FOR THE STAR.

'Tis Cassius calls—awake, come forth;
Let Philo hear and tremble at his wrath.

The Federalists, *well* aware of a maxim incontrovertibly established by metaphisical philosophers that first impressions are the most lively as well as most lasting; and, like experienced generals, sensible of the importance of the first blow in an engagement; opened the present electioneering campaign on the 4th March with a plentious emission of calumny and detraction, falsehood and misrepresentation; and a piteous lamentation that animosity should still rankle in the bosom of so many Americans against good old mother England; and no sooner does Cassius or any other writer attempt to arraign and expose their conduct to the people; and to defend re (I had well nigh said republicanism: but I will not now use the term; for as Jacob cheated Esau out of his birth right, so have the feds filched from us our claim to this word by affixing it to modern federalism, alias British partiality!) I say no sooner does any person attempt to defend democracy than, in order to counteract their effects upon the people, volumes of Billingsgate abuse is let loose; our language ransacked for "Fiend-like," epithets of defamation, and the poor author held up as an object of contempt and derision; and threatened with the "Bastinado, the hook, and the knout"—what pity the church bill did not pass, that the inquisition might have been added—really Mr. Philo this Bastinado vaunting makes its appearance at a most unfortunate juncture; it so illy agrees with the conduct of your redoubtble champions the BEACH-LIGHTS, who but the other day so heroically run the gauntlet in the Streets of Easton—thro' crowds of speculators disgusted with their dastardly behaviour; but I pity and leave them; for like bravery, cowardice is constitutional and cannot be changed; lamentable indeed must be thy fate, oh! federalism, if thy standing dependeth on such very dastards as those Beach-lights—on such *lovers*, rather perverters of truth and common sense as Philo; yet it is certain that the present moment is all important; and the people, deeply impressed with a proper sense thereof, seem disposed to rise from their apathy; to rise in their might and in their power, to shew to the world that they are not to be robbed of their rights by federal trick, falsehood & deception; by the stripling plagiarist of Frederick; nor by the thousands and tens of thousands of lies, as Philo justly observes the papers (federal to be sure) now teem insidiously to deceive and impose upon the minds of the weak, the ignorant, and many persons of good understanding; but where situations in life preclude them from the usual sources of correct and early political information. Surely of all crimes, deception practised on the people as to their rights, is one of the foulest, blackest dye; and in no instance is this deception more conspicuously & palpably evident, than in a late piece of the Monitor-man's signed Philo—no where can be found a more glaring violation of "*recorded truth*" than in Philo's remarks on Cassius's question, "who opposed the bill to tax bank stock, &c.—Let us now examine those remarks by the test of Truth and see where this inestimable jewel lies! whether with Philo or with Cassius: but that we may know Truth when found, let us proceed to define it; for Philo has so completely enveloped it in a "rude and undigested mass" of false assertions that an inattentive assayist might overlook it in his experimental search. We take Dr. Wallastons definition of TRUTH; which is, "that those propositions are true which represent things as they really are: or, Truth is the conformity of those words or signs by which things are represented to the things themselves." Now let the false Philo and the most sceptical person who may have read his lies take the assertions, the different assertions of Cassius respecting this bill; compare them with the votes of the house of delegates on the bill; and if they agree therewith then they, the assertions must be true; otherwise false. Cassius asserts that the federalists opposed the bill—out of 53 in the negative 37 were federalists; then did not the federalists oppose the bill as asserted? but by the definition, let the people judge whether the assertion is true or false.

Now for Philo's assertion—he says, "the yeas and nays being required, only 14 appeared in the affirmative, of which number *nearly half* were federalists, the residue of the house, demos & federalists. 58, (a lie) in number voted in the negative:" affirmative as follows, Messrs. Welch, Stevens, Seth, Ennalls, Frazier, Mitchel, Porter, Wright, Scott, Street, Bayard, Willis, Hughlett, and Young.

The independence of Mr. Ennalls, the father of the bill, all parties acknowledge; he calls himself a fed; but on great questions votes as of ten with one party as the other: He approved of the Embargo. Mr. Hughlett is but a *young* federalist; so that only *two* thorough going feds, Frazier & Young were in its favour: but taking the whole number 4, how does Philo's assertion of "NEARLY HALF" agree with the difinition? 4 is not nearly the half of 14; it is nigher the 4th—further he asserts that 58 were in the negative! I can find but 53, but 8 is crooked—it is more crooked than 3; and therefore, and because false, as you and your lying fraternity are fond of false, crooked things, it suited your base purpose better than 3. For lie, you will with all your might; and shuffle and evade the *Wright*! Now Philo, how do your assertions correspond with the difinition! they do not correspond—therefore Philo, and not Cassius, is the liar!!! which was to have been demonstrated! As Haman dangled upon the gallows which he had caused to be erected for another, now take, oh! *consistent Philo*! take as thy just desert, the Bastinado, the hook, and the knout which thou hast so *benevolently* prepared for Cassius.

Further. Will Philo assert, with all his hardihood of assertion and peculiar aptitude for misrepresentation, that the old aristocratic establishment of the Colleges, which cost the State of Maryland between £2 and 3,000 annually for only two schools, both in places where board was high; and one of them, the most extravagantly so, of any place in the State, that this establishment extended to the mass of the people those advantages which they ought to have derived, and had a right to have expected from the expenditure of so large a sum of money; it did not; and the democrats sensible of this, demolished the whole system, not to restore gothic darkness, after having so lately given birth to a new Era, the epock of liberty—the age of reason which will continue to blaze when Philo and his silly production shall be forgotten; but for the purpose of having County and District schools, with small salaries so as to compel the professors to be attentive to their duties, the surest pledge for the advancement of any School, which should depend in every instance, principally, for support upon tuition money which is always in proportion to the attention bestowed.

Look at Princeton; without a cent of public patronage (I believe.) She has extended her fame co-equal with the sound of science, and claims a Madison, a Randolph, and a Giles as the fruits of her labors.

A great evil resulting from the large funds to our Colleges was in-attention to collect the tuition money; for one of the professors, not long since informed the writer hereof, that large, very large debts were still outstanding and would never be collected: so that some, perhaps many, of the children of the rich (for the rich only could send their children there) have been educated at the expence of the poor by a tax on marriage licences which all know, that the Poor contribute the most to—but Cassius has asserted nothing on this subject; his principal object was to exemplify by a few striking instances, the evil that has resulted to republic's from the undue influence of wealth.

With respect to the alteration of the Constitution relative to voting; and the bill to admit Quakers to the full participation of citizenship. Philo says "that an apprehension that the constitution by frequent innovation would loose its sanctity and cease to be respected; and that this apprehension was common to both parties:" Now let us try this assertion by the golden rule above, and see whether then the fact was so or not: On a motion of reference, out of 35 in favour of the reference, only two democrats Mr. Gaboy and Mr. Downey are to be found; against it, out of 32 only Messrs. Cottman, Ennals, Sappington, J. Thomas, Hughlett and Carroll 6 federal names appear: and they, no doubt trembling in their seats (except Ennalls) voted thus through policy. For once Philo a solemn Truth has escaped thy invenomed pen! And I verily believe the sincerity of thy confession, that thou wert really apprehensive the Constitution would be so altered! so frittered down as to extend to all ranks a full participation of the rights of citizenship, which you and all your clan know, full well, is *not now* the case; although they are all taxed to support that Constitution and form of government which now unjustly deprives so many of voting; and serving as jurors; and to which those injured and oppressed citizens have the same claim that you and I have. Any change that would effect this great democratic object, and which in spite of your lies, must and will shortly take place—any such change would be to, you indeed a serious source of apprehension—this is what you and your deceptious party see, and fear and tremble at, yes, Philo! it is to you and your companions, an horde of British hirelings scattered through the union to disseminate political poison to oppose the rights of man; to repeat like Parrots your lessons received from the Essex Junto (the tutelary Genii of Great Britain) and the court of St. James, that sink of iniquity—that fœtid mass of corruption that Americans may now look as the *true* source of the disavowal by the British government of the late overtures by Mr. Erskine: and which has bro't your country to the very eve of war, the termination of which no human ken can extend to—reflect seriously on this subject.

It is needless to make any further remarks on the *noval* conduct of the federalists in the late session relative to the Election of a Senator—he would refer to the ably written piece of Justinian where all who read may see the TRUTH.

The above remarks have been made, as well from a sense of justice to myself, as a desire in Philo's words "to guard the people against an over confidence in *federal* publications;" by exposing their lies: for "if they will lie in cases so easily detected as above, what may we not expect where there is not the same facility of discovery? The progress of *democracy* is (indeed) inseparably connected with the dissimination of Truth (not that mutable thing called Truth, which Dr. Beattie defines to be "what the constitution of our nature determines us to believe," and so well suits federalists,) but it is by the light of that truth (heretofore defined) her heavenly proportions are seen, which when contrasted with

Federalism! "monster of such frightful mien,
As to be hated, needs but to be seen;"

It is by this light when *fairly* viewed, that *democracy* cannot fail to receive universal approbation."

Now Philo, deceptious Philo! adieu—but first be assured that your fulminations of the bastinado, the hook, or the knout; no nor even the inquisition, could the Protestants establish it, will never infringe the liberty of the Press—will never intimidate

CASSIUS.

Talbot County, August 1st, 1809.

Communication from the Md. Republican.

PEOPLE OF MARYLAND,
Discite justitiam moniti.
Hear and be just.

A single example, illustrating the difference between the political principles of the federal and democratic parties in Maryland, as displayed, not by their *private professions*, but by their *public actions* in the capacity of legislators.

By the constitution of Maryland, it was ordained, that no man, worth *less* than thirty pounds, should be permitted to vote, however industrious and patriotic he might be, and although he was bound to support, even with the last vital drop of his existence, the laws of his country, enacted by men, in the choice of whom he was allowed no participation. Whilst the federalists had the majority in the legislature, the democratic party proposed to abolish that clause of the constitution, and give liberty to the poor man, as well as the wealthy, to go to the polls, and make choice of such characters as he conceived most attached to the interest of the people at large, and best qualified to govern them. A great variety of powerful arguments were advanced to shew the justice and propriety of this proposition, but all was in vain—In vain was it contended, that the miseries inseparably incidental to the lot of the poor man, were sufficiently distressing in themselves, without the cruel interference of the government, to increase their severity, by robbing him of the only means (the right of suffrage) whereby he could compel the rulers of the nation to consult his happiness and protect his liberty.—In vain was it argued by the advocates of the constitutional change, that whenever the law-makers of any country, cease to derive their legislative powers from any particular class of the people, the tie of obligation on their part, to promote the welfare of that class, is dissolved with the tie of their dependence upon it; and (as in this case) the legislature being rendered inaccessible to the political resentment, and elevated above the controul of the poorer class of men, they would naturally go on to increase the load of their oppressions as long as they might deem it necessary for their own aggrandizement.

The federalists, who obstinately refused to abolish this part of the constitution, were further asked by the advocates of the poor, whether it were not totally repugnant to every principle of reason & benevolence, that the poor man should be driven by the strong hand of the law, in the making of which he had no share, into all the hardships and dangers of war, and the various changes and vicissitudes of season and climate to defend the property of the rich, while they remained in perfect safety at home, enjoying under their delightful shades the soft slumbers of tranquil repose.

In point of policy, it was further argued by the minority, (who were then denounced by leading federalists, as a jacobin faction) that by denying to a particular portion of the people, on account of their poverty, all participation, in the formation and regulation of the government and of their country, instead of its making them honest and industrious citizens, you thereby sow in their hearts the seeds of disaffection and treason, and prepare them to join with eagerness and alacrity the first invading foe from abroad or desperate revolutionist at home.

Many other reasons, equally obvious, dictated by the voice of humanity and founded on the soundest principles of reason and justice, were urged by the democrats to obtain for the poor men of Maryland, those inestimable rights which they *now* enjoy. But, fellow-citizens, the same federalists, (or, more properly speaking, aristocrats,) who are now soliciting your suffrages, then had the power in their hands, and rejected all these arguments with unfeeling inhumanity and insolent disdain. A federal senate, adding insult to injury, replied in answer to this proposal, that they would not consent to an alteration of the constitution unless, the qualification of voters was *raised* to thirty pounds of *assessable property*. The people of Maryland, indignant at the manifold wrongs they had endured, turned out the federal party, and the bars which confined the poor man to his lowly mansion on the day of the election, were speedily broken by a democratic majority—And lo! people of Maryland, what do you now behold! Wonderful to be told—those same federal leaders soliciting the poor man for his vote although but *a few years since*, when they had the power in their hands, they declared in the character of legislators, that the right of voting was a blessing too precious to be enjoyed by any who were sinful enough not to be worth £. 20 of assessable property. And, gracious heaven! shall it be added, that those very men who received the right of voting from the democratic party in Maryland, are now using that right as the means to destroy their benefactors? No, fellow-citizens, if such an instance of ingratitude has ever occurred for the honour of human nature it shall not yet be recorded. Where, I demand, is the symptom of reformation in the federal party? Does it consist in their late shameless violation of the constitution, which forms the life-blood of your national existence? Does it consist in their incessant endeavours to hide from your view their own abominable conduct, by attacking in the most unfeeling manner, the *private character* of an old veteran of the revolution, whose political conduct they dare not investigate, and with whose private character they dare not compare *their own*—a man who has done more good in private life, and rendered more services to his country, than all his inveterate enemies—many of whom prowl about the country with deceit on their lips and treason in their hearts, abusing him in a style only calculated to disgust every charitable man of common decency? Fellow-citizens, before you listen to the low scurrility and unfounded calumny against Gen. Smith make his enemies atone for their violation of the constitution their sly and artful attempt to have the people of all religious dominations in Maryland priest-ridden by secretary Bend and a bishop so highly celebrated for his *bountiful* liberality in *pecuniary* matters as well as for his *toleration* in religious and political opinions—tell them you have not yet forgotten gag laws, stamp-laws, alien-laws, with other oppressions of the federal administration; and remember, that if you suffer them to resume the reins of government in Maryland, they will consider it as a conclusive proof of popular approbation of their former conduct, and a permission from the people to persevere in their system of taxation and tyranny. The present democratic administration has given the lie to the prophecies of the federal leaders who are now soliciting your suffrage—it has kept us in peace—it has repealed our taxes—it has paid off, by dint of economy 40,000,000 dollars of the public debt.—Compare the measures of the two administrations—compare your situation with that of every other nation on the habitable globe, and remember the fable of the dog who lost his meat in snapping at his shadow—Beware, lest like him, in grasping after more, you lose what you have.

MONTGOMERY.

A melancholy instance of the effect of ungoverned passion (in modern language, *disappointed love*) happened a few days ago in Halifax county, in this State. A young man named William Parker, by trade a carpenter, had for a long time courted a young woman named Dolly Griffin, with the consent of her family. Some impropriety in his conduct, or some misunderstanding on her part, had delayed and finally broke off the engagement. On the 5th ultimo the parties had dined in company together, where it is probable something of an irritating nature took place, when the man went off, full of his murderous intent, and rode nine miles to borrow a gun professedly to kill a deer. On his return home he met the unfortunate victim riding in company with some female friends; the moment he appeared, she screamed out "He will kill me," and began to weep. He advanced and very cooly told the girls in company not to be alarmed, as the charge was for her—too fatally he spoke the truth; in an instant the ball entered her side and she fell! He again charged the piece and pointed the deadly instrument to his breast; it missed fire—he took out his knife, hacked the flint, and again drew the trigger when the gun faithful to his purpose, discharged its load into his body: He staggered to a fence, and requesting the young women to pray for him returned and fell near the victim of his rage and expired!!

A negro boy who attended the females, rode off on the first discharge of the piece and met some gentlemen, one of whom was a medical man, who came up just in time to see them both expire! *Raleigh N. C. Register.*

In Talbot county court.

MAY TERM 1809.

NICHOLAS KELLUM, of Talbot county, being in actual confinement, is brought into court by the sheriff of Talbot county, and presents to the court here a petition in writing, stating that he is in actual confinement, under and by virtue of a capias ad satisfaciendum, issued at the suit of a certain Thomas Skinner Denny, and James Colston, and praying the benefit of an act of assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the supplements thereto, whereupon the court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Nicholas Kellum hath resided more than two years in the state of Maryland, next before his said petition, and having received annexed to his said petition, on oath, a list of his creditors, a list of debts due to him, and a schedule of his property, real, personal and mixed, and having administered to the said Nicholas Kellum the oath prescribed by act of assembly aforesaid, do order and adjudge that the said Nicholas Kellum be discharged from his said confinement under the said execution, and that he give notice to his creditors by public advertisement in some paper printed in the City of Baltimore, and some paper printed in the Town of Easton, in Talbot county, four successive weeks, and at least three months previous to next November term of this court, to meet in the said court, on the first Thursday of the said next November term, to make any objections to his discharge, or to appoint a Trustee for their benefit.

True copy. Test. 4
JACOB LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

In Talbot county court,

MAY TERM, 1809.

WILLIAM G. GAREY, of Talbot county, having made application in writing to me, the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, in the recess of Talbot county court, for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session, in the year 1805 entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the supplements thereto, and a schedule of all his property, real, personal and mixed (the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and his family excepted) and a list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain or recollect, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said petitioner is a citizen of the state of Maryland, and that he resided therein two years next before the passage of the act of assembly aforesaid, and that he has ever since resided in the said state; and being also satisfied that the said William G. Garey is now in actual confinement for debt, and for no other cause, I do therefore hereby order, that the said William G. Garey be discharged from his imprisonment, and that the first Thursday of the next Talbot county court, to be holden at Easton, in the said county, on the second Monday of November next, be appointed for the appearance of the said William G. Garey in the court aforesaid, to answer such interrogatories as his creditors may propound to him; and also, to deliver up his property to a trustee for the benefit of his creditors—I do therefore further order, that the said William G. Garey, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star paper, once a week for three months successively, before the said first Thursday of the November Term next of the county court aforesaid, give notice to his creditors to appear before the Judges of Talbot county court, on the first Thursday aforesaid, to recommend a trustee for their benefit.—Given under my hand this 14th day of June, Anno Domini 1809

RD. T. EARLE Chief Judge of the second Judicial District of Maryland.—14

In Dorchester county court,

MARCH TERM, 1809.

ON application of *Samuel Tregoe*, 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 several supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said acts, being annexed to his petition, and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Samuel Tregoe has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland—It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Samuel Tregoe, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, once a week for four successive weeks before the twenty eighth day of October next, and 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, to 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 Samuel Tregoe then and there complying with the requisites of the said acts. 4—20

Test, H. DICKINSON, Clk.