STAR

General Advertiser.

EASTON:—*TUESDAY MORNING.*
MAY 23, 1809.

A gentleman who arrived in town last evening, informs, that RICHARD T. EARLE, Esq. of Centreville, is appointed by the Governor and Council, Judge of this District; and will be in town this day.

Yesterday was by adjournment, the day for the meeting of Congress, we shall give details in our next.

BRIEF POLITICAL VIEW
OF THE ELEVENTH U. STATES' CONGRESS.

Senate. Fed.	Rep.		*House.* Rep.	Fed.
		STATES.		
0	2	Newhampshire,	0	5
2	0	*Massachusetts,	8	9
1	1	Rhode Island,	0	2
2	0	Connecticut,	0	7
0	2	Vermont,	1	3
0	2	New York,	9	8
0	2	New Jersey,	6	0
0	2	Pennsylvania,	18	0
2	0	Delaware,	0	1
0	2	Maryland,	6	3
0	2	Virginia,	18	4
0	2	North Carolina,	8	4
0	2	South Carolina,	8	0
0	2	Georgia,	4	0
0	2	Kentucky,	6	0
0	2	†Tennessee,	3	0
0	2	Ohio,	1	0
7	27		96	46
		TERRITORIES.		
		Mississippi, Orleans, Indiana, one each,		3

NOTES.

* The right of CHARLES TURNER to a seat, as Representative for the District of Plymouth, we consider indisputable, and therefore include him in the republican column.

† Returns from Tennessee not received—where there's no enemy, there's no danger.

☞ Territorial Representatives have no vote.

RECAPITULATION.

Senators.	*Representatives.*
Whole num.—34	Whole num.—145
Republicans, 27	Republicans, 99
Federalists, 7	Federalists, 46

(Bost. Pat.)

AMERICA's STRONG HOLD!

We gather the following facts from the speech of Lord GRENVILLE, delivered in the British parliament on the 17th of February last—by which it will appear that the American embargo was then sorely felt in England:—

It is stated by lord Grenville, that the exports from Great-Britain, which had been on an average 48 millions, had diminished for the year 1808, to twenty-two millions!

That in the same year, the imports had decreased fourteen millions!

That in one district of the country, where, preceding the orders in council, there had been eighty seven cotton mills employed, in the year 1808 there were forty-two only!

That in the North of Ireland, where an immense number of people were engaged in the linen manufactory, they used yearly 45,000 hogsheads of flaxseed; 35,000 of which were imported from America!

That flax seed, which previous to the American Embargo, might have been bought at two or three pounds per quarter, had since this "inconvenient restriction," risen to the enormous price of twenty-six pounds per quarter!

That the orders of council had driven upwards of 30,000 manufacturers from their employment—and,

That the whole amount of revenue which they produced the country, was 31,000*l.*—and this derived from the seizure of American vessels on the high seas!

From these items, a pretty correct estimate may be formed of the sincerity of Mr. Canning's declaration, when he said, that the "American embargo was a mere municipal regulation, with which his majesty gave himself no sort of concern"—and that in fact it operated as an "inconvenient restriction" upon the American people ALONE!!! Lord Grenville, it will be seen, demonstrates it to a certainty, that this "municipal regulation," of which Mr. Canning spoke so contemptuously, produced effects of a ten fold more serious and alarming nature in the British empire, than it did in the country in which the regulation itself was enacted!

Petersburgh Intel.

Tho following classical *impromptu* on the resignation of Mr. Jefferson, was furnished for the Missouri Gazette, by a Correspondent.

"*Sol occubuit, et nox nulla secuta est.*"*

*Translation. The Sun retires, but darkness does not follow.

The ignorance which prevails in England, respecting the general character of the American nation; the political opinions of its citizens, and the integrity and firmness of their government, is truly astonishing—and what renders this surprise greater, is the fact, that this ignorance does not exist alone among the lower classes of the king's subjects, whose opportunities of requiring information, are of course rather limited; but is found to pervade even the very highest ranks, the dukes, lords, &c. &c. men who certainly ought to know something more of that country with which they have such frequent and regular communication, than it is evident they now possess. Perhaps it is unfortunate for our country that such mistaken notions should exist on the other side of the water.

Lord Henry Petty, in the House of Commons, on Mr. Whitbread's motion for a repeal of the orders in council; speaking of Mr. Canning's insulting letter to Mr. Pinkney, of the 23d September, 1808, observes:—"That communication reached America previous to the election; a time in a democratic country of great heat and political zeal. What was the effect? It was traced in the following circumstances. It is well understood that in the various states, previous to the election of a president, each state elected *an inspector*, to whom was delegated the vote of that state for the election of chief Magistrate. It was well known that on the appointment of the inspectors previous to the late election for a president, persons from the federal, otherwise the English interest, were almost universally returned. But such was the effect of the able and well timed communication of the secretary for Foreign Affairs, that the whole public mind of America was insulted by his ill-placed irony; and the consequence was that a revolution of public opinion took place, by which the party in America, presumed not most friendly to English influence, was intrusted with the sovereignty of that important empire.

If such is the opinion in England of the people of the United States it is no wonder indeed that secret service money is employed to corrupt them!

Whig.

Extract of a letter from Col. D. Humphreys, dated 6th May, 1809.

I propose, as a more certain project, to send on to Philadelphia to the cattle shew, on the 4th July next, a few full blooded Merino's (already engaged) and a considerable flock of very fine wooled Sheep of various degrees of blood derived from my imported flock. Now all I wish you to do is, to hire pasturage in the neighborhood of the city, where they may be kept well, reasonably and safely, until they shall be either disposed of, or brought back. The number will be from 60 to 80. I wish you to mention this to the gentlemen, presidents and members of the premium and domestic societies, in order, if they judge proper, they may make the fact extensively known through the medium of the different papers, that the flock in question will certainly be in Philadelphia at the before mentioned time, if no unforeseen accident should happen to prevent it.

The late attempts of the federalists to wheedle and coquette Mr. Madison into their own party are no less singular than ridiculous. Their extravagant speculations upon the belief of his turning out to be a federalist in principle, convince us that although they may be vanquished by truth and argument they will always indulge themselves with—HOPE—"the sad privilege of despair." Hitherto they have abused him as being wanting in firmness and energy, and opposed his election because he was devoted to the principles of the preceding administration. But it now seems they recognise in him the charming features of federalism, and are prepared to offer their incense of adulation. Those prospects may bloom for a while in all their felicity, and if the federalists derive satisfaction and happiness from them, we could wish their delusion to continue. Even the doughty editor of the Freeman's Journal has suffered its imagination to entertain with him the *Romance* of *Federal ascension*, under the auspices of the present administration. If they can console themselves with these "Airy Nothings," we shall really admire their happy faculty in being able to do so, while, at the same time we can never envy their unreal pleasure. From whence, we fain would enquire, are these calculations drawn? Has any act of Mr. Madison's life, much less his three months administration, given rise to them? Or, is it merely a political finesse to try the powers of flattery?—Hence, it would seem that the federalists and minority-men are about to take different directions. The one to caress and persuade Mr. Madison into federalism, the other to abuse, and if possible, to force him into it. Thus, he will alternately be obliged to encounter flattery and opposition.

[*Virginia Argus.*

It is stated that parties in the next House of Delegates of New York, will stand thus; democrats 49; federalists, 63.—The Senate, it is believed, can keep them from disorganizing the state.

(From Tory Quarters.)

NIAGARA, (U. C.) April 22.

Smuggling.—An attention to the following circumstance will shew how far the people of Upper Canada wish to encourage a violation of the laws of the United States, and the raising the embargo.

At a late hour in the night of Tuesday 11th inst. a party of men from Queenston, to the number of ten or twelve, crossed the Niagara River near to Lewiston but whether with the intent to smuggle goods or not is uncertain.—They however met with Mr. Harvey, the Custom House officer of the place, with whom they had a few words conversation—he left them, went to the house of a Mr. Fairbanks, whither they followed him, seized him, and forced him on board a boat, took him across the river to Queenston, and kept him a prisoner in a tavern until morning.

As soon as Mr. Harvey was at liberty, he informed the magistrates of Queenston, through whose spirited exertions seven of them were in a few hours taken into custody, brought before the court of Quarter Sessions, then sitting at Niagara, tried, found guilty of false imprisonment, sentenced to two months imprisonment, to pay a fine of 40 dollars each, with costs of court, and to stand further committed until the sentence of the court be complied with.

Since the above we understand three more of the party have been taken into custody and are held to bail, to be tried at the next court.

Washington, May 15.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival of Mr. HAMILTON, Secretary of the Navy.

The Legislature of Rhode Island convened on the third instant.—On comparing the votes, it appeared that *James Fenner* was chosen Governor, and *Simeon Martin* Lieutenant Governor, *William Jones* was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives.

We perceive by papers received from different parts of the United States, that the militia held in requisition under the law authorising the calling out 100,000 militia are disbanded.

It appears also that general orders have been given for dismantling the gun boats of the United States, in the various ports, and transferring the seamen to the larger vessels ordered by the law passed last session to be put in service.

It is ludicrous enough to hear the self styled Federalists talk about Mr. Madison's *federalism*, and his becoming one of their party.—It is but a very few days since these same identical men made the "welkin ring" with denunciations against him for being under "French influence," being a "citizen of France," &c. These falsehoods were harmless then, and will continue so now. The exalted fame of Mr. Madison is not to be destroyed by such flimsy artifices. Republicans need give themselves no uneasiness about such spurious allegation. Mr. M. is now the same consistent republican and friend to his country that he was whilst secretary of state, and ever was. Most heartily we wish the federalists generally were such ones as Mr. Madison is. We should then command more foreign respect, and be less convulsed with domestic treason.

Centinel of Freedom.

Let the federalists continue to tickle themselves about Mr. Madison's federalism. We hope they will remain satisfied, and continue no longer as dregs on the wheels of government.—But, ten to one, in less than six months their tones will be changed, and we shall hear enough grumbling about jacobin policy and national ruin. See if they "have't halloo'd before they are out of the woods." *(Ib.*

Suppose France had made the first proposition for rescinding her imperial decres if we would take off the embargo as respects her, and Mr. Madison had frankly agreed to it: Suppose also that England had refused to abolish her orders in council—Is it not morally certain that the English language would have been ransacked for terms of opprobrium against him? And in addition to his being "a French citizen," and under "French influence," would he not have been stigmatized as a sycophant and tool of Bonaparte by every Nova-Scotia-man in the country.—*(Ib.*

Mr. Madison has done what every true republican would do in similar circumstances, and what every republican approves. He has not abandoned the policy of Mr. Jefferson; but Mr. Jefferson's policy has brought England to a sense of duty:—She has come to our terms—we have not gone to hers.—Let us see how the fact stands. England had greatly injured us. We demanded reparation. It is refused, but afterwards tendered by Mr. Erskine.—It is accepted. We shake hands, forget and forgive, and intercourse is revived. This is all any one could ask for.—This is Madisonian republican policy. *(Ib.*

New-York, May 17.

A Postscript to a letter from St. Bartholomews, dated the 28th of April, contains the important news which follows:—

"I open my letter to say, that by a vessel yesterday from Liverpool we have news to the 28th ult. [3 days latter than by the Ann] by which it certainly appears, hostilities have commenced between Austria and France, and that peace between Russia and Britain is before this, supposed to have taken place.

THE MARYLAND REPUBLICAN.

A newspaper, under this title, is about to be established at Annapolis; where, in truth, a paper of the true democratic stamp was much wanted.

We earnestly congratulate the republicans of Maryland, on the prospect of having a faithful centinel at the seat of government; and cannot but expect great benefit from the proposed newspaper.

We understand it is to be printed by JOHN W. BUTLER, of this city, a gentleman of typographical taste and accuracy. If the matter, correspond with the manner of execution, we shall be gratified. In the success of his enterprize, we wish Mr. Butler the reward of his labours; which, however but few republicans obtain. Whilst the hired pandars and advocates of Britain, amass princely fortunes in many of our capitals; the zealous defenders of American rights are left to struggle with penury—unpatronised and unrewarded. *Whig.*

A new Morning paper has lately been established in London, called "*The Day.*" The following lines from the motto prefixed to the Naval Register, contained in it:

"*The winds and seas are Briton's wide domain,*
"*And not a sail but by permission spreads.*"

A gentleman once observing that a person famous in the *musical* line, led a very abandoned life, "aye," replied a wag, "I have often *noted* that the whole *tenor* of his life was *base.*"

Married, on Tuesday the 16th inst. on Kent Island, Queen Ann's county, by the rev. William Bishop, Mr. *William Hopper Blake*, to the amiable and very agreeable Mrs *Mary Seth.*

On Thursday evening, 18th inst. by the rev. William H. Wilmer, Mr. *David Jones*, of Baltimore, to Miss *Maria Thomas*, daughter of Richard Thomas, esquire, of Kent county.

MARRIED—At Pelham, (Mass.) Mr. *WILLIAM MFALL*, a *sprightly youth*, aged 100 years, to the *blooming* widow *JUDITH PERKINS*, aged 79, both paupers.

"*If love's a flame that's kindled by desire,*
"*An old stick's surely best, because 'tis drier.*"

COMMUNICATED FOR THE STAR.

Departed this life, at his residence in Spaniard's Neck, Queen-Ann's county, Mr. *Robert Emory*, jun. He left a widow to lament the loss of the tenderest of husbands, two aged and doting parents to mourn for a most affectionate and dutiful son, and a number of near relations to deplore the early death of a fond relative. His deportment through his short career, was such as commanded the esteem and friendship of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance—among whom his early doom is sincerly regretted.

Death was disarmed of his boasted terrors, by the knowledge of his acceptance with GOD—this alleviated, yea sweetened his dying pangs. He frequently during his short illness, expressed his entire resignation to the will of the great Disposer of events, assured that if death was his lot, his immortal spirit would soon soar to the masions of endless bliss, there to meet the promised reward of the righteous.—Our loss then, is his infinite gain.

"He the good fight of faith hath won,
"He heard with joy the welcome word,
"Hither come up thy work is done,
"And reign forever with the LORD.
"By the Angelic hosts conveyed,
"Lodg'd in the garner of the sky,
"He rests in Abraham's bosom laid—
"He lives with GOD, no more to die."

ERRATUM—In the 20th line from the conclusion of NORVAL, published in the last Star, for "denominated a minister," read, "nominated a minister."

ATTENTION!

** THE MECHANICAL COMPANY of Easton, are requested to meet at the Court House, on Saturday the 27th inst. without uniform,—Roll will call at three o'clock, P. M. *By Order.*

JOHN BARTON, Sec'y.

May 23, 1809.

JOHN MEREDITH,

HAS JUST OPENED A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

WELL CHOSEN GOODS,

Suitable to the Season, which he offers on the most reasonable terms, for CASH.

Easton, May 23, 1809. 4

For sale,

THE FARM where Mrs. *Mary Stevens* dwells, situated on King's Creek—For Terms apply to

PETER S. DICKINSON.

May 23, 1809. 6

PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS
TAKE NOTICE.

Will be sold, at Public Vendue, in *Centreville*, on THURSDAY, 8th June,

THE House, with the Lot belonging thereto, lately occupied by Doctor *Benjamin Hall*, as an Apothecary's Shop.—ALSO—the Drugs, Shop, Furniture, Surgeon's Instruments, &c. A credit of nine months will be given for the personal property, on all sums above ten dollars, by giving notes with security, and for all under, the cash will be required. No article to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with.

The real property will be sold for one third cash; for the remaining two thirds, bond, with approved security will be required, to be paid in two annual instalments. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by

THOMAS REED.

May 23, 1809. 3

The Stockholders

OF the *Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland*, are hereby informed that a further instalment of five dollars on each share of the capital stock of the said company, is called in and required to be paid at the BANK OF MARYLAND, on or before *Thursday*, the 6th day of July next.

ROBERT M'KIM, Pres'dt.

N. B. The Company are in want of a person qualified to cut and finish the Brass Wheels for the cotton works at Patapsco.

Three or four hands are also wanted at filing, finishing and fitting up the Iron part of the Machinery.

Good workmen will find employment by applying to Mr. Waddel, the superintendant at the works, or at the company's office in South street, No. 50, either in person or by letter.

May 23, 1809. 7

Notice.

THE Subscriber has the honor of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of *Centre-Ville*, that he will open a *SINGING SCHOOL* in that place. His day of tuition will be the Tuesday of every week, to commence the 30th May, instant. Terms for tuition are two dollars per quarter, payable at the end of said term. His School will be open on the day of tuition from two till five.

ALEXANDER M'CALL.

May 23, 1809. 3

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of AMASA ROBINSON, of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to exhibit their claims, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on Wednesday, 28th day of June next, on which day a dividend of the assets in hand will be made by the subscriber, in the office of the Register of Wills, in Easton, otherwise they will be barred from all benefit of the said dividend—All persons indebted to the subscriber, either in his own right or otherwise, are earnestly requested to come forward and immediately pay what they owe, as longer indulgence cannot, and will not be given.

THOS. COWARD, Adm'r of Amasa Robinson.

May 23, 1809. 3q

Two hundred dollars reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, a few days since, negro *Joseph Copper*—He is about five feet ten inches high, tolerably black, with rather small eyes, and a very long under lip; his feet are large, and remarkably full and round on the inner side of the instep above the hollow of the foot. He moves clumsily in his common walk, and has a loud and rather hoarse voice. The above reward will be given for delivering him to the subscriber, if taken out of the state—fifty dollars if taken out of the county—and thirty if taken in the county.

EDWARD LLOYD.

May 23, 1809. tf

NEW GOODS.

JOHN KENNARD,

HAS just received from PHILADELPHIA, a handsome assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices, for Cash, Feathers, Wool, or Country Linen, only.

Easton, May 23, 1809. tf

To Let,

GREENBERRY'S POINT,

CONTAINING six hundred acres, within two miles of Annapolis, four hundred and fifty acres of which is cleared, and at present is divided into three shifts, containing in each shift one hundred and fifty acres: for richness of soil I know none in the state to exceed—it is calculated for Wheat, Corn, Oats and Tobacco; being almost surrounded by water; Fish, Oysters, Crabs and Fowl abound in their seasons, and having the Annapolis and Baltimore markets convenient, are easily disposed of. It is also one of the best Farms for all manner of stock, I know of.

On the same is a large *Brick Dwelling House*, with twelve finished rooms, and a large, clean and common Kitchen, a new Corn House, built in the best manner, which will hold four hundred barrels of corn, and by repairing another house on the premises, it will hold three thousand bushels of Wheat—There are several out houses much out of repair, the frames being good, may with a small expence be made very useful. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, in Easton.

CHARLES EMORY.

May 9, 1809.