STAR

General Advertiser.

EASTON:—*TUESDAY MORNING*, SEPTEMBER 12, 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.

Annapolis, September 9.

MINISTER OF PEACE!!!

On Monday last arrived off this port, his *most gracious* Majesty's frigate L'Americaine, Capt. Raggett, having on board *Francis James Jackson*, formerly *extraordinary* minister at COPENHAGEN—and now, graciously appointed *Minister* Extraordinary to this Country! On Tuesday he landed in this city, accompanied with his wife and three children, and proceeded to the City Tavern, where he will remain a few days, and then proceed to Washington.

It is a subject of much interest and curiosity to the public how this strangely appointed mission will terminate. It is rumoured by some that the President will not attend his Copenhagen Excellency until the usual period of preparing for the Session of Congress. We cannot but hope, however, that Mr. Madison will condescend to request him to open his budget, and ascertain whether he has brought with him "airs from Heaven, or blasts from hell," for true it is "he comes in such a *questionable* shape," that the sincerity of his professions may well be doubted. Our government, we trust, will convince his perfidious ministry, that we are not to be gulled again.

"An honest man may take a knave's advice,
"But ideots will be only cheated twice."

Washington City, Sept. 6.

The *Secretary of State* and the *Secretary of the Treasury* have returned to the city.

Mr *Erskine*, the British Minister, arrived here on Monday morning.

The ship Resource, Capt. Nicholas, sailed from the Eastern Branch yesterday, with naval stores for Algiers.

BALTIMORE, September 5.

Very late and Important from Europe.

THE ULTIMATUM.

Last evening arrived at this port, the brig Inca, Mezick, in 35 days from the island of Sylt, Denmark; which place she left on the 30th July. Danish papers have been received, translations below.

Capt. Mezick informs that he had read the French Bulletin giving an account of a very severe engagement between the Emperor Napoleon and the Archduke Charles. The French crossed the Danube on three bridges which were previously completed, and commenced the engagement on the Second of July. The battle continued four days successively. The Archduke Charles was badly wounded, and fled with 40,000 men into Bohemia, leaving 60,000 Austrians on the field of battle. The French stated their own loss to be comparatively triffling. On the 8th of July, an armistice was concluded for four weeks, and Bonaparte was in possession of all the strong holds in Austria. It was not known where the Emperor of Austria was. The Russians occupied a great part of Gallicia, but had not formed a junction with the French.

A few English ships of war with 300 troops on board, took possession of Cuxhaven the same day the battle commenced between the French and Austrians, and as there were no French troops in the neighborhood, were still in possession, from whence they carried on a great smuggling trade with the continent.

Captain had not heard any thing of the grand English expedition sailing, or of its destination.

The Danish government appear very friendly towards American vessels arriving in safety into Danish ports, but their privateers take every American vessel they come across, whether bound to Danish ports or not. Their privateersmen, in conjunction with corrupt judges, are complete pirates, over whom the government exercises very little controul. These privateers generally mount from one to four guns, and with a small force are easily resisted.

Out of 100 American vessels, so called arriving in Russia, 98 had been condemned.

The Inca sailed from this port immediately after the raising of the embargo, and arrived, at Tonningen the beginning of May, from whence she proceeded to Sylt. In consequence of raising the buoys only two Americans arrived safe at Tonningen without getting ashore, and several were lost.

September 6.

From the Danube, July 2.

They write from Vienna under date of June 29, that the French are making preparations to cross the river, so that a decisive battle is momently expected to take place.

From Saxony, July 3.

The Austrians are driven from Saxony, in which their whole disposable force never exceeded 6,000 men.

Copenhagen, July 15.—On the 7th of July ten English vessels of war landded 400 men at Cuxhaven and Ritzbuttel, of which places they immediately took possession. It is said that the English have also landed some troops at Bremerlehe. On the 11th of July 18 English armed vessels were seen to lay off the mouth of the Elbe, apparently with troops on board. They have razed the fort of Ritzbuttle. The duke of Brunswick, Oels, is still in Saxony.

From Elsineur.

Notwithstanding our anxious hopes, that American vessels with colonial produce, *bona fide* the property of American citizens, would be suffered to trade with us unmolested, which hopes were so strongly manifested that several American vessels have already entered our ports; it appears however that we have been deceived. American trade at this moment is entirely at an end.—Nobody doubts that colonial produce of the first necessity belonging to neutrals, would have been freely received in our harbors and would have brought a good price, as the state of the market proves; it could be wished that American vessels, laden with colonial produce, the property of American citizens and coming direct from America, would be permitted to visit our ports.

Immediately after the embargo in America was taken off, we were told through an English channel that 150 vessels were ready with their cargoes to sail from different ports of the United States bound to the Baltic. We soon after saw several vessels pass, bearing the United States colors, part of them under English convoy, and part otherwise; the latter were brought by our privateers into different ports of Denmark and Norway. Six vessls bearing the American flag, have been carried in; we have seen no more of them for these four weeks past. This quick termination of the arrivals of American vessels is easy comprehended. We entertained no doubt that their pretended American vessels are nearly connected with the *rulers of the sea*, and we are the more induced to believe it so, since the remainder of these spoken of vessels have ceased to arrive. It is more than probable that their *near neighbours* have advised them to stay at home.

[TRANSLATED.]

Extract of a letter from Mr. L. H. Von Hollen, dated Hamburg, July 21, 1809.

"It is reported here, that an English expedition is destined for this part of the continent—If this should be the case, and the Elbe should be open, American vessels might then proceed direct to Hamburg, otherwise they must go to Tonningen. There are French Custom House Officers on the Weser, Jade and at East Friesland. What step the Dutch government will take respecting American vessels is not yet determined.

"To day all these prospects seem to be vanished. It is reported that the Austrians, after having been defeated, were compelled to sign an armistice very disadvantageous to them, and it is said, that French troops are marching towards the coast in order to prevent the British from carrying on a trade.

In consequence of these reports the price of American and West India produce have risen considerably

"A trade to Tonning might notwithstanding be carried on; and I advise you to do so provided the British do not prevent you from it."

BALTIMORE, September 9.

Laiest News from Europe.

RECEIVED YESTERDAY BY THE EUTAW.

MANHEIM, 14th July.

The 5th and 6th inst. are famous in the history of the present war. The emperor Napoleon on the 5th crossed the Danube with his numerous army, the 6th began the most memorable battle that was ever fought. It was near Neusidelen that the French army obtained a complete victory.

According to news from Munich, a courier had arrived the 9th July, announcing 30,000 prisoners being already taken. Letters from Carlsruhe, state the number of prisoners taken on the 5th and 6th July to be 40,000. The 7th the remains of the Austrian army, was pursued: other letters to the 7th, state the number of dead and wounded to be 50,000—the Bavarian and Saxon troops covered themselves with glory.

CARLSHUE, 12th July.

Captain Sauter is just arrived, as a courier extraordinary, bringing the news of a grand battle gained by his Majesty the emperor of the French over the Austrians, the 6th and 7th July.

LINTZ, July 8th.

The victory is now decided, the 4th Courier has just arrived & brings us this important news.

The Archduke Charles is mortally wounded; the Archduke Lewis is also wounded—16 generals killed & wounded or made prisoners: upwards of 30,000 men shared the same fate—100 cannons were taken. In the beginning of the battle, the right wing of the enemy was driven out of his batteries the centre was next forced. The retreat of the enemy towards Hungary, is cut off. The slaughter was dreadful; the field of battle is covered with dead and wounded. The enemy is closely pursued. The great drama will be finished in the course of this month.

They write from Mehren, dated 9th July, that the manœuvres made by Napoleon on the 6th of July, were more like exercise on a parading day, than those for a battle.

WOLKERSDORF, July 7.

After the battle of Wagram, the enemy's army fled in great confusion, and is pursued in every direction. Our vanguard is at two leagues from Nicolsburg. His majesty's head quarters is at Wolkersdorf, precisely at the same place where the Emperor of Austria was the night before. This unfortunate prince looked from the mountain Hebersbrunn at the battle, and as soon as he perceived it to be lost, went back to Brunn.

The inhabitants state the amount of wounded and dead to be enormous.

This army which amounted to 200,000 is reduced to about 45 thousand. The amount of their dead is stated to be about 45 to 50 thousand. The dead bodies of 20 generals have been found on the field of battle.

POSEN, July 15.

Prince Poniatowski has established in Gallacia the imperial eagle in honor of Napoleon the great.

MUNICH, July 9.

The 5th and 6th inst. will ever be memorable. Yesterday after skilful manoeuvres all the enemy's fortifications were carried off; he was (the enemy) driven to the plains, and pursued three leagues from the Danube.

To day, the enemy has been attacked on the heights of Wagran, Baumensdorf, and Neusideln. All the united forces of Austria, have been completely beaten. The victory was decided at 10, A. M. Her losses, in prisoners, cannon & standards are enormous. We have lost no officer of any note. The Emperor is in good health.

The French general Moletor has been detached from the grand army to protect Dalmatia.

Taken from the Copenhagen Gazette of the 21st July.

The last news received from the Austrians themselves, attest their defeat.

The following letter has been forwarded from Machren, dated 9th July.

On the 5th the French made a violent attack on the left wing of the Austrians. The city of Enzersdorf was consumed in the evening of the 4th. On the 5th early at Morgen the French crossed the Danube with 36,000 men, near Fischamend. While the Austrians right wing resisted the French army, the left wing was falling back, fighting. The 6th the attack was renewed with the left wing, which was in a short time overpowered. The Austrian army was obliged to retire to Disamberg. By the crossing the Danube by Fishamend, the division of the archduke John was cut off, and was unable to assist the left wing of the main army. News from the French head quarters mention, that about 40,000 prisoners and 100 pair of cannon have been taken. The loss of the French is not known, but according to the positions the Austrian army had, and the way they fought, the enemy's loss must be enormous. Though it is related as a fact that more than 50,000 French soldiers have not had the least share in the battle.

The Austrian field marshal lieutenant D'Aspre, and general Normaun, have been killed in the battle of the 5th and 6th, 13 generals besides are said to be wounded or killed.

HAMBURGH, July 21.
8 o'clock A. M.

This moment a courier from the emperor and king has arrived with a copy of the armistice agreed upon between the two emperors on the 12th inst. and has brought us the agreeable news that peace is very near.

ARMISTICE

Agreed upon between the emperor of France and king of Italy and the emperor of Austria.

Art. 1. There shall be an armistice between his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy and his majesty the emperor of Austria.

Art. 2. The line of demarcation, on the part of Austria is the boundary between Austria and Bohemia, the circle of Brunn, and a line established on the confines of Mahren above Raab. This line begins at Brunn near the Marsh and the Marsh on the other side with its confluence with the Zaya, from thence to St. Johns and along the road from Presburg, Reissburg and three miles around the city. The river Danube until its confluence with the Raab and three miles from its banks until it reaches Styermark, Carinthia, Istria, (with the exception of Fiume which is submitted to the determination of his highness the archduke Charles.)

Art. 3. The citadels of Bruen and Gratz shall be immediately delivered up after signing of the armistice.

Art. 4. The Austrian troops shall evacuate the Tyrol and the Voralberg; the fort of Sachsenburg shall be delivered up to the French troops.

Art. 5. The magazines, provisions and arms, in those places in the possession of the Austrian troops, may be carried away.

Art. 6. With regard to Poland, both armies shall occupy what they at present possess.

Art. 7. The present armistice shall continue for one month—fifteen days notice shall be given prior to the commencement of hostilities.

Art. 8. Commissioners on both sides shall be appointed to fulfil the conditions of this armistice.

Art. 9. To morrow (the 13th) the Austrian troops shall begin to evacuate the territories designated in the armistice.—Fort Bruen shall be delivered up to the French on the 14th, and Gratz on the 16th July, inst.

Done and concluded by the undersigned, and authorized by both sovereigns.

Baron VON SIMPSEN, Maj. Gen. in chief of the staff of the Austrian army.

His Excellency
The Prince NEUFCHATEL.

Certified by the Gen. of the staff of the 3d corps, REUBEL.

The Secretary in the absence of the Commandant,

MARINVILLE.

PLAIN ENGLISH!

"The result of this negociation (Erskine's) or rather the total failure of it, proves the truth of what I told the ministers from the first; that is, that every step in the way of concession, would but cause the difficulties to thicken. If they had stood firm upon the ground of maritime dominion, there would have been a loud out cry for a few weeks; but what would the Americans have done "more than they have done now?" They have now done their worst, and they could have done no more. There would have been an end, for ever, of all claims and to this it must come at last. In reality it is now. We *do exercise an absolute maritime dominion*. We must exercise it, or we cannot remain independent of France. It would therefore, be better to do it, at once, avowedly, and not encumber the thing with orders in council, and other trappings, which only serve to rob the principle of its simplicity!" *Cobbett's Register.*

Such is the abrupt, bold-face confession of Mr. William Cobbett, better known in this country by the name of Peter Porcupine. He openly confesses, what the republicans of America long ago asserted, to wit: that the object of the British ministry is, *absolute, universal, maritime dominion.* "In *reality* (says Cobbett) *it is now. We do exercise an absolute maritime dominion.*"—Now, this is fair play: it is not beating about the bush—it is confession without compulsion. We are decidedly of Mr Cobbett's opinion; the British ministry might as well avow their design at once. "and not *encumber the thing with "orders in council," and other trappings*, which only serve to rob the principle of its *simplicity* and *dignity*." That is, the English government, in the true spirit of its operations, should no longer play the pitiful pick pocket; but like a daring high way robber, publicly support what it secretly labors to obtain. If the English ministry would be as candid as Mr. Cobbett, it would save a world of ill blood and silly contention. As Americans, we should have no objection to such a course of conduct, on the part of Great Britain; because, if, as Cobbett avers, "*it must come to this at last*," it would be infinitely to our advantage to hasten it; for then the whole U. States, no longer be duped in any part by jesuitical professions of friendly dispositions on the part of the perfidious government on the Islanders, would rally to a man in vindication of rights as unalienable as imprescriptable, as the laws of nature. Indeed there is proof enough of the intention of the English, to usurp *universal maritime dominion*, for us all to rally now, we should sincerely unite if it were not for the pestiferous belchings of that cormorant ambition which some evil men in this country manifest, and which would swallow up every thing to gratify its detestable appetites. And here let us enquire of those respectable well meaning federalists, who really apprehend danger from the swelling pride and hot spirit of enterprize manifested by Bonaparte, and who continually warn us of his approaches to universal domination on land, whether it does not equally become us as men devoted to the promotion of our country's good, to resist with firmness *universal domtnion on the ocean* as well as universal dominion on the land? Nay, whether we ought not to resist the former more than the latter, seeing, as we do, that the tyrant of the land, cannot on land reach or injure us; whilst the tyrant of the seas daily seizes our ships, our seamen, and cramps our navigation and commerce in every quarter of the globe.

(Va. Argus.)

MODERN "PATRIOTISM"—If the Federal merchants suffer from the embarrassments of commerce, they can blame none but themselve and friends for it:—as it is notorious that Federal 'patriotism' is the cause of all our difficulties. If the first outrage of Britain had not been tolerated, it is not probable that a second would ever have taken place, or that they would have been continued to the murder of our citizens and the annihilation of our commerce. The worst enemies of this country are those, who, under the mask of patriotism, have impeded its prosperity, and injured its character in the estimation of foreign nations. These men are infinitely more inimical to the U. States, than the British; as the impositions of that nation are only the effect of which they are the cause.—Federalism is the greatest evil with which our country is afflicted; it hangs like a dead weight upon a national prosperity, and is always ready to retard the interest of the country.—While the leaders of Federalism continue to tell the British that '*they have done us no injury*,' they will continue to fire upon our ships, condemn our property, and proscribe our commerce. If we pretend to remonstrate, will not Mr. Canning exhibit the patriotic Timothy's letter, together with thousands of American newspapers containing anti-embargo meetings and affirmations that all our hopes of life, liberty and property depend upon Britain? Could he not say to Mr. Pinkney—what do you mean by complaining of grievances, when one of 'your most potent senators' publicly proclaims in America, that *we have done you no injury?*—and when your citizens, in various parts of the United States, assemble to acknowledge the same principle? *If your own people say we have not injured them, we should be great fools to confess we had, or to allow to your commerce any freedom whatever.* We shall therefore continue our orders in council and pay no regard to your 'commercial rights' as you call them. *Bos. Chron.*

FROM THE BALTIMORE WHIG.

UNTRUTH REBUTTED.

When a writer disregards or forgets his own motto, he is not entitled to credit. He who advises others to speak the truth, ought to set the example himself. A person who abuses the signature of a "Methodist," in the Federal Republican of yesterday, quotes a text from Solomon's writings, and very unaccountably departs from the good advice contained in it, viz. "Blame not before thou hast examined the truth—understand first and then rebuke." He thinks the friends of the Church Bill, are blamed without reason; and condemned without examination; they wanted nothing but the means of worshipping God in their own way, without meddling in the temporal or spiritual concerns of other sects! This is the strain of "A Methodist;" who forgot to "examine the truth."—He says, "in 1808, when this bill passed the House of Delegates, a majority of the democratic members voted for it." Now supposing this to be the fact, and I shall presently prove that it is not, what sort of a defence would it constitute? None in the world: for the democrats were a minority of the House.

Forty-six members voted for it,.....46
Seventeen against it,.....17
Absent,.....17

Of 46 who voted in the affirmative, 12 only were democratic, and these taken by surprise by the hurry with which the bill was forced through the House, at the close of the session.

Of the 17 who voted in the negative, 2 are federal.

Now, where's the magical agency of the democrats in passing the Church Bill? Thirty-four federalists supported it— only two opposed it.

The original projectors were *federal;*
Smith was *federal;*
Gates was *federal;*
Nine tenths of the Convention were *federal*—

The committee of this Convention who drafted the Church Bill, was *federal*—

The committee to whom the petitions, &c. were referred at the winter session, consisted of three *federal* lawyers:

The bantling then was of genuine *federal* pedigree—

The *Bishop* who christened it, is *federal*—

The sponsors were *federal;*
It was sprinkled with *federal* water;
It was nursed and rocked with *federal* care.

It was *weaned* it is true, by a democratic senate—and soon after died!

But the *federalists* attended it from the cradle to the grave—

Its "cradle hymn" was composed and chaunted by *federal* choristers—

Its funeral song was musically sobbed by *federal* mourners—

True, indeed, the democrats made merry at its wake!

Federalists caressed the brat when living, and lamented it when dead—