By Federal hands its hollow eyes were clos'd,
And its cold limbs were decently compos'd;
By Federal friends its pallid corpse was urn'd,
By Fed'rals honour'd, and by Fed'rals mourn'd.

Its descent is now traced without the help of a "Herald or Blue Mantle;" and we find there is not a single democratic feature in it—not a drop of democratic blood in its veins.

Ungenerous! I think, most ungenerous! that the federalists should disown their own offspring, and throw it like a "Founding" on the parish! Unfeeling men—unnatural fathers! thus to expose your infant church-bill, (and an infant Hercules it was) to the peltings of the storm, and the horrors of the desert. Cruel men! you bring to mind the story of Romulus and Remus, & the "Babes in the wood."

It is time, however, to be serious, and to regret that from the ignorance, folly, incapacity, or dishonesty of our Legislators—our statute book should exhibit a confused, unsystematized mass of general laws, and particular acts concerning the incorporation of *church companies*. It is time to be guarded, and systematic. After the law of 1802, there is no need for any *other* Church Bill.—Must the bonds of Christianity be drawn and held by a Legislative body? Impious interference! Let us sternly discountenance it in future. It has gone too far.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN STAR.

MR. SMITH,

THE "*Federal Methodist*" of Worcester has put this State in a most violent ferment: his address to the "*Religious of every sect and denomination*" has become the common topic of conversation. Men collect in squads in the streets to dispute about the "*Church Bill*" and to pass opinions concerning the author of this "*Federal Methodist.*" Some say that he is no methodist; some that he is a quack methodist, and ought to be expelled by his class-leader;—some that he is a hypocrite; and others that he is an atheistical lawyer. These expressions all proceed from federalists, and are made to prevent a full investigation of this subject, by exciting prejudices against this author, whose arguments, they are unable to answer.

Setting out with a design to detect intrigue, I will proceed to notice some observations made by a "*Presbyterian*" in the "*Monitor*" of the 2d instant.—He states, for the purpose of exculpating the federalists from the charge of being in favor of a Church Establishment, that thirteen democrats (whom he names) voted for the "*Act to incorporate the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland.*" I grant they did so; but not until the 7th section of that Bill was expunged on the express motion of Mr. Spencer, a democratic delegate from Queen-Ann's. This is the very section so commented on, and so satisfactorily exposed by the "*Federal Methodist.*" And it is more than probable, that every democrat in the House was opposed to the Bill, in its primative state. We are informed that it was introduced towards the conclusion of the Session, when every member was desirous of going home; and was hurried through the House without discussion—so that this was the only objectionable section that caught their attention at that time.

It will be asked, did not the federalists immediately concur with Mr. Spencer's motion for striking out the exceptionable section? I believe they did; for they found that their wicked designs being once discovered by that attentive watchman; if still persisted in, would not only prove abortive, but must eventually render them obnoxious even to their own constituents.

The "*Presbyterian*" says that it is an undeniable fact, that the "*Federal Methodist*" originated in and circulated from Baltimore. Does he prove this? No. He also says that the democrats are a falling faction. This he does not nor cannot prove; nor indeed has he proven that this is the identical bill reported by Mr. Bruce. Notwithstanding his failure and inability to prove these things, he has the hardihood—nay impudence to declare that the federalists prove every thing which they assert. What an unblushing wretch must this author be, to put forth such glaring untruths, under the sacred garb of religion!

In inserting the "*Church Bill*" into his essay, he very artfully omits to mention the last section, as it was brought in by the federalists: he is as silent as the grave upon it. Well may he be; for were he to undertake to defend it, there is no tenable ground on which he could possibly build an argument, this being the section which displays the perfidious intentions of his party, and which ought to sink them low in the estimation of every firm republican. He as well as the street politicians endeavors to smother a further investigation of this all-important subject: he observes for this purpose, that he hopes that any who are convinced by his arguments or rather statement, will not again credit any "*anonymous calumnies.*" Is he vain enough to suppose that more importance will be attached to his address, than to the "*Federal Methodist*" or any other anonymous publication? Surely he can never be so stupid; for although the disclosure of his name might command the respect of some, I am sure his piece will not. He, for all that we know, may be an atheist, a deist, a would-be-assemblyman, an editor, or any thing else; this much I will unequivocally say, he is not a pious Christian; for he is not conscientiously scrupulous of prostrating veracity to practise deception.

The "*Federal Methodist*" has so perspicuously elucidated the views of the federalists and the bearings of the Bill in question, that it would be useless for me to add one word on them. But still Mr. "*Federal Methodist,*" that it is very fortunate that he did not develope his real name, for he has incurred the sore displeasure of some of his brethren and peradventure did they know his name, his class leader would be solicited to arraign him for trial. It is likely too, that if his name was to be divulged that he would be assassinated by some of the bullying feds; as I have heard one say that he would put his head under the fence. He is not the first that has been persecuted for renouncing the baneful principles cloaked under the term FEDERALISM. There are many like him, who, now embellish the DEMOCRATIC CAUSE. The true friends of America, (the democrats) have evinced often their pleasure in receiving deluded federalists, become convinced of the base intrigue of the federal faction. It has been remarked that every church in this State is incorporated, except the Protestant. I deny it—I know there are some local incorporations; but the whole of no church in Maryland is incorporated. Observe that the act to incorporate the Protestant Convention, went solely to incorporate the Convention; whereas the other laws incorporate the members of the church, or more properly, the laity.

Think, Citizens of Maryland, of the sedition and alien laws, the thirty pounds qualification, the standing army, the public debt, the direct tax, the projected Church Establishment, and of the late violation of your State Constitution, which leaves you unrepresented in the United States' Senate, and say whether you will elect the advocates of those destructive measures; or their enemies. None can with truth say, that the federalists did not approve of them, and that the democrats were not their opponents. Judge then, fellow citizens, which of these shall represent you at the approaching election; whether will you choose federal demagogues the enemies of liberty and equality; or democratic republicans, the vindicators of universal suffrage, the diminishers of the public debt, and standing armies, the abolishers of direct taxes, the frustrators of Church Establishments, and the enemies of rude violators of the Constitution? I think I hear you all say we will vote for democrats.——I say Amen.

DEMOCRATICUS.

Centreville, Sept. 7, 1809.

No sooner had a boat landed here from the frigate which brought Mr. Jackson, of *Copenhagen* memory, than two of her seamen deserted and the rest manifested the same disposition, but were not so conveniently situated to the wharf as to effect their escape from their prison ship for life.

The next day, however, (shortly after Jackson landed) a boat, manned by 11 men, arrived from the ship with four of the officers, who came to dine with the minister. As soon as they were put on shore, the men (who were not allowed to reach the wharf) retuned to the ship, guarded by an officer, for their better security, whom they *politely* assisted up the side of the vessel; and then immediately shoved off, and rowed with all the strength and swiftness that hope and fear could inspire. The ship fired their stern chaser (the only gun they could bring to bear) four times on them, but without doing any injury; they soon after reached a point of land, and immediately left their boat and betook themselves to flight; and by this bold & well concerted measure, have regained that liberty of which they so long have been bereft.

People of America! this is the navy that is to effect your subjugation, and batter down your sea port towns, if you do not yield implicitly to its maritime dominion. A navy whose seamen dare not be trusted on American shores, by reason of their known disaffection, is to rule the world! A British Tar may be safely trusted on shore in Spain or Portugal, because, being a stranger to the customs and language of those countries, his facility of escape is much impeded; but *here*, he finds a country whose manners are the same, whose language varies in no respect, and whose Constitution and form of government affords him that protection which man delights to enjoy. But what can be expected of those who are torn from their friends and families by a ruthless press-gang, and compelled to drag out a miserable existence in a confinement, where all the finer feelings of the soul are smothered beneath the lash of unremitting and interminable tyranny; where the poor wretch is reduced to the abject necessity of trembling, cap in hand, before a set of lordly and capricious talk masters, probably far his inferiors in every truly ennobling quality. What can be expected from such men but disaffection to a country which denies them protection, an abhorrence of laws made to destroy the rights of freemen, and to subject them to the vigilant readiness of a press gang. Is it not natural for such men to seek the earliest opportunity for emancipation.—Along the American shores these opportunities are frequent; a detestation of every semblance of tyranny, and a philanthropic wish to afford aid to the distressed, prevails throughout this land of liberty, this asylum for the oppressed. The Marines on board the British navy, are the only cause that its seamen do not rise *en masse* to assert the cause of injured feeling and destroyed rights. These men are placed there not to enforce a contract voluntarily entered into by the Government and its individuals, but to enforce a system of impressment, which, without the warning of a previous moment, tears the unfortunate victim from the arms of his dearest relatives, and consigns him to years of distant exile. "In vain does he re-
"present to his petty tyrants that a wife
"depends upon his support and protec-
"tion, and that helpless children look
"up to him for their daily bread. In
"vain does he implore respect for the
"obligations of filial piety, or sympathy
"for the pangs of disappointed love.—
"The ties of nature, and the laws of
"humanity are equally inoperative to
"move the hearts of his oppressors.—
"He is doomed to cheerless slavery—
"no ray of hope beams upon his wretch-
"ed, melancholy mind, while the me-
"mory of past delights, unaccompanied
"by pleasing anticipation, serves only to
"embitter the wretchedness of his fate,
"and to multiply his tears—for he is
"torn forever from all the joys of life."

"*Nar wife, nor children more shall he behold,*
"*Nor friends, nor sacred home!*

Such a navy as this, when sailing along our coasts, and entering our bays, is not to be dreaded. The frequent necessity of coming on shore would deprive the ships of Great Britain of the necessary hands to man them. It would be unnatural and ridiculous to suppose that they would not prefer a life of liberty, to the fruitless sighs of endless slavery.

Maryland Republican.

FROM THE WHIG, OF SEPT. 9.

KIDNAPPING, &c.

The facetious Huggins, a very accomplished *barber* of New York, says, in one of his sportive advertisements—"As for tarring and feathering, if I was *in Baltimore*, to be sure I might be under some little apprehension."—We assure the Imperial Frizeur, that rascality never escapes contempt and detestation in Baltimore; but it sometimes avoids the oozy downy honors of tar and feathers: witness JOHN HUNTER, the Sheriff, who with incomparable meanness, *dogged* seven poor fellows, who had made their escape from the frigate at Annapolis, congratulated them on gaining their freedom—gave them money, it is said, to pay their lodging—directed them to a tavern; and when the honest tars were snoring securely in their hammocks, this same insidious Hunter went to the British consul, and gave information of the deserters: this identical John Hunter, as fame will have it, after playing the part of *an informer* at night, acted that of a catch-pole in the morning.

("God save the king! will no man say, Amen?")

No: no: Hunter's both priest and clerk. He went, for the promise of 100 dollars a man, as the story goes, without any legal authority, and seized in their beds seven fellow men, who had risked their lives to set their feet upon a land of freedom! Be it known, that this Hunter has not been tarred and feathered:—set this down to the credit (or discredit) of Baltimore moderation.

A number of citizens, enraged and indignant at the baseness of the deed, and fearful lest some means might be taken to smuggle these men off to the frigate in the night (as it was too late to obtain their release) mounted guard at the prison; and yesterday morning the imprisoned sailors were brought before Judge Scott, and discharged—because they had been *bastiled* without any other authority than Mr. Wood's (the British consul's) letter! They were liberated amidst the acclamations of the crowd—who eagerly strove for precedency in giving them money, to begin the world anew. More of the habeas again.

Set this down to the credit of Baltimore; a city which the gangrene of toryism has never been able to corrupt: which beholds baseness with abhorrence, and oppression with sympathy.

The British seamen released this morning, inform that the following persons, *American citizens*, have been impressed, and are now detained on board l'Africaine frigate.

Edward Swain
John Ferguson
George Wilson
John Butler
John Williams
Ambrose Cruse.

The three last are black men.

Balt. Evch. Post.

Luther Martin, as well as several others, is said to be absolutely frantic, at Judge Scott's decision respecting the British seamen. Suppose we were to give Mr. Martin a *privilege* to enter on board l'Africaine, as keeper of the *small stores?* Cannot he obtain a *warrnt* from WILLIAM WOOD, *a justice of the peace for Baltimore county*, and *his Britannic majesty's consul?* (*Ib.*)

As the frigate, l'Africane, has been deprived of part of her crew by the interposition of the laws of the U. S. to the great grief and mortification of 'his majerty's' leige subjects in Baltimore I hope that one of 'his majesty's' officers shall have liberty to open a rendezvous at our *court house*, and by *enlistment* or OTHERWISE, take away *thirteen* persons to be agreed upon by the '*ragamuffin set*' of five thousand five hundred men who formed the grand and unprecedented procession on the 4th of July. Certainly those fellows who so much lament the detriment to 'his majesty's' service by the loss of *thirteen seamen*, cannot object to serving *him*, when they shall have the *free consent* of nine tenths of the citizens! Do go, dear tories! promote the cause of '*religion, morality* and *liberty*' on board of King George's ship! You think it an easy thing for an *American sailor* to be 'impressed'—try it a while, and let us ascertain how the cat o'nine tails is fitted to the back of *Federal lawyers!* You need'nt stay *only* four or five years or to the end of the war! [*Ib.*]

INVITATION.

*** *THE Citizens of Easton and Talbot County, who shall feel disposed to enjoy in harmony and social glee, a FISH PARTY, on the Banks of Third Haven, on* Friday *next, are respectfully invited to attend at Easton Point, at one o'clock on that day, where they will be accommodated with boats to convey them to an agreeable dining place. Every Guest is desired to bring with him no other burthen than a disposition to good fellowship and conviviality.*

Easton Point, Sept. 12, 1809

Vendue.

WILL be offered at public sale, at the subscriber's house, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, the following property:—Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; also, an excellent yoke of Oxen that are well broke to hawling; Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Farming Utensils. The whole will be sold on a liberal credit of twelve months on all sums of five dollars and upwards, with interest from the day of sale. Note and approved security will be required—on all sums under five dollars the cash must be paid.

NANCY MULLIKIN.

Near the Trappe, Sept. 12, 1809. 2

N. B. If not fair, on Wednesday, 20th instant, on the next fair day.

Public sale.

BY an order of the orphan's court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale, on *Wednesday*, the 11th October next, at the late residence of *James Ridgaway*, deceased, the personal property of said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture; Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; Corn, Bacon, and Farming Utensils, with a variety of other articles. The terms of sale are, note with approved security, bearing interest from the date, for all sums over six dollars, and for all sums of, and under six dollars, the cash will be required on removing the property.

Agreeably to the last Will of the said deceased, will be sold at the same time and place, a *Lot of Ground*, containing about ten acres, situate in Hopkins's Neck, now in the tenure of James Jones, on the above terms. The sale will begin at ten o'clock, and attendance given by

JAMES & JOSEPH RIDGAWAY,
Ex'ors of J. Ridgaway, dec'd.

Sept. 12, 1809. 5

For sale.

Agreeably to the last Will and Testament of Captain Abner Parrott, *the subscribers offers at private sale, on a liberal credit,*

A HOUSE and LOT in the town of Easton. This Lot is 40 feet in front on Washington street, and runs back with Baldwin's Alley 207 feet—has on it a new framed dwelling house completely finished, and is calculated for the accommodation of two families; a good well of water in the yard. If this property is not sold before *TUESDAY, the 3d day of October next*, it will be offered at public sale.

JOHN KENNARD,
THOMAS STEVENS,
Ex'ors of Captain Abner Parrott.

Sept. 12, 1809. m

Take notice.

THE subscriber has deposited his Books and Notes in the hands of Mr. *William Dawson*, of Easton, for collection—All persons are desired to settle their accounts with him, on or before the 20th day of October next, after which date he has full power to proceed agreeably to law, for such as may be due at that date, without respect to persons.

GEORGE SEWELL.

Easton, Sept. 12, 1809. 6

To be rented,

THE back and upper part of that well known House, directly opposite the Court-House, the front of which is occupied by the subscribers. It is without exception one of the most eligible situations in this town for a Boarding House, or the accommodation of a private family. Possession will be given on the first of January next; for terms, &c. apply to

THOS. H. DAWSON, & Co.

Sept. 12, 1809. m

N. B. THOMAS H. DAWSON, & Co. keep constantly for sale, a complete assortment of *Fresh* and *Genuine* DRUGS and *MEDICINE*—Also, a quantity of fresh TIMOTHY & HERD-GRASS SEEDS, warranted genuine; all of which they will sell on the most reasonable and accommodating terms.

Notice.

THE subscribers take this method to inform the public, that they intend carrying on the *Fulling Business*, in the neatest and best manner, and flatter themselves that they will be able to please the people much better than has been done these two years past. Abner Wilson, who is the Fuller, has been regularly bred to the business up the country, where fulling is done in the best manner; he has dyed and dressed pieces for gentlemen in Wilmington, who was allowed to be the best finished of any done there. Those who may please to favor them with their custom, may depend on being timely served, and at reasonable rates, at the old Forge Mill now occupied by John Earle, near the Head of Chester, Queen Ann's county, Maryland.

JOHN EARLE.
ABNER WILSON.

Sept. 12, 1809. 3q

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150 Dollars reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on Bennett's Point, Queen-Ann's county, Maryland, on Saturday, the 2d instant, a negro man named *Charles*, but calls himself *Charles Doily*, about 28 or 30 years of age, five feet 10 or 11 inches high, very black, a little pock-marked, with large mouth and teeth, stout and well made; wears large whiskers; polite when spoken to, but has not much to say—Had on a grey cloth jacket, and country linen trowsers and shirt, and took with him other clothes, not recollected. Said negro was raised on the farm near Smyrna, on the line between Queen-Ann's and Delaware, now the property of John Cummins, Esq. of that town, and lately taken home, where he has a wife, and probably may be now lurking. The above reward will be paid to any person delivering said negro to the subscriber, or securing him so that he gets him again.

JOHN LLOYD TILGHMAN.

Bennett's Point, Queen-Ann's county, Sept. 12, 1809. } m

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100 dollars reward.

RAN away from Dorsey's Anchor Manufactory, near Baltimore, on the 25th August, a negro man named HARRY, about 21 years of age, stoops a little in the shoulders, clumsy made, large feet, which he turns out, smooth face, slow speech, and drawls out his words; he has a scar below one of his shoulders; he pretends to be a very strict Methodist. He had on when he went away, striped gingham pantaloons, white waistcoat, brown cloth coat, and new shoes with thick soles—It is probable he will change his clothes, as he has a variety. Whoever will deliver the said negro to the subscriber, at the said manufactory, shall receive the above reward, or Fifty Dollars if confined in any jail, and notice be given, so that I receive him again.

ADAM SHIPLEY, Manager.

N. B. He was seen on Friday evening the 1st inst. in a small sloop, and it is supposed that he is gone to the Eastern Shore. m

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Forty dollars reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Caroline county, at the mouth of Hog Creek, on Friday night the 11th August, a negro woman named HEN; she is a stout, strong, well looking negro, about 20 years old, holds her head high, has small eyes and full face, has a knot on each shoulder, very plain to be seen when stripped—Had on when she went away, a linen shirt and petticoat, took with her a calico jacket and a striped cotton one—It is supposed she is in the neighbourhood of Greensborough, in Caroline, or St. Michael's, in Talbot county, as she has relations at both places. Twenty dollars will be given for her if taken in Caroline, thirty if taken in any other county in Maryland, and forty if taken out of the state and secured, so that the owner may get her again.

SARAH WING.

Sept. 12, 1809. 3

Ten Cents reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 26th August, 1809, an apprentice boy by the name of *Ebenezer White*, rising fifteen years, small of his age—he is, I judge, in Dorchester county. Any person apprehending said boy and bringing him home, or give notice where he is, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall receive a reward of Ten Cents, but no other expences. I forewarn all and every person from entertaining or harbouring said boy in anywise whatever—and all owners or masters of vessels are forbid taking on board or carrying said boy from this shore.

ELISHA MEDFORD.

Dorchester county, Sept. 12, 1809.—3