STAR

General Advertiser.

EASTON:—*TUESDAY MORNING*, SEPTEMBER 19, 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
JUDGES OF THE ELECTIONS.

Gentlemen,

THAT Constitution under which you will act; and which you will swear to observe and keep inviolate on the first Monday of October next, guarentees to every free white male citizen in the State, and above twenty-one years of age, a right of suffrage on every first Monday of October; provided he shall have resided in the county twelve months next preceding the Election at which he offers to vote: thus then the right of suffrage is a constitutional right, and no law can disfranchise a citizen of this right, that has not complied with the form pointed out by the Constitution, the fifty-ninth section of which says "That this form of government, and declaration of rights, and no part thereof, shall be altered, changed or abolished, unless a Bill so to alter, change or abolish the same, shall pass the General Assembly, and be published at least three months before a new election, and shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after a new election of Delegates, in the first Session after such new election"—and yet the 24th section of the General Election law, altho' it has never complied with this requisite of the Constitution, by obliging "every person qualified to vote, to vote in the election district in which he resides at the time of the election, and at no other place," has deprived many good citizens of their votes though unconstitutionally. When a law clashes with the Constitution, inasmuch as the Constitution is paramount to all law, it is evident that the law so clashing must give way: this then being the case with the law now in question, it is clear that this clause of the law cannot, ought not to have operation; in truth it is a dead letter, and the good people of the State remain in precisely the same situation as to residence that they were before the passage of the law; and of course the Judges must revert to the construction hitherto given to the Constitution, that no man can loose a residence till he has gained one. I shall not undertake to enquire at present whether this construction was strictly legal or not: it was long recognized as correct, and practised under accordingly by the federal party, who pretty generally had the reign till this law passed; and this long usage, and the consideration that it is fair and equitable, ought at the ensuing election to recommend it to your serious attention. In Kent and other counties disregarding the law, the Judges have uniformly adhered to this good old practice.

CASSIUS.

September 14, 1809.

Mark the CONSISTENT *MAN*; *TIMOTHY PICKERING—the Aristides of Federalism!*

IN 1808 this apostate wretch declared in a letter to Governor Sullivane "that Great Britain had done us, the United States, no essential injury"! what pity his memory is so treacherous! for on the 2d October, 1794, when British aggressions were but as a drop to the ocean to what they have been since, this same Timothy, when Commissioner to the Six Nations, in a talk delivered at Kanandaigua, said "The British King and his Counsellors thought this would be a good time to attack us, and once more subject us to their tyranny. In pursuit of this object, lord Dorchester made his inflammatory speech to the Indians, to prepare them for a general war; and Simcoe built his forts on the Miami, and tried to break up the settlements at Green Sodos. With the same view the armed vessels of the king *stole* our property on the great waters, having taken HUNDREDS of our vessels laden with goods to the value of many thousand dollars. And not content with *robbing* us of our property, they put our Seamen on board their armed vessels and compelled them to fight against our FRIENDS the FRENCH." Federalists! here are two contradictory assertions from your file leader—be pleased to tell us which is true: but perhaps the Beach-light can illumine the subject, and shew why Tim's FRIENDS the FRENCH were maltreated: if the ex-schoolmaster can do this cleverly, by Essex logic, and Yankee Sophistry, he will pre-eminently merit, and no doubt receive a "fraternal hug" in triune caucus at the Grove, besides a wreath of Myrtle to grace his

Dejected brow, face pallid & shrunk,
Which proclaim to the world his want
of true spunk.

Rhode-Island—Ahoi!

The Providence Phœnix of the 2d inst. contains the following cheering intelligence:

"The election for state representatives took place throughout this state last Tuesday. In this town the old representatives were re-elected without opposition. But we have the pleasure to inform our readers in the country the people are generally returning to their first love. In Foster, republicans have been elected in room of federalists by a majority of 23 votes. In Cumberland a wonderful change has been effected; the republican candidates succeeded by 43 majority. In Barrington also republicans have taken place of two of the opposition. We have heard of changes in other towns, a correct report of which we hope to procure in time for our next. Wherever the federalists have been successful in electing their candidates, the majority is very small; as in Warwick, where last spring they had a majority of about 50, their majority is now but 9. Very little exertion was made in any place by the republicans; the people rose in their might, determined to crush the hydra-headed monster of British corruption."

Washington City, September 13.

Francis James Jackson, Esquire, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty to the United States, was on Monday last received by the Secretary of State, as successor to David M. Erskine, Esquire. *September* 15.

The SECRETARY OF STATE left the city on Wednesday for Baltimore.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY also left the city the same day for the northward.

The *Patriot* states that at the semi-annual election in the state of Rhode-Island the Republicans have a majority of two in the House of Representatives.

It also states that a favorable change is indicated by the late election in Vermont.

We are authorised to say that American vessels permitted by the British government to go to Holland under Erskine's arrangement, will not be permitted by that government to bring return cargoes. *Balt. American.*

The Copenhagen Gazette states, that the news of the battles of the 5th and 6th of July, between the French Emperor and the Archduke Charles, was known at Paris on the 12th of July.

The Turks are reported to have forbidden the English the passage of the Dardanelles, and it is generally believed, that their friendship with England is at an end.

The British frigate Africaine, anchored in Hampton Roads this morning, returned from Annapolis.

(Norf. Led. Sept. 8.)

This morning arrived in Hampton Roads the Swedish sloop Robert, Stocking, 26 days from Jamaica, having on board Monsieur Fabvre, late commissary of marine at St. Domingo, and thirteen other French officers.—*Ibid.*

Contrast. We have accounts of the celebration of the 4th of July last, by our countrymen at Paris and at Liverpool. In Paris, the room in which the company assembled for that purpose, was decorated with great taste, and the walls covered with emblematic figures of exquisite workmanship, amongst which were emblems of America and France, the President and Senate of the United States, before whom stood an old warrior bearing a standard, on which was inscribed "FOURTH OF JULY, 1776—Freedom of the seas to Neutrals, or War with England!"—General Armstrong and his legation, & many French gentlemen of the highest distinction partook of the entertainment and toast.

In Liverpool (England) the Americans in the harbor undertook to celebrate the 4th of July, by hoisting the American flag at their main-mast head, &c. in consequence of which, their vessels were boarded by the inhabitants, who took down their flags, tore them to pieces, and burnt them, at the same time committing other outrages on the hulls and rigging.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

[By the ship Anthony Mangin, from Cadiz.]

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS:

SEVILLE, July 20, 1809.

"Last week Wellesley had an interview with Cuesta, in which they concerted a plan of operations.

"Their army then consisted, by the best accounts, of 53,000 infantry and 11,000 cavalry—to which may be added the reinforcement since arrived at Lisbon from England, about 8,000—The 57th regiment from Gibraltar, and General Venegas's division of 26,000 men—And the whole may be estimated at 100,000 effective men, in the following positions:—Venegas the right wing, Cuesta the centre, and sir A. Wellesley the left. Venegas advanced on the 18th, and his advanced posts were at Manzanares, Daymiel, and Solana.—Cuesta advanced on the 17th, and Naval Moral, and Wellesley near Talavera de la Reyna.

"The French have concentrated their forces in La Mancha, Estremadura, &c. and upon the smallest computation, I estimate that they have from 70 to 80,000 men, *in a body*, or in a position to co-operate together. Thus something very important may be expected to be the result, and very shortly."

CADIZ, July 28.

"All the news from the interior and the armies, is extremely gratifying—every thing goes on well."

GIBRALTAR, July 26.

"The British Expedition from Sicily, under sir general John Stuart, has disembarked near Naples, and taken several places—among them Baida.

"The natives, in great numbers, were joining the British army."

[The force of this armanent was stated in a former account, to mount to twenty-three thousand men.]

Phil. Reg.

Five American vessels, two of them belonging to Mr. Gray, of Salem, have been taken under Moorish colors and sent into Gibraltar. *ib.*

LONDON, June 28.

Mr. Daniel Lambert, whose immense bulk attracted a great number of visitors, when he a short time since exhibited himself in London, died on Wednesday morning at Stamford. He arrived there on the preceding day, and sent for a printer in the evening to give instructions for printing some bills, announcing his intention of exhibiting himself; but this intention was frustated by his sudden death early on Wednesday morning. He was in his 40th year: He weighed 52 stone 11lbs. at 14lb. to the stone, 739lbs. being 10 stone 11lb. heavier than Mr. Bright of Essex. His coffin is 6 feet 4 inches long, 4 feet 4 inches wide, and 2 feet 4 inches deep. It was fixed upon two axletrees and four cog wheels, upon which his remains will be rolled to the grave. He measured 3 yards 4 inches round the body, and 1 yard 1 inch round the legs. His clothes cost him about 20l a suit.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

No. II.

FOREIGN INFLUENCE.

"Who does not declare for us is against us. He who refuses to associate with those, who have sworn to shed the last drop of their blood for their country is either an enemy, or one who is neutral, and in such a case neutrality is a crime against civism." Kosciusko's address to the Poles, on the 24th of March, 1794.

There are in truth, many honorable exceptions to the general character of the natives of Great Britain. There are many of them whose comprehensive minds and generous opinions would do honor to any country—*many who are an ornament to this soil of their adoption*—but we are now speaking of the *general rule*, and not of the *exceptions*. Happy, certainly, would it be for the United States, if all the genius and all the sagacity of the emigrants from Great Britain were enlisted in their service!

Besides these resources, the British government employs pensioners & spies amongst us, to misrepresent public events, and attack the characters of our best men, through the more heavy artillery of the press. Such are Charles Stuart, *alias* Stuarton, the author of the Revolutionary Plutarch, and *Cullen* the reputed writer of "the memoirs of Thomas Jefferson."

In fine, what are the means of British influence in this country? We may say with Mr. Giles, the following amongst others. "Language, jurisprudence, law books, literature: tories, and the descendants of tory families; blood connection, inter-marriages; mercantile capital, mercantile partnership, newspapers, &c. &c. These influences are interwoven into society, and if we mean to preserve our independence, demand the most watchful vigilance of the politician."

Which of these means of influence belongs to France? Scarce one—and not one in an eminent degree. How many of her citizens are among us?—How many pensioned writers to blacken the character of our countrymen? How many presses under her influence?—Not a title of proof has been produced to countenance such suspicions.

But it may be said, perhaps, that the causes of attachment to Great Britain, are stronger than those to France—that her respect for the rights of the United States, has been greater—her feelings and her interests more congenial with those of the United States. How stands this question?

What is said to be the interest of Great Britain? To support "an absolute maritime dominion"—*to make the seas her own.* What are the interests of France? The same as those of Russia—the same as those of the United States—*to protect the liberty of the seas and the rights of neutrals.*

Look abstractly at their respective situations.

The proud, avaricious tone of Great Britain is for ever embroiling her in *wars* with the continent. At the same time, she finds the great source of her prosperity in her *navigation and commerce.* It follows, that the leading point of her policy is to gratify this belligerent disposition, without impairing the means of her *commercial* prosperity.—How is this to be done? In this way only.

During her wars, *neutral* bottoms have decided advantages over her own. In *those branches of trade*, therefore, which are open to both parties neutral vessels enjoy a preference over her own.

Of course one of the great points of Great Britain is, to *place her commerce as nearly as possible on the same grounds with that of neutrals.* But as she cannot raise her own up to the same level with the natural commerce of neutrals, it becomes her policy, to sink them down to her own level. As she cannot equalize the adventages of the belligerent and neutral, it is her course to bring down the neutral as near as possible, to the situation of the belligerent.

It is hence those numerous restrictions have arisen, which she has imposed upon the trade of neutrals, as if they were belligerents. It is hence that she has swelled the list of contraband—given virtue to paper blockades—and interdicted a trade to neutrals, not open in time of peace, though she herself permits the enjoyment of it to her own cruizers.

These antiquated claims are, however, amplified to an indefinite degree by her modern pretentions. The number of her ships of war—her triumphant ascendancy on the seas, have swept away almost every limit to her ambition. Under the auspices of her present ministry, she assumes to be the sovereign of the ocean—and her policy is to leave no vestige of trade to neutrals, but what is carried on for her profit and under her permission. Those branches of trade, which are still left open are merely respected because she is excluded from them herself, and there are no other means of transmitting her own produce and manufactures, but under the shade of the neutral flag. These are at least the real, though not the avowed object of the measures of Mr. Canning—and he might as well adopt the advice of Cobbett, and at once avow his intentions.

But what is the interest of France? Directly the reverse. She has every possible inducement to protect the rights of nations on the high seas. During her wars with England, her interest is to cherish, not consume our commerce.—Her interest is the same as our own.—She is not jealous, as Great Britain is of the prosperity of our trade. It is not her interest to merge the privileges of the neutral in the restrictions of the belligerent. To give sanctity and expansion to the rights of the neutral flag—to add to the number of neutral bottoms—is the real policy of a power, whose merchantmen are swept from the seas, and whose rich and numerous productions are chiefly to be transmitted under neutral protection.

Look as it now through the medium of facts. Who has impressed 4000 of our countrymen? Who has burnt a ship of war within our neutral jurisdiction? Who has murdered one of our countrymen on our own coast? Who attacked the Chesapeake? Who interdicts our trade with the colonies of her enemy? Not France—But Great Britain.

France, to be sure has committed many aggressions upon our rights. She has manifested an overbearing ambition on the continent of Europe. We should be the last people in the world to justify all her acts and all her atrocities.—But, as has been emphatically said by John Q. Adams, whilst she has whipt us with rods, Great Britain has scourged us with scorpions—whilst Great Britain has in scarcely one instance respected our rights it is the interest of France to respect them—the liberty of the seas—and the rights of neutrals.

"Protection under the British cannon."

COLEMAN.

On Sunday evening, as the Inca passed the British frigate l'Africane, lying in Annapolis roads, with Mr. Jackson on board, she was hailed by the frigate to know if she was a privateer! I should like to be informed what right "his majesty's officers" had to bother themselves about it? They might as well seek an enemy in the streets of Baltimore, as 130 miles up the bay.—But Britain seems to think all the water is made for her dominion; and were she to attempt to regulate the digging of wells in the United States, we have men, who by the "rule of '56," or some other rule, would attempt to prove the procedure was founded on justice and law? *Pub. Adv.*

MORE BRITISH FRIENDSHIP!!!

FROM THE WHIG.

American citizens, dragged into slavery by "our good friends," the British.

MR. IRVINE,

You will render the public a favour, and may be the means of conveying the sad news to some tender parents, wives and children, of the situation of their sons, husbands and fathers.

The undermentioned are the names of these that sailed from this port on the 27th of May last, in the schr. Elenor, of George-town, myself master, for the island of St. Bartholomews. On the 9th of June, in the longitude of 62 W. and latitude 26 N. was boarded by his [Britannic] majesty's brig of war Sapho, capt. William Charlton, Esq. master; he, without any hesitation or the least provocation, and without giving the least satisfaction [explanation of his conduct] put on board a prize-master and seven men, TOOK FROM ON BOARD THE ELEANOR, the following men: John Tobour, William Peary, both of the state of Massachusetts; Philip Tarney and Thomas Wilks, of the Eastern Shore, State of Maryland; Isaac Woodward Holsey Aulsup, James Brown and Damsey Brown, of Anne Arundel county, state of Maryland, and ordered the Eleanor for Jamaica. Thomas Wilks was the only man that was returned—he being but an ordinary seamen; the rest might have been returned by the same medium had the proud imperious commander thought proper. There is no doubt, but that he intends they shall SERVE HIS MAJESTY, as at the time they came on board, he observed that they were "damn'd hearty fellows." A number of his majesty's officers, the admiral himself, was much disappointed to find the Elenor was acquitted without cost; a circumstance that seldom happens.—It was the opinion at Kingston, of these who are most in favour of America, that nine tenths of the American vessels which are detained by the British cruizers, belonging to that station, are merely detained for the sake of A COMPROMISE:—For instance, the schooner Julia Ann, of Philadelphia, compromised without a trial, and so might the Elenor, for she had to do it at last, or else be abandoned; for they have got to be such complete sharpers, that it is almost impossible to evade them.

SAMUEL GOVER,
CAPTAIN OF THE ELENOR.

"Man is the same being, ambition is the same seductive motive, and politics the same treacherous school in all ages and all cases," There is no reliance for the rights of the people, but in the most vigorous precaution. None should be trusted with power joined to an interest to do mischief, whatever be their specious pretence; for power tends to corrupt, and where it is held unchecked, mischief, sooner or later, will be committed, and all promises forgotten.—When any proposition therefore, is offered to the people to determine by their election, their first enquiry always should be "Are our privileges preserved?"

The federalists in the House of Delegates last session, proposed to give to the Senate, (nay, attempted to force them, by the most urgent pretexts to receive) a right to a concurrent vote on the appointment of Senators of the United States, whereby, that self-created and remote body, or a majority of them, (3 men) could at all times controul or disappoint the whole united wishes of the people's immediate representatives! This question was fairly left for the people of Maryland to determine at the ensuing election. Say, "Will the people's privileges be preserved by the change?" The reply is obvious to a schoolboy.—The people, by arithmetical calculation, would have but one-tenth of the power in choosing a Senator, that they have had! Will they permit a clamour against an individual (General Smith) admitting every word of it to be as true as it is false, to silence this important consideration? A wise man will never trust the public privileges of which he is master, into the hands of those who would deposit them beyond his future reach. I would submit to any temporary evil, rather than be yoked, to a permanent grievance; if the choice was given me, will you have Luther Martin for your next Senator, or will you give to the Senate a concurrent vote in all future appointments?—I should not hesitate a moment in choosing the former.

Md. Republican.

Great Britain raises a revenue of 8,885,200 dollars on *stamps* on *newspapers* only; or nearly four millions *per annum more* than the *whole expences* of the United States. Britain may fairly be called the *land of taxes.* Nearly the amount of the revenue above stated is squandered away in *pensions.* The 'secret service' money, of which a good deal has been sent to the United States, frequently exceeds it. No wonder that every third man in England, having a family is a pauper. *Balt. Ev. Post.*

WANTED TO PURCHASE
AT THE STAR OFFICE,
Clean Linen and Cotton Rags.