STAR

General Advertiser.

EASTON:—*TUESDAY MORNING,* SEPTEMBER 26, 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.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET
FOR QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY.

DAN'L. C. HOPPER, | JAMES BROWN,
J. E. SPENCER, | GEORGE PALMER.

FOR THE STAR.

MR. SMITH,

It is said by some author, that, "Man is an imitative animal—from his cradle to his grave he is constantly trying to do what he sees done by others."

PERHAPS many of us are not aware to what extent our opinions and conduct are influenced by the above maxim, and to what lengths honest men may be carried by it. In politics, as in vice, we are imperceptibly led on from one thing to another until we get into habits, the bare mention of which, at first, would make us shudder. I confess myself that until latterly I was not aware of the extent of such an influence upon me, but I am now convinced of it. There was a time when I could not hear my government reviled without feeling indignant—I could not hear the outrages of a foreign government upon our rights and independence justified or palliated, without feeling contempt for the wretch—I could no more bear the idea of tribute to a foreign power, than I could the appellation of liar or rascal. Altho' I might have supposed I could have forgave murder, yet I never supposed I could have been brought to excuse or apoligize for it. I could not hear the bare mention of *disunion*, without horror. But such is the strange infatuation of example, particularly when aided by strong prejudice, that I was imperceptibly led on by leading, and I supposed honest men, and the familiarity with which such subjects are treated in the public prints, until I could argue against, and condemn every measure of the government—I was ready on all occasions to re-echoe the excuses, for the pretentions and outrages of a foreign government on our own, and other's rights—I was ready to deny the imposition of tribute, because the words "his majesty's duties of customs" were substituted, although in effect the same. The attack on our national ship and murder der of our citizens, it's true, roused for a moment, into indignation, the latent spark of patriotism; but when I found the *affair* was like to stop there—that there was only three or four killed, and two or three more hung, one of which was said to be a Mulatto, and another's name was doubtful, it soon dwindled (even before Mr. Rose came) into a dispute about names, and whether Admiral Berkley's present post is more honourable or lucrative than his former—By degrees and frequent inuendo's in the public prints, which I was accustomed to read, the subject of disunion, had become so familiar, that I could, without feeling immediate alarm, hear or read speeches of members of Congress gravely treating the subject of disunion, and even Legislatures threatening or inviting it.

Thus, sir, by the source of example on the one hand, and a deep and inveterate prejudice against Jefferson and the democrats, and an excessive, and slavish fear, of French influence on the other, I was led, or rather urged, on to believe our government could not, or were not disposed to do, any thing right; until President Madison so very promptly acceded to the terms proposed by Mr. Erskine. It was not the joy of hypocrisy when I was ready to hail that event, as auspicious of our government returning to correct principles, and was ready to denounce every man who was not excessive in his praise of Mr. Madison.

But what followed—Mr. Erskine's authority was flatly denied, and we were thrown back in the former state of uncertainty—The federal papers soon began to team with censures against President Madison.—This transition was too sudden and palpable—the shock was too great for me, I was brought to a stand, I began to reason for myself—to reflect, and to anticipate. Good God said I, to what do these things lead.—All cannot be right. Some of my federal friends are certainly not playing the fair game, and are dupeing others.—That it is a contest by the *outs* against the *ins*.—That those out would stop at nothing to get in, however base and prejudicial to the general interest of the country—that forgeting the duty of good citizens, they abuse every thing and propose nothing, which I do most seriously fear is the case at this present critical moment.

Having nothing to ask for myself, having no wish, but the welfare of my country, I can go no further with them, and do most earnestly entreat and warn others to take a *fair* unprejudiced view for *themselves* with *both* eyes open.—The great contest is now not a mere domestic dispute amongst ourselves; but between our rights and the lawless pretensions of foreign governments.

I have not given my proper name, lest it should appear ostentatious, somewhat like one of Doctor Youngs centaurs, whom he had got converted to rationality, who went rearing on his hind feet, crying out "brother, brother" with the hide yet hanging at his heels: for although I think it meritorious to acknowledge an error, when convinced of it, yet no matter for ostentation.

A DELUDED FEDERALIST.

FOR THE STAR.

☞ Look there! said an insolent British officer the other day to a respectable American whom he had just impressed into his *humane* majesty's service at Kingston, Jamaica, look there! said he, the officer, scornfully pointing to the air-bleached BONES of the unfortunate Robbins, the victim of Federalism—look, there hangs the Skeleton of your countryman! look, and hence learn, haughty you man, to RESPECT US!!!

God of Nature! forgive I beseech thee, the horrid imprecations on those minnions of a tyrant, that involuntarily burst from my lips on reading the above paragraph in a late paper. Respect them! no, never, till they cease to do evil, learn to do good: till then, an eternal embargo.

The wretch who does not feel for this indignity offered his country thro' an unfortunate fellow citizen is unworthy to breathe American air—the air of Liberty. Who gave up Robins to be hung in Chains? Federalists!—Under the gag law! who supported, who advocated the gag law? Colonel Howard, the would-be federal Senator in place of the old war worn soldier Gen. Smith. Citizens of Talbot! will you, on the first Monday of October, vote for men who will support Colonel Howard—if so, may the fate of Robins be thine—"whip me if I had not rather be be a Dog and bay the Moon" than have such men as Howard or Harper to rule over me with their gag-laws in my mouth; their eight per cent. loans upon my back to support their standing armies of *Two Thousand Officers* over SEVEN HUNDRED MEN to enforce those accursed British-like Laws.

"Is there not some chosen curse,
Some secret thunder in the Stores of Heav'n,
To blast such"——Federalism.

Voters! look at it fairly—a little while, and the power will be out of your hands; the evil will last six years—look where hang the BONES of ROBINS! let this be the watch word—remember this happened under a federal administration; under a similar one, his fate, may be thy fate—look at it fairly.—

Talbot County, 23d September, 1809.

FOR THE STAR.

MR. SMITH,

IT has been stated in the Monitor, that several federal gentlemen objected to the 7th section of the late proposed Church Bill—and that the motion to strike out, eventually came from Mr. Chapman——All this may be true; but the *first open and public objection* against the section, originated with Mr. SPENCER, from Queen-Ann's County.

FACT.

September 19, 1809.

IRELAND AND SPAIN.

A catholic, *in Ireland*, is put down as a kind of a *savage* by the *policy* of the *established church*, no matter how good, how worthy, or how honest a man he may be—but a catholic *in Spain* is called a "*patriot*"—a friend of *religion* and *liberty!*

FEDERALISM BARBACUED:
OR
DEMOCRACY AND TRUTH TRIUMPHANT.

According to public invitation, a great number of citizens assembled at Frederick town, on Saturday last, to hear a popular debate or discussion of politics. About 2 *thousand* persons, it is estimated, were present. Particular interest had been excited by the menaces thrown out against general Smith, in the federal prints of Frederick and this city. Thunderbolts were to be hurled at his reputation, as a public and as a private man. All the base Cyclops of the party had been employed in *forging* keen-pointed and momentous accusations against the general; and John Hanson Thomas, the terrible thunderer of the federal faction, was selected to direct them;—but they were directed in vain against integrity;—aye, worse than in vain, for they recoiled upon the accusers. Never was a being so completely confounded as the federal speaker: it was doubtful whether his party, or the mutton was more *roasted*. Indignation mingled with smiles was visible on every Republican brow, when the general proved most incontestibly, the *untruth* of the charges urged.

He was listened to with profound attention, and when he concluded his address, he was hailed with repeated cheers; while federalists stood chop-fallen and confused. Thomas never rose in reply. Some of the honest ones, however, candidly confessed that general Smith had been most wantonly calumniated. The debate lasted 7 or 8 hours, of which General Smith spoke 3 hours—going into the most minute and circumstantial investigation of all the stuff alledged against him. He was chaired, first to the barbacue-ground, and then into Frederick-town—as the writer is informed, for he did not wait to the close of the discussion. We are promised some outlines of the debate by a bye-stander.

The utmost order prevailed during the discussion. *Whig.*

ARTS OF FEDERALISM.

A certificate was issued at Fredericktown to support a malicious falshood previously published by the federalists, viz. that General Smith had subscribed two or three hundred dollars to the republican barbicue, at that place. General Smith read the certificate aloud, and attested its untruth, as of a piece with the base forgeries of the party who on the Eastern Shore, altered a certificate originally signed "John O'Donnel," to "John Donnell," and changed the date from "1798" to "1808!"—John Donnell being a relation of General Smith, his testimony would carry with it the greater weight!—"Often, said general S. have I been invited to republican barbicues; but never in my life have I subscribed a dollar—not even to that in the vicinity of Baltimore."

If federalism can succeed by atrocious crimes, like these, in regaining the ascendency, will not immorality be encouraged to overspread the State?

Conscientious, honest federalists! pause and reflect on these infamous doings.

Parallel to the above is a lying account published in the North Briton of last evening, concerning the meeting at Frederick: It misrepresents almost every thing. It is expected Mr. Wagner will either correct this false account, or give to the public the name of him on whose authority he states the untruth. *ib.*

Because the patriotism of our country will not submit to insult from England, and is willing to enjoy any check to its tyranny till it at least learn good manners, then forsooth, patriotism is French influence. Just as was said of the poor Danes. When their capital was robbed, and its inhabitants killed in cool blood, because they thought hard of it, it was French influence.

(Salem Reg.)

Charleston, Sept. 5.

At a meeting of the citizens this day held in St. Michael's Church, agreeably to adjournment, Dr. RAMSAY in the chair—The committee appointed at the meeting of the 29th ult. reported sundry resolutions, which being read by the chairman, were unanimously agreed to, and are as follow:

Whereas, It appears by the proclamation of the President of the United States of the 9th ult. that the arrangement lately concluded by him and the minister of his Britannic majesty, has been disavowed by the government of the latter, though the United States had performed with the utmost promptitude and good faith the stipulations incumbent on them; in consequence of which, the sincere and honorable endeavors of our government to meet that nation on a footing of amity and pacification have failed, & all the evils resulting from their orders in council are again visited upon our peaceful & rightful commerce, under circumstances peculiarly injurious and insulting, while the other numerous violations of our neutral rights and national honour, of which we have so long and so justly complained, remain altogether unredressed.—And, whereas the arrangement so happily concluded, contained, in the opinion of this meeting, no more than this government was in honor bound to demand, and no more than the government of Great Britain was in justice obliged to grant, and has been rejected by the latter, under pretences as affrontive as they are unjust—It becomes our duty, as a free people, (among whom public sentiment constitutes national strength) at so important a crisis, to animate and confirm the resolves of our rules and representatives, by an expression of our confidence, and to proclaim to the world, that, breathing this confidence, and united to a man in the love of our inestimable government, and our excellent constitution, it is our determination to support, by every sacrifice and at every hazzard, the honor of our country, and the just rights of a great and independent people—Therefore

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Charleston and its vicinity, of every political denomination, in this meeting assembled, feel the highest indignation and resentment at the manner in which the United States have been treated in the late negociation; nor will those feelings be allayed by the belief, that the conduct of the British ministry in the transaction, was not characterized by the guilt of perfidy, for the pretences on which they have acted, would not therefore cease to have been as unjust, as they are incompatible with the pride and honour of an independent nation.

Resolved, That we have the highest confidence in the virtue, ability, and prudence of the P. U. States; that we highly approve of the prompt and dignified manner in which he has renewed the operations of the Non-Intercourse Laws, and solemnly pledge to him, to Congress, and to our Country, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor to support the Government in all its measures which the crisis shall demand, though they should subject us to the privations, and involve, us in the calamities of a just and necessary war.

Resolved, That the present alarming situation of our public affairs demands a union of all our citizens; that we will on this point, and at this time, silence the controversies of party, forget the interest and prejudices of local situation, and with a generous emulation strive with each other, who shall best serve the great cause of our beloved country.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing Resolutions be signed by the Chairman of this meeting, and transmitted by him to the President of the United States.

It was then moved, and seconded, that the thanks of this meeting be tendered the Chairman and Secretary for their attention.

The Meeting then adjourned.

J. S. COGDELL, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The fast sailing ship Frances, Capt. Taylor, arrived at this port yesterday in thirty-three days from Greenock, from whence she sailed on the 10th of August. Captain T. has politely furnished the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with Glasgow papers to the 9th of August, and London papers to the 6th from which a few articles are selected as the most important.

We learn, verbally, that the British Expedition had taken the island of Walcheren; that American produce generally had experienced a considerable rise in England, under the expectation that the non-intercourse bill would be renewed; that a Continental Congress was be held in Vienna; and that a peace between France and Austria, dictated by the conqueror, would follow the armistice.

Col. Morton, an American gentleman of great intelligence and respectability, who was sent from this country by Mr. Pinkney, with dispatches to France, after the refusal of this government to ratify the terms of Mr. Erskine's agreement with the government of the United States, left Paris on the 16th ult. and returned to town a few days ago. When he arrived at Morlaix, on board the Cartel, he was not in the first instance permitted to land; but upon an explanation being given of the character on which he was deputed, orders were given that he should be immediately allowed to proceed to Paris. When it was understood in the French capital that Mr. Erskine's measures had not received the sanction of his government the fact was immediately communicated by the telegraph to the Emperor at Vienna, and an opinion seemed to prevail, that advantage would be taken of the new misunderstanding, to produce a favorable change in the relations now subsisting between France and America.

Aug. 2.—There have been some skirmishes between the Austrians and the Russian General Buller, who after some fighting, had taken possession of Lamborg. Another column of Russians had arrived within twenty miles of Craccow. The separation of Gallicia from the Austrian government is decided upon. A levy of 50,000 men was made in order to join them to the army of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw.

On Wednesday night, a telegraphic order was received at Deal from the Admiralty, for all the vessels with the heavy artillery on board, lying in the Downs, to sail immediately to join the expedition; and they all sailed on Thursday morning, under convoy of his Majesty's sloop Rinaldo.

At a late hour this morning we received Hamburg Correspondents of the 25th and 26th ult. Berlin papers of the 22d and Prague of the 17th.—They contain the following intelligence:

The Maine, July 20—"The head quarters of the Archduke Charles are at Eylau. A Congress for Peace is spoken of to be held in Moravia or at Vienna. The Emperor Francis, according to some accounts is gone from Olmutz to Hungary."

Berlin, July 23.—"Every thing is likely to be arranged between Sweden and Russia. The conditions of the Peace are the surrender of the island of Aland—the surrender of Finland, and the shutting of the Swedish ports against the English.

Copenhagen, July 1.—"General Gardaone, the French Ambassador at the Persian court, is arrived here—and has already had several conferences with the Reis Effendi. It is not doubted that the Porte will soon break with England."

By a letter from Lisbon, dated July 19, Sir Arthur Wellesley was still at Valencia on the 12th, waiting the arrival of the light troops under General Crawford.

The Dutch letters which announce the preliminaries of peace to have been signed, represent the following as the substance of the treaty—Bonaparte is said to have wrested from Austria all her territories on the right bank of the Danube, and to have extended the Bavarian territories to Vienna on the East, and followed a line along the frontiers of Hungary to the Drau, to have ascended to the sources of that river. A line is then described to Inspruck and Bregenz and this new accession to territory to the South of the Drau, including part of Carinthia, Carniola, Istria, Frieste and Fiume is added to the King of Italy—The Tyrol is ceded by Bavaria to France. Wirtemburg and Baden are to get some accession of territory in Franconia.—Bohemia and Moravia are to be retained by the House of Austria, as well as Hungary—Russia is to obtain an encrease of territory in Austrian Poland. Saxony is also to have an increase.

Baltimore, September 21.

By the arrival of the schooner Fawn yesterday afternoon, in 42 days from Plymouth, the editor of the American has received London papers to the 7th of August.

The different places in Walcheren, Flushing excepted, after a feeble resistance surrendered by capitulation to the English, who made about 1000 prisoners. The Island of South and North Beveland and Schoven are taken by the division of General Sir John Hope.

BRITISH FRIENDSHIP.

The following men, known to have been native Americans, have been impressed from American vessels, and are now on board the *Cherub*, sloop of war, at *Halifax*, Th. T. Tucker, commander. This ruffian has been in the practice of impressing Americans whenever in his power, and taking from them their protections. We have this information from a respectable Mariner, who was released from his vile duress on board this sloop by Admiral Cochran, and who is now on board the schr. *Julian*, lying at India wharf, from Halifax.

James Kearney,* branch pilot for Delaware bay; Wm. Prince, sail maker, from New York; Daniel Collyer, sailor, born in the state of Pennsylvania; James Manee, born on Long Island, state of New York; George Mellum, sailor, born in Pennsylvania; John Carter, a house carpenter, born in Virginia; William Franklin, sailor, born in New York.

* This man served his time, as stated by our informant, with Th. Forrest, at Cape May, was taken from the schr. Messenger, off the Delaware Capes, by his majesty's brig Hart, and transferred to the *Cherub*. It is presumed that an application from his friends to Admiral Cochran, accompanied with proper documents, would procure his discharge, and perhaps of his companions in bondage, as it has that of our informant, which we have seen under the hand of captain Tucker.

☞ Our informant is Mr. *John Sleight*, mariner, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, who will be happy to give any information to the friends of his late fellow sufferers, or to others who may see fit to interpose their good offices in their behalf. *(Bost. Pat.)*

Purity of the British House of Commons:

On the 11th of May, 1809, Mr. Madocks, a member of parliament, declared as a matter of charge in open parliament, that *Henry Wellesley*, an under secretary of the government, purchased a seat for Mr. *Dick*, a member of that House—that upon a question which the ministers wished to carry, *Lord Castlereagh*, a Secretary of State, told this Mr. *Dick* he must vote with the ministers or resign—and that Mr. Dick did resign rather than vote as ordered by Lord Castlereagh—and Mr. Madocks further charged *Spencer Percival*, chancellor of the Exchequer, with being privy to and conniving at this corruption—and this Mr. Madocks declared *he was ready to prove by witnesses at the bar of the House.*

Upon this a *debate* and a discussion took place, when such was the *corruption* of the house, that the following was the vote—

For the enquiry by evidence	85 votes
Against ANY *inquiry*	310
Present	395"

[The House of Commons is called the Representatives of the people.]