STAR.

General Advertiser.

EASTON:—TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1809.

The friends of the administration are charged with the most criminal intolerance because they continue to expose the chicanery and jesuitry of their opponents—the Federalists. They are accused of being anxious to keep alive the spirit of party, and if possible, to increase the acrimony which has hitherto existed. But what is the ground upon which they advance these charges?—Because they will not admit that the administration of the last eight years was conducted with a view to entangle us with France and to involve us in a war with Britain. Because they will not admit that Mr. Jefferson is perfectly destitute of virtue, talents and patriotism. Because they will not admit that the late restrictions upon our commerce, were laid for the purpose of destroying commercial prosperity and not for the purpose of saving our property, seamen, &c. &c. Because in fact they will not give up Mr. Jefferson as a victim to their hatred, calumny, and relentless persecution. Because they will not suffer their mock, hollow hearted adulation of Mr. Madison to pass as the genuine effusions of republicanism.—And hence it is, that the republicans are charged with a party spirit, so intensely intolerant and persecuting as to produce the most serious and alarming consequences.

We ask in vain for a satisfactory answer to the question. Why they have thus suddenly become the extravagant admirers of the administration and the man who has been for so long a time the object of their censure and abuse? The same allegations which have been urged against Mr. Jefferson have been urged against Mr. Madison. In order however to preserve the appearance of things they have drawn this ideal line of distinction. That if Mr. Jefferson had been in the place of Mr. Madison when the late propositions were made by Mr. Erskine, he would not have accepted them. This is the poor subterfuge to which they have resorted to preserve the reputation of consistency. If they had come forward in an undisguised style of honesty and candour and have declared that they have all along been hurried away by prejudice and impetuosity, and that now they were prepared to join in support of republican men and measures, then indeed they would have deserved the highest encomiums: But to steal into our party as it were, and to claim the merit and success exclusively due to republican policy, presents a master piece of assurance that can only be viewed with mixed emotions of ridicule and contempt. There never was perhaps an assertion so boldly made which was so very easy of refutation.—It is perfectly unnecessary for this purpose to institute any inquiry into the political life of Mr. Jefferson, because unfortunately for the Federalists, the reverse of their assertion has actually taken place. It is well known and it is even admitted in the British Parliament, that the very same proposition (which has been accepted by Mr. Madison,) was offered in August last by Mr. Jefferson. Is it to be presumed then by any intelligent, ingenious mind, that Mr. Jefferson would have rejected the proposition of Mr. Erskine, and particularly too, when it was attended with others which every person wished, but which no person expected?

It is impossible that his most inveterate foe can yield to this delusion and belief; but yet, this is the great cause which has effected such a wonderful revolution among the Federalists.

Because they are determined to overlook plain established fact and to indulge their imagination with the idea that Mr. Jefferson would not have acted in the same manner as Mr. Madison has done, they have become fervent converts to the new administration which is unquestionably established upon the principles of the preceding. Does not this evidently prove that they judge of political measures according to the criteria of men and not principles, which is the very charge they have been in the habit of urging against the republicans? But why they have become such prostrate worshippers of Mr. Madison, it is impossible to imagine. It is a phenomenon in politics that we are unable to explain. We cannot believe them sincere when they say that they believe that Mr. Madison will prove himself to be a federalist and that therefore they have joined us in advocating his administration.—This attempt to cheat us of our President and the ascendancy of our party out Herod's Herod.

Virginia Argus.

New Orleans, April 21.

General James Wilkinson arrived in this city on Wednesday last, his arrival was announced by a federal salute & the ringing of bells.

A LIST

Of Members composing the 11th Congress.

SENATE.

New Hampshire.
Nahum Parker, Nicholas Gilman.
Massachusetts.
Timothy Pickering, James Lloyd.
Rhode-Island.
Francis Malbone, Elisha Matthewson.
Connecticut.
James Hillhouse, Chauncey Goodrich.
Vermont.
Stephen R. Bradley, Jonathan Robinson.
New-York.
John Smith, Obadiah German.
New-Jersey.
John Condit, John Lambert.
Pennsylvania.
Andrew Gregg, Michael Lieb.
Delaware.
Samuel White, James A. Bayard.
Maryland.
Samuel Smith, Philip Reed.
Virginia.
William B. Giles, Richard Brent.
Kentuckey.
Buckeer Thruston, John Pope.
North Carolina.
James Turner, Jesse Franklin.
Tennessee.
Joseph Anderson Jenkin Whiteside.
South Carolina.
Thomas Sumpter, John Gaillard.
Georgia.
John Milledge, Wm. H. Crawford.
Ohio.—R. J. Meigs.——One vacant.

HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES.

ACCORDING TO STATES.

New-Hampshire.
Daniel Blaisdel, J. C. Chamberlain,
William Hale, Nath'l. A. Haven,
James Wilson.
Massachusetts.
Ezekiel Bacon, Orchard Cook,
Richard Cutts, William Ely,
Gideon Gardner, Barzillai Gannett,
Edward St. Loe Livermore, Benjamin Pickman,
Josiah Quincy,
Ebenezer Seaver, William Stedman,
Samuel Taggart, William Baillies,
Jabez Upham, Joseph B. Varnum,
Laban Wheaton, Ezekiel Whitman,
Rhode-Island.
Richard Jackson, Elisha R. Potter.
Connecticut.
Epaph. Champion, Samuel W. Dana,
John Davenport, Jon. O. Moseley,
Timothy Pitkin, jr. Lewis B. Sturges,
Benj. Tallmadge.
Vermont.
Wm. Chamberlain, Martin Chittenden,
Jon. H. Hubbard, Samuel Shaw.
New-York.
William Denning, James Emott,
Jonathan Fisk, Barent Gardinier,
Thomas R. Gold, H. Knickerbacker,
Robert Le Roy Livingston, Vincent Matthews,
G. S. Mumford,
John Nicholson, Peter B. Porter,
Erastus Root, Thomas Sammons,
Ebenezer Sage, John Thomson,
Uri Tracy, Killian K. Van Rensellaer.
New-Jersey.
Adam Boyd, James Cox,
William Helms, Jacob Hufty,
Thomas Newbold, Henry Southard.
Pennsylvania.
Wm. Anderson, David Bard,
Robert Brown, William Crawford,
William Findley, Daniel Heister,
Robert Jenkins, Aaron Lyle,
William Milnor, John Porter,
John Rea, Matthias Richards,
John Ross, Benjamin Say,
John Smilie, George Smith,
Samuel Smith, Robert Whitehill.
Delaware.—Nicholas Van Dyke.
Maryland.
Jno. Brown, (of Nathan.) John Campbell,
Ch. Goldsborough,
Philip B. Key, Alexander M'Kim,
John Montgomery, Nich. R. Moore,
Roger Nelson, Arch. Van Horn.
Virginia.
Burwell Bassett, Wm. A. Burwell,
Matthew Clay, John Clopton,
John Dawson, John W. Eppes,
Daniel Sheffey, Thos. Gholson, jr.
Peterson Goodwyn, Edwin Gray,
Michael Swoope, John G. Jackson,
Walter Jones, Joseph Lewis, jun.
John Love, J. Stephenson,
Thomas Newton, Wilson C. Nicholas,
John Randolph, John Smith,
J. T. Roane, Jas. Breckenridge.
Kentucky.
Henry Christ, Joseph Desha,
Benjamin Howard, Rd. M. Johnson,
Matthew Lyon, Samuel M'Kee.
North Carolina.
Wilson Alston, jun. James Cochran,
Meshack Franklin, James Holland,
Thomas Kenan, William Kennedy,
Nathaniel Macon, Archibald M'Bride,
Joseph Pearson, Lemuel Sawyer,
Richard Stanford, John Stanley.
Tennessee.
Pleasant M. Miller, John Rhea,
One not certain.
South Carolina.
Lemuel J. Alston, William Butler,
Robert Calhoun, Robert Marion,
Thomas Moore, John Taylor,
Richard Winn, Rt. Witherspoon.
Georgia.
Wm. W. Bibb, Howell Cobb,
Dennis Smelt, George M. Troup.
Ohio.—Jeremiah Morrow.
Delegates from the Mississippi territory, George Poindexter.
Indiana Territory, vacant.
Orleans Territory, J. Poydras.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Committee of Elections.—Messrs. Findley, Clay, Sturges, Troup, Taylor, Van Rensselar and Gannett.

Of Claims—Messrs. Johnson, Seaver, Rutler, Pitkin, R. Brown, Jones & Stanley.

Of Commerce and Manufactures.—Messrs. Newton, Dana, Marion, Cutts, Mumford, J. Porter and M'Kim.

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Eppes, W. Alston, Tallmadge, Montgomery, Bacon, Rea, (Penn.) and Haven.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Morrow, Goodwyn, Bibb, Ely, Boyd, Howard, and Sammons.

On Revisal and unfinished Business.—Messrs. Southard, R. Jackson & Shaw.

Of Accounts.—Messrs. N. R. Moore, Stedman and Milnor.

For the district of Columbia.—Messrs. Love, Holland, Van Horn, L. J. Alston, Newbold, S. Smith, and Gardenier.

On Post-Offices and Post-Roads.—Messrs. Rhea, (Tenn.) Helms, John Thompson, Desha, Stanford, Kenan, Calhoun, Smelt, Morrow, Davenport, Chittenden, Goldsborough, Whitehill, Potter, J. Smith, Upham, Wilson, (N. H.) and Baird.

Baltimore, May 22.

[From the Merchants' Coffee-House books.]

Arrived, schooner Amiable, Fitch, 16 days from Carthagenia. Captain F. brought several letters and a memorial from the Americans taken prisoners in Miranda's expedition; he thinks that if the government interfered they would be liberated. Yesterday at 2 P. M. two large ships, apparently men of war, gave chase, one of them within gun-shot, and began to fire. The light-house then about two miles distant, being so close to the land, and unapprised that war was declared, we made every sail we could. The ship we are informed after by the pilot, was the British frigate Melampus, continued to keep a very brisk fire, several shots passed over, and some fell near us and others on the beach of the Cape; by this time we had got one mile WITHIN the light-house. Perceiving he could not come up with us, he fired a broadside, and made sail off—all this time we had American colors flying.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman of Baltimore, dated New-Castle, Delaware, 18th May, 1809, 5 o'clock, P. M.

"I have just this moment landed here from the brig Cerberus, in 42 days from Cadiz. I sailed the 6th April, and left Spain in the most deplorable situation. The last hope—the army of Cuesta was beaten, and in no condition, according to the best accounts, of making a further stand against the enemy, who, by the accounts of English gentlemen arrived at Cadiz, were about the first of April, advanced as far as within eighteen leagues of Seville. In short, it was supposed nothing could prevent their complete success in conquering the whole country, in a few months, Cadiz only excepted."

The writer of the above being friendly to the cause in which Spain is engaged, his information may be relied on as impartial.——*(North American.)*

Philadelphia, May 24.

TWELVE DAYS LATER.

The schooner Mary, from Liverpool, is seized at New Castle for entering the United States after the 20th of May.

At a late hour last evening, we received British papers to the 10th ult. Upon a hasty perusal, we are only able to give the following: [*Bradford.*

It is reported that Massena has been killed by Bonaparte, in a passion—though other accounts say it was by accident.

Accounts are received from Paris on the 28th of March, that Bonaparte had not left that place; but that he would probably set out after an extraordinary meeting that was to be held of the senate. Troops are pouring into Germany from all parts.

A paper of the 4th, mentions reports being received of actions between the French and Austrians; but later papers give no confirmation of them, and it only appears that preparations are going on vigorously between them.

A paper of the 4th, says—Two expeditions are intended; one has just sailed from Cork, the other will sail from Portsmouth in a few days—one is intended for Portugal, the other unknown.

The papers contain a variety of paragraphs from Spain and Portugal, but none so late as received, nor of any great moment, which the want of time and room obliges to postpone till our next.

London, April 5.

General Dupont, who surrendered to the Spaniards under Cuesta, is said to be brought to trial and condemned to death. He was shot by torch light. This punishment is understood to have produced much murmuring among the French officers

The celebrated count Cobentzal died lately at Vienna—aged 56 years.

Madrid is tranquil—only one regiment of French soldiers remained there—an evidence of the high confidence of Bonaparte in the fears or good wishes of the inhabitants.

A Rotterdam article of April 4, informs us of an intended conference between the Emperors Napoleon and Francis—and that the French troops marching through Swabia are ordered to halt.

The London writers say—"the relaxation of Bonaparte's decrees is perfectly adapted to please the Americans.

"The articles which are permitted to be exported, are those which France and Holland have in abundance, and many of which America stands in need of, such as pottery, linen, mercury, ironmongery, &c.—The articles permitted to be imported are those which America abounds in, such as grain, hemp and hempseed, timber, pot-ash, tobacco, tar, &c. The decree is also calculated to relieve the commerce of Russia, by the permission it affords to import hides, hemp, tallow and other things.

The London *editors* appear to have killed Massena—but cannot agree as to the manner of his death. Some say Bonaparte killed him in a fit of rage—others that he was killed by accident—and some declare him to be only blind, and not dead *at all!*—*(Balt. Ev. Post.)*

A treaty between his Britannic majesty, and the Spanish Junta, in the name of Ferdinand the VIIth, of the date of January 14, 1809, has been published. It is a thing of alliance, and contains no feature particularly interesting to us.

"Council of *Six Hundred.*"

The *federal* town of Boston, containing 8368 Rateable Polls, has voted to send THIRTY-SEVEN members to the General Assembly—The whole Maryland Delegation consists only of EIGHTY.

The number of towns we have heard from is 302—giving 231 republicans, and 259 feds, Boston host inclusive. If we are not deceived in our calculations on the remaining towns they will make the aggregate three hundred and eight republicans, and three hundred and six feds. *Bost. Chron.*

APPOINTMENT.

On Saturday, 20th instant, RICHARD TILGHMAN EARLE, esquire, was appointed by the Governor and Council, Chief Judge of the Second Judicial District of this state, in the room of JAMES TILGHMAN, esquire, deceased.

DIED, on Sunday evening last, Mrs. *May Price*, consort of James Price, Esquire, of this town.

——Yesterday Mrs. *Martha Banning*, consort of Mr. Anthony Banning, of this county.

*** THE "*Talbot Patriot Troop,*" are requested to meet at Easton, in undress, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst.—The roll will be called precisely at 11 o'clock, and absentees fined to the extent of the By-Laws. *J. BENNETT, Sec'ry.*
May 16, 1809.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY, the 20th of June next, will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder,

THE House, Lot and Coach-Maker's Shop, where the subscriber now lives. A good title will be executed to the purchaser.

At the same time will be sold, several articles of household and kitchen furniture, and a horse. Sale to commence at 11 A. M. One fourth of the purchase money must be paid down, for the real estate, and a credit of three years will be given for the remainder.

SAMUEL ELBERT.
May 30, 1809. 4

Public Sale.

At the House of Benjamin Hutcheson, in Centreville,

ON TUESDAY, the 20th June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M will be sold the remainder of the personal estate of Mr. *George Attwood*, deceased, viz. a Gig, with harness complete, an excellent Carriage Horse, a large hair Matrass, a large Mahogany high posted Bedstead and bedding, one plain Gold Watch, one Lady's set do. some Plate, the Furniture of a Lady's Chamber complete, and of a superior quality, three large trunks of wearing, &c. &c. The cash will be required for all sums of ten dollars, or under—three months credit, upon notes with approved security, and interest from the date, will be given for all sums above ten dollars.

STEPHEN LOWREY, Adm'r of G. Attwood, dec'd.
Queen Ann's county, May 30, 1809.—3

WILLIAM CLARK,

HAS just received from PHILADELPHIA, *and is now opening,*

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash only.

Easton, May 30, 1809. tf

Ancient York Masonry

☞ ALL ANCIENT YORK MASONS, *and particularly those of St. Thomas's Lodge No. 37, at Easton, Talbot county, are requested to meet at the LODGE ROOM, in the town of Easton, on* Saturday, *10th June next, on business of serious importance to the cause of Masonry in general: and particularly to the Members of St. Thomas's Lodge.* 2

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public sale, on Wednesday, *the 2d of August next, on the premises; the terms of sale will be made known on that day,*

THAT beautiful situation on Choptank River, opposite the town of Cambridge, known by the name of Akers's Ferry, and now in the possession and occupancy of *James Saunders.* It consists of one hundred and thirty-three acres and one third of an acre of LAND—thirty-three acres of which are in excellent wood and timber, the remaining one hundred acres are arable, and lie along Choptank River and Bolinghroke creek, binding therewith, and contain the Ferry House, and all the other necessary out buildings, with garden, orchard, &c. This is a most delightful situation for the residence of a private gentleman, or would be a most lucrative stand for a Tavern and Ferry. This place is remarkably healthy, and abounds in all the delicacies desired from the salt rivers, viz. fish, oysters, wild fowl, &c. The sale to take place at 12 o'clock, and attendance given by the subscribers, who will give a deed for the same.

WM. & THOS. WELSH.
Talbot county, May 30, 1809. 10

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKING.

BENJAMIN WILLMOTT,

CONTINUES to carry on the *Watch and Clock-Making Business,* in all their various branches—He has on hand warranted Clocks and Watches, viz.—Capped and Jewelled, Capped, Half Capped, and Plain Watches. Customers can be supplied at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms: A discount of 25 per cent is made for the repair of Clocks and Watches, if paid when delivered.

Easton, May 30, 1809. tf

IN Chancery, May 20, 1809.

SOLOMON SPARKS, against RICHARD HARRISON, and others. } THE object of the bill in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of *Richard E. Harrison,* deceased, for the payment of his debts. The bill states, that Richard Harrison, one of the representatives of the deceased, resides out of the state.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks in Smith's paper, at Easton, before the 20th day of June next, give notice to the absent defendant to appear here in person, or by a solicitor of this court, on or before the 20th day of October next, to shew cause, if any he hath, wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy, Test.
NICHS. BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

In Dorchester County Court,

MAY TERM, 1809.

ON application of *John Lynch*, of Dorchester county, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said acts of assembly, being annexed to his petition, and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said John Lynch has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland—It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said John Lynch by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, and at Baltimore, once a week for four successive weeks, before the twenty-eighth day of October next, and also, by setting up like notice at the court house door, and at the door of one of the public taverns, in Cambridge, in the county aforesaid, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the court-house in the said county, on the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit—the said John Lynch then and there complying with the requisites of the said acts of assembly, Test.

H. DICKINSON, Clk. D. C. Court.

Notice.

WAS committed to my custody on the 2d inst. a negro man who calls himself John Thomas, and says he was raised in the Federal City, and that he was born free; said negro had on when committed, a lightish coloured roundabout jacket, and a pair of blue cloth trowsers—he is a very light coloured negro. Was also committed in company with said fellow, a young, handsome mulatto wench, who says her name is Maria Thomas, cousin to the aforesaid fellow—She had on when committed, a calico gown, cross barred, of a blueish colour, had on a dark grounded shawl—If said negroes are not released, they will be sold agreeably to law, for their prison fees. BENJ. C. JONES, Sh'ff of Harford county.

May 30, 1809.

The editors of the Washington Monitor and Easton Star, are requested to copy this advertisement once a week eight weeks, and charge to Wm. Pechin