STAR.

General Advertiser.

EASTON:—*TUESDAY MORNING*, SEPTEMBER 5, 1809.

We are authorised by the following gentlemen, individually, to say that they will serve in the next Legislature of this State, if elected, for Talbot County:

PERRY SPENCER, | DR. WM. E. SETH,
DAVID KERR, jr. | SAM. STEVENS, jr.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES
For the Assembly, for Caroline County.

FRED. HOLBROOK, | PETER WILLIS,
ALEMBY JUMP, | HENRY DRIVER.

FOR THE STAR.

TO THE
PEOPLE OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

You are again shortly to be called upon to declare the public sentiment of Caroline; to exercise the important privileges of freemen. In doing of this you must decide for or against federalism—you have heretofore frequently decided against it; you were amongst the foremost to perceive and decide against the impolicy—the increasing and alarming oppressions of that party. You, aided by similar exertions throughout the union, put them down, completely down; it was then a contest for principles, or rather it might be said to be the manly opposition of freemen to oppression.—You have not forgot the eloquent and impressive manner in which the patriotic Seney exposed the early measures, and views of the federal party, in respect to the funding system, which not only gave countenance to, but legalized the most ungrateful speculations upon the war worn veteran, who had spent his health and constitution to obtain the liberty we now enjoy—you have not forgot the proceedings of later days, which brought their measures more immediately home to your persons and property; you cannot have forgotten the numerous, oppressive, vexatious and arbitrary measures of that party amongst which may be rated the Alien and Sedition laws, the purport and object of which was, at the time of their existence, so strongly impressed on your minds—You cannot, I am certain, have forgotten the numerous excise taxes, such as the still tax, the carriage tax, the stamp tax, the house tax, the slave tax, &c. &c. with a host of officers, and all their concomitant evils.——The raising a large army in time of peace, and stationing them near the seat of government.—(see note at foot.)—The erecting new and useless courts, characterised by the midnight judiciary, all of which were designed (upon the most favorable construction) to create a host of useless, pensioned officers, like locusts to devour the substance of the people, and increase executive patronage; and notwithstanding all these extra taxes, in addition to the usual revenue, loans of millions upon millions were made at the enormous interest of eight per cent. payable quarterly. Such was the profligacy of the federal measures! but while they were thus fixed in the saddle of government, and fortifying themselves round about, the real friends of liberty and their country rose in their might, and you amongst the most deserving and foremost, with one voice as we might say, hurled them from office and from power——Let us now pause for a moment—We saw the imposition practised upon us, and the danger to which we were precipitated; from the new order we promised ourselves, and were promised, better things; but those things were then to be tried;—they have been tried, and have we been disappointed? No, fellow-citizens, the first steps of our President Jefferson, aided by a democratic Congress, was to abolish those useless, oppressive, and burthensome measures—to pursue a system of simplicity and œconomy, by which system he has been enabled, and has actually *discharged* largely upwards of *thirty millions* of the public debt; and who of you has since seen a tax gatherer of the United States, or an exciseman with his measure and stamps dare approach the sanctuary of your dwelling—We have by the wisest and most sagacious policy, been preserved in a state of peace through the most perilous times our countrymen experienced.

With respect to the measures of our State Legislature, have we experienced no beneficial reforms? We have. How many amongst you, during the reign of federalism, and of terror, were refused the rights of freemen, and indignantly spurned from the hustings?—not allowed to participate in the choice of those who should represent you, because you did not happen to be worth as much as your neighbour, although compelled to bear arms in defence of your country. A very useless, expensive, and oppressive court has been abolished, which was calculated merely for a delay of justice, and to enhance the fees of lawyers:—And who has since complained that he had not as ample justice, more prompt and convenient, and less expensive.

This being the contrast upon matters of fact, in no wise distorted or exaggerated; you cannot hesitate how to decide. Some may say the election of representatives is not of so much importance, but do not deceive yourselves. It is principles and not men that democrats ought to support, men in a political point of view, are to be judged by their political principles.—When acting as legislators they are to represent the sentiments of their constituents. It may seem like a paradox, yet no less true, that good men may support bad political principles.

The present call upon you is rendered the more important on account of the peculiar situation of the State at this time, in respect to a Senator to Congress. The majority of the late house of delegates have certainly betrayed their trust, and forfeited your confidence. Examine the correspondence between the two branches of the legislature; they as good as acknowledge they disregarded the constitution—they acknowledge the words of the constitution to be *imperative*, that they, the legislature, *shall* appoint a Senator, &c. and yet they refuse to act under the plain and evident meaning of the constitution, and the invariable practice, established and acted on ever since its adoption; and first established by the very framers of it. It is a daring and dangerous precedent, and merits your attention; examine the correspondence for yourselves.

Thus beat off the ground of *general principles*—not able to make a single point against the democrats, either in the general or state governments—haltered on their late hobby, the abuse of the President, what is their subterfuge? The abuse of individual private characters—poor mean subterfuge; it shews they are completely *stagg'd*. Hunt up charges of twelve or fifteen years ago, which were at that time completely refuted, and deemed too contemptible for his political opponent to make use of; but his opponent *then* was a *gentleman*; like the scuttle-fish who hides itself in its own *excrements*; for this must certainly be the excrements of federalism. Of what consequence is it whether General Smith is an honest man or a rascal? I do not pretend to be the advocate of Gen. Smith, his character is not the question for public decision, he is not now before the public, nor has he been, he was not so much as mentioned by the democrats in either house at the last Session. The question was *shall* we comply with the duties imposed on us by the constitution, which we are *sworn* to do, or *shall we not*—It is a poor consolation for a man who has betrayed his trust and broke his oath, to say another man is a rascal—they cannot feel easy under it themselves, that is, such as have any feelings like patriotism. They mentioned Howard, but their object was *Harper*. Mr. Howard is now too old to wish such a thing: but who is Howard? he may be an honest man; but is he the man that democrats should support? Was he not an advocate for all the high toned measures of the federalists heretofore recited and which you have long since scouted?

I have said much more than I intended, and much more might be said. I must beg you to examine for yourselves into the conduct and views of the federal party formerly, and their conduct and views at present, there is no doubt on any mind, but their main object is power, and to accomplish that, there are amongst them, who would not stop to sell their country, or overthrow the government, such things have been boldly hinted at by the federal party through the federal papers.

I must now beg leave to make a few remarks of a more local nature—From some cause or other, the democrats of Caroline have become divided, perhaps some have been over ambitious and some, from misrepresentation, may have been misused, which has soured them—this is to be lamented: but does this, at all alter the general principle? If the general principles are admitted to be right, matters of a personal and smaller nature, while they are to be lamented ought to give way. Two wrongs will never make a wright. We cannot expect to support a set of measures, and at the same time support men of known opposite principles. we know our political adversaries will not.—We know their object is power—to attain it they seek to divide and disunite, the moment a man becomes disgusted in the least with the party, they take him by the hand and endeavor to draw with him all they can, thus circumstanced he has to follow suit with them or suffer what he may think disgrace.—The moment he does see, although he may excite the pitty, he forfeits the political confidence of his former friends. There can be no objection to a man's changing his political sentiments, whenever convinced: but in this he ought to be modest. If on the contrary you find immediately canvassing for an office, professing both ways alternately, or professing one way and acting another, set it down he has no political principles, or no private ones, but is on the market—Such men ought not to be trusted, nor ought not to be encouraged—let union be your motto.

SENEY.

NOTE.

☞ The army was stationed at Harper's Ferry on the Potomack, whether with a view to arm the proceedings of Congress, or to execute some bold design of usurpation is yet left to conjecture. It is however certain by the late publications of President Adams, that Hamilton, the leader of the federal party, and who wished to dictate measures to the government, proposed the raising an army of 50,000 for the purpose of awing the people.

FROM THE BALTIMORE EVENING POST.

A NEW LITURGY.

From British "*honor* and magnanimity," Canning's *sincerity*, Castlereagh's *mercy*, and Dunda's *honesty*—Satan, take thy own, and deliver us!

From Pickering's *patriotism* and *courage* Gardinier's *consistency*, and Quincy's *sound talents*—Admiral Berkley deliver us?

From *lawyers* and *lawyers' clerks*, pensioners and knaves, cheats, rogues, and falsifiers—Belial call thy children home, and deliver us!

From *pulpit-liars*, *partizan-priests*, persons making a trade of the religion of God, and using the influence of their stations to delude the public and excite, instead of allay, the passions of the people—Good Lord deliver us!

From hireling *printers*, base slaves, British Porcupines, spies, and incendiaries—Rope of hemp deliver us!

From British advocates, wicked tories, haters of good men, enemies of the Declaration of American Independence—Tar and Feathers deliver us!

From the impressment of our seamen, the plunder of our property, the violation of our rights, and the murder of our people—Spirit of Seventy-Six deliver us!

From "clue-makers"—"bottomless tub-makers"—"agitators of the public mind—bawlers of "French influence"—and "the British party in America"—Let the British press gangs deliver us, and no man dare to prevent them.

From Robert Goodloe Harper and his "dear colonel" Burr, from Arnold, traitors, enemies of the Union—Genius of Liberty deliver us!

From "honest politicians" (*Luther Martin's*) who contend that the murder of the crew of the Chesapeake was just—Pipes of French Brandy quickly deliver!

From liverless lawyers, beardless attornies, *professional liars*, and all such who direct the *Federal* politics of Maryland—Votes of the People deliver us!

From enemies of the RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE from friends of a CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT—from acknowledged knaves in *politics*, and black hypocrites in *religion*—Guardian of freedom deliver us!

From the unhallowed influence of British secret service-money—from old tories, and British agents—from the Boston Junto, and its damnable designs—Cat-o'nine tails deliver us!

From *Yankee* lawyers, sent by the Junto to cast our state in the bosom of Canning, and make the associate of *Cobbett* and *Liston* a Senator of the United States—Spirit of just indignation deliver us!

From rogues, thieves, and assassins—murderers, cheats, and liars—calumniators, pensioners, and knaves—hirelings, friends of Burr, and "choice spirits;"—from prostitutes and prostitutors, and every other species of enemies to the Liberty and independence of the United States—Soul of the Revolution, the eternal principle of Right and Justice, deliver thy people!

Let every man, with the subscriber, *clerk of the congregation*, shout loud

AMEN.

Believe me, friend Niles, that just when I had written the word 'Amen,' I was not a little astonished to hear it pronounced close to my ear in a loud and firm tone!—I turned round and beheld my neighbour *Patrick* looking over my shoulder. 'Ten thousand Amens' said he to *thy* liturgy Timothy Quildriver—"Paddy will stand by you at every hazard. His *native country* is sunk in the abyss of tyranny—he will preserve the *land of his choice* from the calamity, or perish in the attempt.

TIMOTHY QUILDRIVER.

New-York, August 28.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Irish papers received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser on Sunday by the ship Acteon are to the 14th of July, inclusive: but their London dates, which are not later than the 8th, have been anticipated by the arrival of the British Packet.

Some articles from the London shipping list of July 10th, received by the Acteon, will be found in our marine department.

Captain Grant informs us that the British expedition had not sailed, and that no embargo had been laid by the British government. A mail arrived at Cork from London on the morning he sailed, (15th) but he did not learn that it brought any intelligence of moment.

From Cork Papers.

London, July 8.—On Saturday dispatches were received from admiral Berkeley and sir A. Wellesley, brought by the Enterprenante cutter of 10 guns, from Lisbon.

When the messenger who brought the general's dispatches left the army, sir Arthur was within sight of Victor's army, and intended to give him battle the following day. Victor's retreat was entirely cut off, and from the dispositions that were made, there was every rational hope that his army would be destroyed. Sir A. Wellesley had been joined by the 40th regiment.

Philadelphia August 28.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Swift, Young, 20 days from Martinique; by her we learn that the British still continue to enact the heaviest duties and lay the greatest impositions on the Americans that they are able.

It was said at Martinico when then Swift sailed, that all the heavy British ships of war, except admiral Cochrane's ship, who was bound to Halifax, were ordered for England, and that part of the garrison was to be embarked for England at the same time, there being more work for them in Europe, than in the West Indies.

We were last evening informed that Mr. Jackson had arrived in Hampton Roads; and report adds that he had declared he would not land without the Non Intercourse Bill was rescinded.

THE "TALBOT PATRIOT TROOP" are requested to meet at Easton, on *Thursday*, the 7th September, in undress, at ten o'Clock; the object being to hold a Court-Martial, and make some revision as to the rules and regulations—Punctual attendance is most earnestly solicited. The Troop are also ordered to meet at Easton, in full uniform, with ten blank cartridges, on *Saturday*, the 9th September, at ten o'Clock, agreeably to the order of the Brigadier.

By order of the Captain,
J. BENNETT, *Sec'ry.*
Sept. 5, 1809.

To be sold, at public vendue,

ON TUESDAY, 12th instant, at 3 o'Clock, P. M. on the public ground near the Court House, *Twenty-Three Acres of LAND*, near Easton, the property of *William Rose*, deceased. The above property will be sold for cash.

ELIZABETH ROSE, *Ex'trx.*
ABRAHAM NICE, *Ex'or.*
Easton, Sept. 5, 1809 2

The sale of Lot No. 37,

ON Fell's Point, Baltimore, advertised in the Federal Gazette (of Baltimore) and the Star, at Easton, by the administratrix of *William Hayes*, deceased, for sale on the first of August last, is postponed to the second of October next, at which time the sale will positively take place at 3 o'Clock in the afternoon, on the premises.

Sept. 5, 1809. 4—3q

A Healthy Woman,
WITH A GOOD BREAST OF MILK,

AND who is without a child, or will put out her child, and engage as a *WET NURSE*, in a family in Easton, will meet with good wages.—Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 5, 1809. m

[ONE WEEK ONLY.]
MR. CROMWELL,
Portrait, Miniature & Profile
PAINTER,

PRESENTS his respectful compliments to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton, and informs them that he will take LIKENESSES at the most reduced prices—at his Painting Rooms, lately occupied by Capt. J. Frazier, Washington street.

PROFILE LIKENESSES—4 *for* 25 *Cents*, taken in a superior style. Elegant *Profile Frames*, of various patterns, for sale very low.

☞ Any likeness thought incorrect will be taken again GRATIS.

Easton, Sept. 5, 1809. 3

WRITING PAPER,
FOR SALE AT THE STAR-OFFICE, EASTON.

Fool's-Cap, No. 1 to 4. by the ream or smaller quantity. Letter Paper, Slates. Pencils, Wafers, Paste-Boards, Ink Powder, Razor Strops, &c. &c.

And the following Books:

Landholder's Assistant, Magistrate's Guide, Thornton Abbey, Geographical description of the states of Maryland and Delaware, by Joseph Scott—Testaments, Psalters, Prayer Books, Spelling Books of different kinds, Grammars, Arithmetics Chap Books, Primmers assorted, Copy-Plates, Cyphering & Copy Books Ledgers and Day Books, long and broad Folio, bound and half bound, Receipt Books, &c. &c.

On Sale, as above,

THE FOLLOWING BLANKS:

Declarations, different kinds, Appeal and Replevin Bonds, Bills of Sale, Manumissions, Bonds, double and single, penal and other Notes, Notes and Checks for Bank, Apprentices Indentures, Bail Bonds, with a general assortment of Magistrate's Blanks—all of which will be sold on reasonable terms, to regular customers. Sept. 5, 1809.

In Chancery, Aug. 22d, 1809.

RICHARD T. EARLE, *vs.* *William Cecil, Joshua Cecil, Thomas Simpson, and Mary his Wife, and William Scrivenor, and Elizabeth his Wife.*

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of *Samuel Carmon*, late of Queen-Ann's county, deceased. The bill states that the said Carmon, on the 27th day of December, 1806, mortgaged certain lands in Queen Ann's county, to Benjamin Hall, to secure a debt due him; that the said Carman departed this life without discharging said debt, having first devised all his estates to his wife, Margaret, who afterwards intermarried with John Cresfield, and since departed this life, intestate, leaving the defendants her heirs at law—The bill further states, that the said Benjamin Hall did assign all his interest in and to the said mortgage, unto the complainant, and that three of the defendants, to wit: Joshua Cecil, and Thomas Simpson, and Mary his wife, reside out of the state—It is thereupon, on motion of the complainant, ordered that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star three weeks successively before the 23d day of September next, to the end that the said absent defendants may appear in this court, and shew cause, on or before the 23d day of January next, if any they have, why a decree shall not pass as prayed.

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

To be rented,

THAT Valuable TAVERN, with the FERRY thereto attached, lying on the river Susquehanna, in Cecil county, opposite to the town of Havre-de-Grace, and now occupied by *Thomas Cofield*—A particular description of this property is deemed unnecessary, as those inclined to rent will inform themselves of its advantages. From a tenant who has funds sufficient to keep a good house, and who will be accommodating to travellers who cross the river, a moderate rent will be asked. Application to be made to TENCH RINGGOLD, George-Town, Columbia, if by letter, post paid. Possession will be given on the fifth of February, 1810.

SAMUEL RINGGOLD.
TENCH RINGGOLD.

☞ The Editor of the STAR, at Easton, will please insert the above in his paper one month.

Sept. 5, 1809. 4

Notice.

WE have placed all the Bonds, Notes and Accounts due to the late Firm of JAMES WILMER, & Co. in the hands of William Carmichael, our Attorney, at Centreville, who is authorised to receive payment, and who is instructed to bring suits without discrimination, unless the claims are satisfied by the first of October next.

JAMES WILMER, & Co.
Centreville, Sept. 5, 1809. 3

The subscriber

WILL sell on a long credit, that valuable and well known *Tavern-House and Lot* in Centreville, Queen-Ann's county, now in the tenure of Mr. *Benjamin Hatcheson*. This house is large, convenient, and well designed for a Tavern—on the premises are a large and convenient stable and carriage house, an excellent garden, and other conveniencies. A more minute description is deemed unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase can view the property. The purchaser can have possession 1st January next.

JAMES BROWN.
Church Hill, Sept. 5, 1809. 5

Centreville Jocky Club Races.

WILL be run for over the Centreville course, on *Wednesday*, the fourth of October next, a purse of $300, four miles and repeat; and on *Thursday*, the fifth, a Colt's purse of $200, two miles and repeat—Also, on *Friday* the sixth, a purse of (or near) $300, three miles and repeat, free for any Lady or Gentleman's Horse, Mare or Gelding, subject to the rules of the Club.

JOHN BEARD, Sec'ry.
Sept. 5, 1809. 5

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I, *Thomas Abbott*, of Easton, in Talbot county, intend to apply to the next Talbot county court, to be holden in November next, for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, 1805, and of the several supplements thereto, in order that I may be discharged from my debts, which I am unable to pay.

THOMAS ABBOTT.
Sept. 5, 1809. 8

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Cambridge, Dorchester county, on the third instant, a negro man by the name of *Robert*, of a yellowish complexion, about five feet eight or nine inches high, rather slender made, about twenty-two years of age—Also, a woman named *Tanty*, very black complexion; she is a low chunky woman, with remarkable white teeth; has a boy child with her about two years old, of a yellow complexion, and very cross. Any person or persons securing the aforesaid negroes in any jail, shall receive the above reward, or fifty dollars for the man, and the same for the woman and child.

THOMAS ABBOTT.
Cambridge, Sept. 5, 1809. 3