, but shall not say when we shall engage in war—you shall pay taxes, but shall not vote for the men who are to lay them—you shall be as hewers of wood and drawers of water to us, for because you are poor, your votes can be purchased for a gill of whiskey! Out upon such Aristocrats—Freemen, while you are free, vote only for those who will preserve your freedom—despise the men who would put you on a level with the negroes because you are poor—slaves have no vote—and the federalists, if they get in power, will forever deprive you of this indispensable requisite of a freeman. They have determined upon it, though, perhaps they may in some instances, at present deny it. Be therefore on your guard—the power is now in your hands, use it, Men of Maryland, for the preservation of your rights. TAKE CARE OF THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE—if you once part with it, you will never regain this grand distinction between *freemen* and *slaves*.

A Son of a Whig, and Enemy of Aristocrats.

FOR THE STAR.

AN ADDRESS TO THE CITIZENS OF *Queen-Ann's, Talbot and Caroline Counties.*

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

FROM the numberless misrepresentations of the causes which produced the Embargo, and the injurious effects such falsehoods may have on the minds of that part of my fellow-citizens, who have not had the time, nor opportunity of obtaining correct information; I will in as concise a manner as possible, state the leading causes to that national measure, and the propriety of its adoption, in consequence of the unjust pretentions of the two great belligerents of Europe, to lay such restrictions upon neutral commerce, as are incompatible with the law of nations, and too flagrant a violation, to be acknowledged as an appendage to the great maritime code, by a tacit submission.

The convulsed state of Europe for more than sixteen years past, in the continual struggle for power, without adhering to justice or humanity, has afforded the United States, from her remote situation, and neutral position, the greatest advantages of trade, by laying open the commerce of the world, where she had but few rivals to contend with, and until lately, but trifling restrictions to her growing prosperity. These advantages, obtained by the collitions of ambitious & dissatisfied monarchs, you could not expect long to possess; for at the close of the war, when they would once more become the exclusive carriers of their own productions, your privileges resulting from the war, as neutrals, in the transportation of foreign commodities, would cease, or even should the war be protracted, the moment those powers discover a capability of resuming their trade to advantage, restrictions will be thrown in your way, which amounts to the same thing as an entire prohibition.

Thus we see, that Great Britain, from her overgrown navy, and the ascendency which she now holds on the high seas, in securing the trade of her allies, and destroying that of her ancient and inveterate enemy, (France) has set up unjust pretentions,—pretentions which are in opposition to the law of nations, and from which, we may date the conflicting restrictions of both her and France, upon the trade of neutrals.

As I before stated my intention of being as concise as the subject would admit of, I shall take the British Orders in Council of the 16th of May 1806, declaring the whole coast of Holland, and a great part of France, in a state of blockade, as the foundation of that unjust maritime code which has lately been introduced in Europe. American vessels when found trading in contravention to these arbitrary orders, were considered as good prizes, though not in conformity with your then exising treaty with Great Britain, or the established law of nations: I say, the established law of nations; because Great Britain had not a sufficient armed force before those blockaded ports to prevent the entry of vessels, and such an arbitrary exercise of power could not be claimed under those laws, without infringing upon the right of neutrals.

After these orders had been in force for more than six months, and operating much to the injury of France and her ally, as well as neutrals, the Berlin decrees of the 21st Nov. 1806, were issued by Bonaparte, which if then carried into operation, would have still gone further to cramp the trade of neutrals, and in a measure, destroy that prosperity in commerce they had experienced for so long a time: But Great Britain, holding out those decrees as the ostensible pretext for retaliating measures, when they had never been enforced, and to heighten the scene of turpitude and villainy—to evince more clearly that those belligerents were trying to involve the whole world in blood-shed and misery, the British orders in council of the 11th Nov. 1807, sealed the trade of neutrals, and consigned the honest TAR to seek within the bowels of his own country the means of support and protection which were refused him on the high seas. But fellow citizens, this is not all—Great Britain to reduce you to a state of servile dependence, ten times worse than when colonies—To extort from you duties upon your exports and imports much greater than the original amount of your cargoes—To compel you to purchase his majesty's licence as a protection against the violence of the British navy—In fact, to throw yourselves into the arms of Great Britain, and once more become her colonies, with the same priviledges you formerly possessed, would not suit her present purposes so well as a submission to these abominable orders.

France to keep pace with the villanies of Great Britain issues her Milan decrees of the 17th Dec. 1807, and orders condemnation upon all neutral vessels captured under these and her former decrees; but let it be observed, that France, even to the last extremity did not condemn any vessels as legal prizes, until after the British orders in council went fully into operation. This we have sufficient evidence of, from the testimony given in the British House of Commons by a number of respectable merchants. We cannot charge France as being the first promoter of these evils, neither had we as much to fear from her navy, as that of Great Britain.

In reviewing those hostile measures which aimed at the destruction of your liberty and independence, we find the British orders in both cases operating against the trade of neutrals, while those of France, were as a dead instrument in the hands of a powerful rival, but which were eventually set in operation to compleat the work of exterminating neutrals from the ocean.

Upon a thorough investigation of the ruinous effects these Orders and Decrees would necessarily bear on neutral commerce, it was evident to your Government, that commerce for a time should be abandoned, or else a war and all its concomitant evils must ensue.—To trade with Great Britain, your vessels were subject to capture and condemnation under the French decrees; and to trade with France and her allies (which included all the powers on the continent, Sweden excepted) the British orders in council subjected you to the same fate. I would ask federalists where is the free trade they have talked so much of? And how are their merchants to drive a trade against the combined fleets of the world? They will say trade with Spain and Portugal—But no such thing. The same orders and decrees operates against the neutral in that trade as any other. Spain is in a convulsed and unsettled state: fighting against the conquerer of almost the whole of Europe, and a neutral attempting to force a trade under these circumstances, will meet with the decrees in their full force.

We have now fellow-citizens, come to the consideration of that part of our subject which determines the propriety or impropriety of laying the Embargo.

From the aforegoing conflicting orders and decrees, it is evident that you had but the choice of two evils: whether your government has chosen the least or not, we shall shortly see.

To have entered into a war with both Great Britain and France (for I dont see which, if not both; for if Great Britain was the first aggressor, that is no reason why France should become an accessory in the guilt, and in like manner violate all neutral rights) would have been attended with the destruction of your commerce, which the Federalists clamour so much about,—with the loss of the lives of thousands of your citizens;—with the augmentation of your taxes to support the war, and finally the result might have been the loss of your liberties forever. This, fellow citizens, is not impossible. Do we not see in the pages of History from time immemorial, the fluctuating hand of fortune distributing her bounties first to one nation, then to another, just as her capricious inclinations may dictate? At best the fortune of war is precarious, and whenever it can be avoided consistently with the honour and the independence of your country, it should be done.

The government in laying the Embargo, has not jeopardized your honour nor independence—Every government has a right to regulate its own affairs, and this act, as a municipal law of the land was in conformity with your constitution, and wisely calculated to meet those hostile measures of the Belligerents, which were intended to draw you into the contest. Your merchants have had sufficient time to get home their property from foreign countries, which if a war had taken place, would have been confiscated for the benefit of your enemies. Your government, acting upon that fundamental principal, inherent and co-existent in its constitution,—that principal I say which inculcates a proper forbearance with all nations, and the just observance of the rights of its own citizens, has, by laying the Embargo avoided precipitency in a measure, which if once adopted, ultimately determines the fate of your country.

In this short view fellow citizens, of the causes of your present distresses, we have traced them to the unjust acts of Great Britain and France,—Acts which your Government had no controul over, and the effects of which, under a federal administration, you would have equally felt. The Embargo was a precautionary measure, and as such met the approbation of all those whom it was expected most to effect. The clamour excited against it by Federalists, are intended to promote their sinister views, and to seduce you from your duty as good citizens and friends to the Republican cause. Beware, fellow citizens, of Federal intrigue.—Beware that their specious reasoning does not lead you astray. What fine things do they promise you, if they gain the ascendency? Do they wish to raise the Embargo and go to war? Or do they wish to throw you into the arms of G. Britain by entering into an alliance against France? Have you forgot the federal tricks under the administration of Adams? Have you forgot the sedition law—the Alien law, and the enumerable taxes you groaned under? Have you forgot the unnecessary increase of the judges in the supreme court of the United States, and the immense sums drawn from your national coffers to support them? And have you forgot the exhausted state of your treasury without diminishing your national debt, when Mr. Jefferson come into office? Who are they that relieved you from these unnecessary burthens?—The republicans. Who are they that have wisely conducted your affairs through the most trying times since the establishment of your independence? The Republicans. And will you not then support them in this all important and trying time, when you should rally round your government, and evince to your enemies that the republicaa spirit of 1801, still animates your cause.

Be unanimous, fellow citizens, in supporting your congressional candidate, Mr. JOHN BROWN, and those republican candidates for your State Legislature, exert yourselves as though the last spark of liberty was about to be extinguished—As though your political existence depended on this election. This all important crisis is near at hand—Your countrymen waits in awful silence the result; prove yourselves worthy their warmest, dearest expectations, and all is well.

AN AMERICAN WHIG.

Mr. Goldsborough's *new* system of Embargo, and *his old* price of qualification, seem so closely connected, that it would be doing him injustice, to believe such sentiments were not imbibed in youth, and matured by age.