FOR THE STAR.

AN ANTIDOTE TO CALUMNY.

A malignant heart will always betray itself, for from the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh; and it is even more difficult to secret native acrimony than to vociferate falsehoods. This circumstance perpetually embarrasses the aristocrats, and frequently operates their distruction and disgrace.

While looking over that vehicle of scurility and perversion, by some called the Liar's Museum, by others (eroneously) the Federal Republican; an incongruous base malicious and unprincipled piece, attempting to traduce the reputation of Colonel William Whiteley, presented itself to my view. The author of this masterly piece of satire and misrepresentation, appears to have been under the necessity of substituting declamation for truth; and notwithstanding he has displayed a slight degree of Porcupinish invention, yet it will be doubtless confessed that when fertility of invention deserts the standard of truth, to the effusions of virulence and vanity, it becomes not only a dangerous but a despicable talent. This heroic writer has daringly and unjustifiably, without even alledging provocation, let fly his venom of low abuse against a man, whose honesty, integrity, humanity and upright intentions, no man dare come forward and impeach; against a man, who has been from the early part of his life to the present day, devoted to the good of his country and the peculiar interest of his county; and I am warranted in saying, that his exertions have not been ineffectual. It has been his constant care to disseminate political truths against all the oppressive and diabolical measures of the odious aristocratic tribe: and this is the reason they so much execrate him. This pedantic nondescript kind of a creature has the audacity to charge this venerable man, of being an impudent lying scoundrel, and makes use of many more vindictive epithets; which at once betrays the ignorance of his head and malice of his heart. This incorrigible desperado further observes, that the Colonel said, under the Sedition law the truth could not be given in evidence: this I venture to assert is a wilful, palpable, and barefaced misrepresentation.* Every person who has a knowledge of Colonel Whiteley, knows that he made himself too well acquainted with the odious catalogue of aristocratic and oppressive laws, to make such an unqualified† assertion. It will be recollected that this legal luminary belongs to that seditious monarchical Faction in this county, who have supported and still wish to support alien laws, gag laws, and all the abominable and aristocratic laws, that is to be found in the black list of corruption under the federal administration and which have been forced to hide their deformed and cannibal heads, never I trust to rise again with their alarming and ghastly features. The people became sufficiently enlightened to discover the nefarious schemes of this Junto, and with a patriotic indignation hurled them from their confidence, into an abyss of political obscurity, from which they see no hope of escape. This—this is what frets the irascible feelings of this hard horned ignoramus, and with him preys like a vulture upon the vitals of the whole anglo-herd of this county, but in the rage for change and under the stimulus of deep-rooted animosity and too for the sake of gaining popular favour, he has let slip the arrows of calumny to ease the rancour of his malignant heart. But by their deeds shall ye know them. And as we have seen a syllabus of the would-be-government, every man of common sense may judge for himself, and determine whether he would have such a man to reign over him——This calumnious author is emboldened too soon, and he is one of those unfortunate politicians, that will always injure the cause he defends; and advocates principles that all honest men, of whatsoever denomination, will detest. Nothing but the barefaced impudence with which he has intruded himself upon the public, could have induced me to have employed any part of my time in answer to such a scurrilous scribbler.

JUSTICE.

Caroline County, Sept. 16.

* Colonel Whiteley did state that he was present at a trial in Philadelphia, for a Libel against the President, when the defendant was refused process, for the obtention of documents to establish the truth of what he had written.

† Although it will be at once conceded, that the Sedition law contained a provision, allowing the defendant to give the truth in evidence; yet under that law a person might have been (and some actually were) prosecuted for words, which (although true) it was impossible legally to substantiate. The history of the prosecution of Matthew Lyon, Esq. fully establishes the fact.

FOR THE STAR.

MR. SMITH,

Several strictures have lately appeared in the *Star*, on what is called "the church bill," and particularly, over the signature of a "Federal Methodist;"* where said bill is spoken of, as "a wicked deed to establish a church upon Maryland." In political discussions, religion ought not to be blended, & vice versa.' Our present design is to make some observations on the 'church bill.' Whether wicked, or innocent, it is not a political subject. It originated, not in the house of delegates, but in convention, and to the writers own knowledge, contemplated not the most distant idea of an establishment above other denominations of christians. It would be impossible, were it wished, to make an establishment, without doing violence to the constitution, which places every denomination of christians on the same footing—this is the privilege we wish to enjoy; but enjoy it not; while it has never been denied to others.—We have certain gleeb lands, without vestries, the rents of which, we cannot legally demand; for we can neither sue, nor be sued, plead, nor be impleaded. It is for this purpose, we wish an act of incorporation—an act denied to no other religious denomination, but ourselves—for proof of this, attend to the following facts.——In Chancellor Kilty's laws of Maryland. Chap. 55. November session, 1792. You will find an "act for the securing certain estates and property, for the support, and uses of the Ministers of the Roman Catholic religion." And it appears from the records of the general court office, that the persons chosen, declared and certified to the Clerk of the said Court, that they assumed the style, name, and title of "the Corporation of the Roman Catholic Clergymen." In November session, 1795, you will find, "an act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Congregation of Baltimore Town." In the same November session, you will find, "an act to incorporate the German Reformed Congregation in Baltimore Town." In November session, 1797, you will find, "an act to incorporate the German Evangelical Reformed Church in the City of Baltimore." In November session, 1798, you will find, "an act to incorporate the Baptist Church in the City of Baltimore." In November session, 1798, you will find, "an act to incorporate the Presbyterian Church in the City of Baltimore," and in November session, 1800, you will find, "an act to incorporate the METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES, in the City of Baltimore. Now, will the good people of Maryland deny *us* this privilege of incorporation? We hope not! For we make no secret of it, that we continue to petition the Legislature, and have appointed delegates for that purpose. But surely this ought to have no effect on our next election for Representatives to the Assembly, as not being a political question; and if it were, yet we find both the Clerical, and Lay members of our church entertain their honest differences on politics, and in Convention, the democratic members were unanimous for the bill.—And of 28 democratic members of the last session, a majority of 16, voted for the bill; among whom were several Methodists. And we hope they will *all* vote for again, when they consider its innocence, and the privilege we ought to enjoy, in common, with other religious denominations.

DEMOCRATIC CHURCHMAN.

September 12, 1809.

* The writer is here in an error—the "*Federal Methodist*" *has not* appeared in the Star.—EDITOR.

COMMUNICATION.

The Beach-light, in a note at bottom of one of his luminous columns, says "We state it as a fact that Mr. Chapman, a federal lawyer from Charles county, was the VERY person who moved to have this last clause (in the Church Bill) struck out, when the Bill came before the House"!!! and calls on the democrats to deny it if they dare. Gracious God! is it possible that a wretch who presumptuously calls himself "the People's Monitor," can so far loose sight of that regard for truth which ought to actuate and govern every man in every station of life, as to assert what the whole House of Delegates know to be false? what a great number of spectators know to be false! and what Mr. Chapman, the father of the bill knows, and will admit whenever called on to be false; for it is well known, that Mr. John E Spencer, of Centreville, *did* make the motion—but it is not a matter of so much consequence who made the motion, as to detect and expose the falsehood of the assertion, that the author be marked—that he may receive that condign punishment which he so justly merits, viz. the CONTEMPT of a free PEOPLE.

FROM THE BALTIMORE EVENING POST.

Suppose——A *Frenchman*, from the most abject poverty and wretchedness; a creature debased by *crimes* and sunk in *brutality*, was suddenly to become wealthy, establish a newspaper, be the organ of the *government*, the *arm in arm* acquaintance of General Smith, Mr. M'Kim, and all our other political characters on the *republican* side——

Suppose——the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury were frequently to eat, drink and be merry, in *private parties*, with this person, at the *French Minister's* house——

Suppose——this man was openly to avow himself as a *French* subject, and do his utmost to draw us into an alliance with *France*, and plunge us into war with *England*—to intermeddle in all our political concerns; and have his house and *his table* constantly filled by our reverend (republican) divines, and grave (republican) politicians——

Suppose——he was to boast of his devotion of Bonaparte, and by the most bitter and blasphemous oaths, make known his determination to destroy the federal party in the United States——

Suppose——he was to recommend that the republican party should mount a *cockade* to *distinguish* them from the rest of their fellow citizens—and the republicans were to follow his advice and knock down or abuse those who would not.

Suppose——he published three thousand papers daily, filled with the most gross and indecent standers, against the *most respectable* men of the Federal party—and that these slanders were to be read with avidity in all parts of the Union.

Suppose——because Dr. Brown, the most celebrated physician in the city, and justly respected for his private deportment, *is a federalist*, he should pronounce him to be a deliberate MURDERER of his patients, and that the republicans were to laugh at his *wit* in telling how he KILLED the people.

Suppose——he was publicly to curse and swear at Mr. Madison, and set him down for an "infamous rascal," because he listened to propositions for *peace* from *England*; and still to have the countenance and support of the prominent characters of the republican party.

What would the people think; might they not well believe that "*French influence*" did exist in the country, and that all the republican leaders were swayed by it?

The fact is—all these suppositions ARE realities, if we place an Englishman for a Frenchman, England for France, federalists for republicans, Adams' administration for the present, and Dr. Rush for Dr. Brown. Cobbett was the man, and the fact, that such was the conduct of the *Federalists'* towards HIM *cannot be denied.*

What think you?—People of Maryland, remember their deeds, and be not *diverted* from *their crimes* against *your country.*

Lynchburg. (Virg.) Sept. 2.

During the last three weeks we have attended the quarterly courts of Campbell, Amherst, and Bedford, on the first day of each term; and of the multitudes that attended those courts, not less perhaps than 12 and 15 hundred, not one in ten wore a stitch of British or other foreign manufacture; and where a British coat appeared, it was not a new one. It was a gratifying spectacle to behold a well looking hardy people, neatly and cheaply dressed, by female diligence and domestic industry, in the products of their own fields and farms, the average annual cost of each of whose dress in BRITISH GOODS, ten years ago, could not have amounted to less than $50. This spirit gains ground: if cherished in every thing, and by every body, it must terminate in our perfect independence, and in the humiliation of our perfidious oppressors.

Dr. Dinmore, of Washington City, is a correspondent of the London Monthly Magazine. In a late contribution to that popular miscellany, he states an extraordinary instance, in his own person, of recovery from what appeared to be the very last stage of a swift decline, originally produced by a very severe cold. Himself and his brother physicians having given up every hope of cure, he threw away his medicines, and resolved to gratify his appetite for *Philadelphia Porter*, which had been to him a prohibited article. Finding that it revived him, he increased the quantity to a bottle a day, the consequence of which was, the rapid and finally total disappearance of every pulmonary symptom.

Freeman's Journal.

The fable of the horse inviting the succour of the man to take the stag, will sufficiently illustrate the subject of the concurrent vote—Let the federal party once *bridle* the people with this aristocratic *rein*, under the pretext of hunting down General Smith, and then see if they will ever get rid of the *bit* & the *curb!* *(Md. Rep.)*

CANCER.

The following article is copied from an Edenburgh paper:

While I was at Smyrna, there was a girl afflicted with Cancer in her lip, and the gum was affected. The European physicians consulted on the measures to be taken, and agreed that they saw no other method than to cut it out; and the girl had already submitted herself to that decision. By an accident of that nature which men cannot account for, an old Armenian came to them just in time to prevent the application of the knife.

"Do nothing" said the Armenian, "I will cure her," and when he had pledged himself strongly, the physicians consented.

"He procured a coper vessel, newly tinned in the inside (an essential concurrence,) and having procured a certain quantity of olive oil into it, he made it boil over a small fire, sufficiently to keep it gently agitated, and so for three times in 24 hours. With this, the oil resolved itself to the consistency of an ointment, and by constantly rubbing the part affected, he cured her in 14 days.—Nothing else was done.

"The physcians supposed that the oil received its virtue from the tin, and that it was communicated by its long boiling over the fire.

There are certain "*tides in the affairs of state*," which taken at the flood, may easily accomplish designs, which, in the common course of circumstances, would have met with universal detestation.—Thus, Augustus made the dead body of Cæsar a footstool to raise himself to power at Rome—Thus, Bonaparte made the confusion of parties, his excuse for usurping the empire of the republic—Thus, the ambitious particians of the federal party seize the falshoods against General Smith, as a pretext to rob the House of Delegates of the privilege of a joint ballot, and remove the U. States' Senator ten times farther from the people themselves! *(Md. Rep.)*

IMPROMPTU.

The true Etymology of DEMOCRACY.

From DEMOS, the Peopl, as us'd by a nation*
Confed'rate like us, though of old;
And Arhe, the Chief, or the uppermost station,
Democracy comes we are told:
But not from the Beach-lights, nor Gass-lights so rare;
Nor Demons through Essex that stroll:
Nor from fed'ralists *Crazy* and trembling through fear,
Least Democrats them should controul.

* The Greeks.

Talbot county, 15th Sept. 1809.

Departed this life, at Chestertown, Md. on Thursday the 7th of September, 1809, after a long and tedious illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, Mrs. *Mary Cannell*, an affectionate consort of *Isaac Cannell, Jun. Esq.* of the same place——She *died* in the full *exercise* of her *reason, perfectly resigned* to the *Will* of her *Divine Master*; looking *forward*, with a *confident hope*, to the *joys* of a *glorious resurrection.*

DIED, on Saturday evening, 9th inst. *Simon Wilmer*, jun. youngest son of the Rev. Simon Wilmer—and on Sunday evening, 10th inst. his eldest son *James*, his only children—he and his family having been on a visit to Kent, from New-Jersey.

O mors! quam crudelis es tu, excindere flores,
Tenerrimos illos parvos! voraxque sepulcrum,
Universa domus omnium! O fratres felices,
Advenœ fortunati! in cœla reposti!

For Advertisements See SUPPLEMENT to this morning's Star.

Sale of Negroes.

WILL be sold at public sale, by order of the Orphan's Court of Caroline county, on SATURDAY 30th of September, instant, at the residence of the subscribers, Fountain's Landing, for cash—ELEVEN NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women and Children, late the property of WILLIAM FOUNTAIN, deceased, of said county. Sale to begin at ten o'Clock, and attendance given by

ANN FOUNTAIN, Adm'rx
THOMAS COOPER, Adm'r of
William Fountain, dec'd.

Caroline county, Sept. 19, 1809. 2

Public sale.

At the late dwelling of Arthur Whiteley Esq. *of Dorchester county, deceased, on* THURSDAY, *the 5th of October next, and to continue from day to day until all be sold,*

HIS personal estate, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, the greater part of which is of the first quality—Also, a large stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and Farming Utensils; a Vessel about fifty tons burden, in compleat order; an elegant Coachee, and a pair of Horses; an old Phaeton; a Chaise; a Still and copper boiler, with a variety of other articles. Part of the above property will be sold for cash, the residue on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, with interest from the date. Further conditions will be made known on the day of sale, by

WILLIAM WHITELEY, Adm'r.

Sept. 19, 1809. 3

N. B. A number of NEGROES to be sold at private sale at same time. W. W.

The subscriber

Has to Rent in the Town of Easton,

THE House and Lot where he formerly lived, and occupied now by *Mrs. Bromwell*—ALSO—*A Man Wanting* to take charge of a small Farm, having a small family and no stock, as a hireling or cropper. For terms apply to

SAMUEL COLSTON.

Sept. 19, 1809 m

N. B. Those will be preferred that's best recommended.

Vendue.

WILL be offered at Public Sale at the subscribers house, on *Thursday*, the 5th October, the following property, Horses, Cattle and Sheep, Farming Utensils, and Kitchen Furniture. The whole will be sold on a 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.

THOMAS P. ROE.

Near Pott's Mill, Sept. 19, 1809. 3

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 six months credit, the purchasers giving 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

Notice.

THE Subscriber offers for rent, for one, two or three years, his Farm near POTTS'S MILL—This Farm contains about one hundred and ninety thousand cornhills in a shift, and is well adapted to the growth of Indian Corn, Wheat, &c. also a good farm for Stock: The buildings are comfortable and sufficient to secure a crop. There may be ninety bushels of wheat seeded this fall, of which there will be fifty bushels seeded, or more if agreeable to the tenant, so as for him to leave the same quantity seeded again.

Also, will be offered at public venue, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of October next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the above mentioned Farm, a large and valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; among which there are some well broke Oxen; Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils of all kinds. The terms will be made known on the day of sale—The sale to begin at ten o'clock.

WILLIAM LOWE.

Sept 19, 1809. 3

A young Negro Man and Woman to hire for the next year. W. L.

Notice.

ALL persons who bought property at the sale of the personal property of *Levi Bodfield*, of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, as the time of credit has been out for some time; and those that neglect this notice may expect to be dealt with according to law, as the subscriber can give no further indulgence to any person.

DANIEL CHEZUM, Adm'r of
Levi Bodfield, dec'd.

Sept. 19, 1809. 3

In Chancery, Sept. 7, 1809.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of *Christopher W. Carradine*, late of Queen-Ann's county, made and reported by Richard T. Earle, as trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 10th day of November next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Easton Star, before the 12th day of October next. The report states, that the real estate therein mentioned was sold for $3147 37.

True copy. Test,

NICHS. BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

In Dorchester county court,

MARCH TERM, 1809.

ON application of *Thomas Brazier*, of of Dorchester county, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said acts, being annexed to his petition; and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Thomas Brazier has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland—It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Thomas Brazier, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, before the 28th day of October next, and setting up like notice at the court house door, and at the door of one of the public taverns in Cambridge, in the said county, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the court house in the said county on the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, the said Thomas Brazier then and there complying with the requisites of the said acts.

Test,

H. DICKINSON, Clk.