STAR

Or: General Advertiser.

EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING

JANUARY 17, 1809.

We congratulate the nation on the passage of the bill more effectually to enforce the Embargo. It has passed the Senate by a majority of 20 to 7; and the House of Representatives by a majority of 71 to 32. As might have been expected, it has been opposed by the enemies of the embargo both within and without the walls of the Capitol, with a vehemence characteristic of the spirit of the opposition. Let the American people mark this spirit, let them never cease to remember it, so long as they value their independence, or are determined to maintain their rights. It was hoped, at a crisis solemn as that of seventy-six, when the wrongs of foreign powers called upon the whole nation to rise in resistance, that the voice of party would have been hushed, that we should once more have shewn ourselves "all republicans, all federalists," or, with greater correctness, *Americans*. But the hope has long since vanished! The cuts will, if they can, get in, by any means; and, consequently, when union is more requisite than ever, their effort is to divide the people from their government; and thus to destroy its energy, and disgrace it in the eyes of the world.

No sooner was this bill published than the hornets of the East attacked it with all their fury. Language, the most approbrious, imputations the most scandalous, and falsehoods the most infamous, were levelled against the best and greatest men in the nation. To enforce the embargo was, indeed, an unnattonable offence. It went to the root of the existing evil—to destroy toryism—to prevent it from gathering a rich harvest, filched from the honest members of the community. Hence, the prints of the Essex Junto were instantly in full cry! Hence the liberties of the nation were endangered!—Hence the Constitution was gone!—To enforce a law, forced upon us by the injustice of our enemies, was treason? All who supported it traitors!

Mr. Giles had the honor of reporting this bill to the Senate on the 8th of December. After lying four weeks, the Senate took it up for consideration, but such was the opposition given to it in that body by the *enemies of the Embargo*, that even so late, as the 21st of that month it required a night session to get a question; and the walls of that honorable body resounded with the cry of *precipitation, precipitation*, although thirteen days had elapsed from its submission to the Senate.

It goes to the House, and there it instantaneously excites a storm. Time is demanded, *implored*. It is given—Several day elapse before the discussion is entered into, although the infamous violations of the embargo, and the voice of an indignant people call for immediate measures.—When brought up, objections are started; they are listened to with respect; the bill is recommitted and amended. Ample time for its consideration is allowed, before it is again acted on. At last the patience of the majority is exhausted, and a resolute, a patriotic purpose is formed, not to adjourn until it is passed. Thanks to the nerve of the body, this purpose is maintained with inflexible firmness. Every thing is heard with patience, that could be urged against it; the discussion continues from twelve at noon till seven o'clock of the ensuing day; when the final question is taken, and the triumph of patriotism stands manifest in the great, the *overwhelming* majority of 59.

Let the nation hail this as the first great step actually taken this session, to bring our enemies to a sense of justice or to punish them for its violation. Let them hail it as the harbinger of energy and concord in the other great measures still to be adopted.

During this sitting the Speaker of the House was in the chair nineteen hours, the longest period in which the House has ever set in its legislative capacity. During all this time he conducted himself with a dignity, calmness and forbearance, equally honorable to himself, and to the body over which he so ably presides. *Nat. Intel.*

[The bill received the signature of the President, on the 9th inst. and is now a law—its length prevents its appearing in this Star.]

The attention of the reader is invited to the perusal of Mr. Madison's highly interesting letter, to Mr. Erskine, in this mornings Star, which nearly closes the documents laid before Congress on the 8th of November last, by the President of the United States.

The governor of Delaware *has not* failed to comply with the requisition of the general government, as stated sometime ago. He has given public orders to draught and equip out of the three brigades, 1330 men, officers included.

IMPORTANT.

By the brig Friends, Metcalf, from Jamaica, arived at this port, we learn that a serious misunderstanding has again taken place between the Governor and Assembly of that Island, owing to the excesses committed by the *Military (not the Militia of the Island)* in which a Planter is said to have lost his life—they demanded the assassins to be given up to the civil authority—it was refused by the commander in chief, and the Governor joining him in resisting the assembly—they, on their part, immediately stopt the supplies for the current year. The Governor finding this body *refractory, prorogued them sine die.*

Whoever will seriously look at these proceedings and compare them with the assembly of Massachusetts, in the years 1773–4, may reasonably indulge a hope, that so important an island as Jamaica, will ere long shake off the yoke of the Tyrant of the seas.

We have procured some of the Jamaica papers containing details, which we shall publish to-morrow.

Dem. Press.

FEDERAL CONSISTENCY.

Who is there that for a year past has not been amused or disgusted at the hypocritical condolence of federal prints and demagogues at the unhappy situation of the SEAMEN of the U. States.—Nay, the government was infamously calumniated for not affording them relief. Now who would credit it, that a few days ago when it was found necessary to employ two thousand seamen to man the vessels required for the service of the U. States, of SEVENTEEN members of the House of Representatives, who votes against the bill, FOURTEEN were full blooded federalists! No more then of your wailing for the seamen.—Drop vizar federalism, and instead of deploring the lot of the seaman proclaim to the world that he is not worthy of preservation, that your conduct may bear some appearance of consistency.

From the Boston Chronicle.

Boston Volunteers.

After the men required from the Washington infantry company, commanded by capt. JOSEPH LORING, were draughted, thirty members volunteered their services to accompany them, as part of the militia required by the president. The company paraded on the 21st ult. before the state-house, completely equipped for duty.

The federal editors, who appear to rejoice at every species of infraction and opposition to the embargo, have lately circulated the falsehood, with air of triump, that the Governor of Delaware had refused to issue orders for the purpose of furnishing the quota of that state. So far from this report having the smallest degree of truth, the Governor of that state declares in his letter to the Adjutant General, "that it would be highly gratifying to him if the *quota* of the state could be completed by voluntary offers of service."

We cannot account for these sedate and deliberate falsehoods. The course which is pursued at this critical and alarming juncture, by some of the federalists, and some of the minority men, is truly astonishing. They seem to have buried every feeling of patriotism and national pride, in the most malicious and determined opposition to the administration. *Vir. Argus.*

For the Star.

When surrounded with dangers, as the freemen of America are now, it is highly necessary to have a disciplined militia, in every state furnished with arms and every other accoutrement necessary, either to repel a foreign attack or to suppress any sudden insurrection. Yet how neglectful have been the legislatures of this state, to accomplish this valuable purpose. That of 1807 was progressing nearer to its accomplishment than any of the preceding; but the succeeding that of 1808 has entirely counteracted their beneficial aims, by repealing the most necessary part of the law *passed* by their predecessors.—They have reduced the *number* of company meetings to four, and have entirely abrogated the section which was to arm the militia, without introducing any other by which they could be armed. This they have done too at the most critical juncture of our affairs, a time when we have every reason to expect either a foregn or civil war, for France and England have been almost daily adding insult to injury, and a separation of the union is strongly urged by some. This any person of common understanding must acknowledge can never take place without great bloodshed.—We ought then to be prepared: Had not our ancestors when war appeared, been assiduous in arming and disciplining their militia, the consequence of their previous neglect, though bad in many respects, might have been attended with more fatal effects—we might now have been groaning in bondage.

The citizens of Queen-Ann's County, petitioned *at* the last *session* of the assembly when they understood that the law of 1807 was repealed, or about to be repealed, to encrease the number of meetings in regiment and battalion; but their petition was neglected. Nevertheless, I hope they will evince their patriotism by frequent volunteer meetings, in company, battalion, and regiment. I am persuaded that such patriotism will not be confined to the narrow limits of this county, but that it will extend to every county in the state, for I am sure, the utility of such meetings, will appear manifest to every person. Let it be our boast, to set so glorious an example: We ought to be daily vieing with each other for superiority in military tactics. By this emulation, we should soon be good soldiers, and able to withstand the most potent enemy.

In our present circumstances, what a situation should we be in to face at a moments warning a regular army; or indeed an armed body of men? One half of us without arms, and quite unacquainted with martial manœuvres.—If every citizen from the age of 18 to 21 was provided with a serviceable firelock, and obliged to encamp about a week in every year, besides frequent company meetings, we should then have the strongest bulwark of a nation—that of a well disciplined militia.

I hope this, my feeble attempt, will call forth some abler pensman, to expatiate more, upon the great advantages derived from a well organised militia.

JUVENIS.

Queen-Ann's County, January 9, 1809.

CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR 1809.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
FEBRUARY				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
MARCH				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
APRIL							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
JUNE					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
JULY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
AUGUST			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
SEPTEMBER						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
OCTOBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
NOVEMBER				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
DECEMBER						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

On Sunday four ships chartered by government to convey troops to New-Orleans, dropped down the bay for Annapolis, to avoid being detained by the ice. All the troops have not yet arrived, but are momently expected. They will embark at Annapolis, for their port of destination. *Balt. Amer.*

Between the hours of two and three on Saturday morning, 7th instant, the printing office of Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy was discovered on fire. The building, with an elegant and extensive assortment of printing materials, was destroyed by the ravages of the all devouring element—A frame building in Harrison-street was also consumed, and another rendered untenantable.—*Ib.*

One of the electoral votes of Kentucky, has been lost, by the indisposition of an Elector. *Ibid.*

A body of about 500 troops passed through Baltimore two days ago, from Carlisle, on their way to Annapolis, where they will be held in a state of readiness for immediate embarkation. *Monitor.*

MR. SMITH,

I observed in the Star of the 27th of December, a Card for all whom it suits, bearing the signature of Messrs. *Brown* and *Culbreth*, teeming with abuse, and asserting that gross and palpable falsehoods, machinated by midnight enemies, has been industriously and insiduously propagated with a sole view to stab in the dark, their tender, delicate, and precious characters. An answer to this Card would have long since appeared, had it not been a matter of doubt to whom the allusions were made, but as a written communication has existed since that period, between those gentlemen and myself, in which they have clearly demonstrated me to be the object of their allusions, I deem it a duty incumbent on me, to make a few observations relative to the case. In the first place, their observations have been thrown together in such a rude and unconnected manner, that it would have been a matter of impossibility to have discovered their clue, had it not been for the doctrine of specification which was so boldly advanced, that it has induced some to believe that in case of failure for the appointment to furnish the present year, they will commence the sale of specific nostrums for the cure of minds, labouring under the gloom of disappointment. It is unquestionably beyond the power of contradiction, that the slightest grounds of provocation have not been given to those gentlemen, to lavish the abusive epithets which they have upon individuals, and as no charges, general or specific, (except what might have been contained in their own disturbed imaginations) have been exhibited against them—I am at a loss to know why they should commence so furious an attack, unless from a conviction, that to be beforehand in the pleading of innocence is the surest way to avoid imputation.

Those gentlemen have contended that the great source of irritation produced upon their feelings, originated from insinuations introduced in a petition to the legislature, which must convince the world of a physical maxim universally established, that organs possessing exquisite sensibility can be easily affected by small causes. Those gentlemen must be convinced that there was something wrong in the administration of the affairs of the poor; or why was a petition preferred to the general assembly, signed by a considerable portion of the most respectable inhabitants of the county, praying an alteration. Or why, if the prayer of that petition did not seem equitable and just, did that wise and deliberative body by their action upon it, give tone to the sentiments it contained, and effect the wanted reform?

They must be conscious that under the present system, the business of the poor will be conducted upon a more liberal and independent plan, when it will not be in the power of any man to be trustee, treasurer, and passer of his own account. The inhabitants of Caroline county have long viewed with disgust and abhorrence the former system, and felt the weight of grievous and oppressive taxes, originating therefrom; and it must strike with conviction every man of the weakest discernment, that there never has been that disinterested relaxation for strict justice to have obtained: for instance, one of the present furnishers of the poor is a trustee, and treasurer; and may in the capacity of the one, give the first assent to the passing of his account, and in the other, apply the first money paid over to him, to the discharge of the same. This I do not pretend to say is the case, yet deem it too great a monopoly of power, and gives room for imposition if there should exist any impulse. As no specific charges have been exhibited against those gentlemen, I shall say nothing on that point, but proceed to ask a few questions. Why was the account which one of those gentlemen laid before the trustees in 1805, rejected during the sitting of that board, although he endeavoured by smooth words, and threats of heavy lawsuits to effect its passage, unless from a conviction that he had exceeded the ordinary prices of articles contained in the same? Why when one of those gentlemen was appointed to furnish the poor, were Mr. Potter and myself who had furnished them for two years without complaint, discarded without even the assignment of a reason, our account not passed during the sitting of that board from a plea that a reference to our books was necessary, and still unpaid? What has become of the £700 levied, collected, and paid over to Mr. Brown as the treasurer, and Mr. Sangston's account for furnishing of wood every cent of it still unpaid? Those are questions, the solution of which would be gratifying to the ears of the people of Caroline county.

A report has gained considerable currency but originating from what source I cannot tell, that the current price of some articles with which the poor has been furnished, has been considerably transcended; I mention this merely, to give those gentlemen an opportunity of shewing their books, and controverting the charges, before a proper tribunal.—I should not have noticed this card had it not been impressed on my mind that it was the production of a youth spurred on, by the impulse of vain conceit, who falsely imagines he writes, and speaks, with elegance, and taste. But as the insinuations were so gross, and equally applied not only to myself, but to the most respectable part of the county, together with a formal challenge for investigation, I thought a few observations might act with some degree of energy, and enable the public mind, to form a just determination, of their glaring impropriety.

ANTHONY ROSS, junr.

Denton, Caroline County, January 16, 1809.

Resolutions, approbatory of the measures of the general government, have passed the house of representatives of Kentucky with the solitary dissentient vote of Humphrey Marshall.

Richard Brent has been chosen a Senator in Congress, for Virginia, from the 4th of March next, to succeed Mr. Moore, who declined a re-election.

Married, on Tuesday 3d inst. by the Rev. Mr. M'Clasky, Mr. *C. R. Nicholson*, to Miss *Maria Gould*, both of Queen-Ann's county.

— On Thursday night, Mr. *George Tarbutton* to *Susanna Rodgers*.

— On Thursday night, Mr. *William Coleman* to Miss *Rutha Hollingsworth*, all of Queen-Ann's county.

Died, on Wednesday last, Mrs. *Hannah Henrix*, consort of Mr. Thomas Henrix, of this county, in the prime of life, and much lamented by those acquainted with her.

"BRUTUS" No. IV—and last, next week, if possible.

"PYRAMUS" is received, and shall receive an early insertion.

CAVALRY ORDERS.

IN consequence of orders issued by the Brigadier General, to the senior officers of the Cavalry attached to the twelfth Brigade, and by him communicated to the commanding officers of the different troops. The MEMBERS OF THE TALBOT PATRIOT TROOP *are ordered to meet at their usual place of parade in Easton, at* 11 *o'clock, on* Saturday *next, the* 21*st January, in complete uniform. By order of*

ROBERT Hy. GOLDSBOROUGH, *Lieut. Com.*

J. BENNETT, *Secretary.*

January 17, 1809.

Sale Postponed.

THE sale of Negroes, as advertised in this morning's paper, by *William L. Bewley*, for the 19th instant, in Queen-Ann's County, is postponed to Thursday the 26th instant, at the place mentioned.

January 17, 1809.

Notice.

ON WEDNESDAY, the first day of February, the subscriber will offer at public sale, the property of *Frances Gusten* dec'd (a free negro woman) their late dwelling in Bailey's Neck, consisting of one horse, some cows, hogs, corn meal, and a variety of household furniture.—The terms of sale are nine months credit on all sums above four dollars—The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, should the day be fair; if not, the next fair day, at the same hour.

GEO. R. HAYWARD, Adm'r.

January 17, 1809. 3

In Chancery, Dec. 27, 1808.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of *Joshua Beck*, in Kent county, made and reported by Benjamin Chambers, as trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the second Monday in March next, provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks in the Easton Star, before the 10th day of February next.

The report states, that the lot of land therein mentioned, was sold for $235.

True copy Test.

NICHS. BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

Scantling wanted

FROM 4. to 5000 feet of White Oak and Yellow Gum SCANTLING, to be cut in the present, and next month, and delivered in March. Any person desirous to contract, may hear of a purchaser, by leaving their terms at the Star-Office, within ten days.

January 17, 1809.

Notice is hereby given,

To all my Creditors,

THAT I intend to make application to the Judges of Somerset county court, or some one of them, for the benefit of the insolvent law of Maryland.

JAMES L. WALLER.

January 17, 1809. 8—7q

A runaway.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 9th day of December last, a negro man who calls himself *Charles*—He is about five feet nine inches high, has some scars on his back, and one on his upper lip; about twenty-five years old, rather black complexion—had on when committed a blue round jacket and trowsers, says he is free, that he lately lived with a certain Abraham Birden, near Newport, state of Rhode-Island.—The owner is desired to take him away, or he will be sold agreeably to law for prison fees and other expences.

NOTLEY MADDOX, Sh'ff of Prince George's county, Md.

January 17, 1809. 3q