New-York, September 30.

We stop the press at one o'clock this morning, to announce the arrival, below, of the ship Triton, capt. Henderson. She sailed from Liverpool the 18th of August, and brings London dates to the 15th.

These papers contain the official particulars of the battle fought in Spain on the 27th and 28th July. The intelligence reached London on the 14th Aug. and the Park and Tower guns fired on the occasion—and the following official note was sent to the Lord Mayor:

Downing Street, Aug. 14, 1809.

My Lord—I have the honor to inform your Lordship, that the enemy having assembled on the Alberche all his forces in that part of Spain, consisting of the corps of Victor, of Sebastiani, and of 7 or 8,000 troops from Madrid, the whole under the personal command of Joseph Bonaparte, assisted by Marshals Jourdan and Victor and Gen. Sebastiani, attacked the combined armies posted at Talavera, on the 27th and 28th ult. The efforts of the enemy were chiefly directed against the British troops, and I have the satisfaction to acquaint your lordship, that on both days he was defeated with the most distinguished gallantry, and compelled to retire over the Alberche, with the loss of not less than 10,000 men, 20 pieces of cannon, and five standards. A victory so glorious to his majesty's arms has not been purchased without a severe loss on our part. We have to lament the loss of Major General Mackenzie, Brigadier General Langworth, and many other gallant officers who have fallen on this occasion. The total loss on both days is stated to be in killed, 801; wounded 3913; missing 353. The French generals Lapisse and Morlot are killed; Gens. Sebastiani and Boulet wounded.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

"CASTLEREAGH."

"The right Honorable the Lord Mayor."

A Gazette extraordinary was published on the 15th, with the official dispatches from Sir Arthur Wellesley.

The surrender of Flushing was reported, but no official advice had been received.

It was reported in Spanish papers of the 31st July, that Venegas had captured Madrid.

Sir James Saumarez's squadron had made a successful attack on Archangel, and took 100 ships in the harbor laden with tallow and other valuable commodities.

The emperor of Austria had repaired to Campsin, to accelerate the conclusion of the negociations for peace.—It was reported that a Congress would be held at Presbury, to settle the terms of peace.

Nothing of American affairs.

The Triton reports, that the Henrietta Charlotta, was to sail from London on the 21st of August for New-York.

Boston, September 20

We learn that during this week a seizure of a considerable amount of English dry goods were made in this town, on suspicion of their having been bro't in without the duties being secured.—We rejoice that the vigilence of our revenue officers has at last led to the detection of one of the host of smugglers, who, in defiance of every moral obligation, are defrauding the government.—It is hoped that all good men will unite in their endeavours to put an end to the scene of iniquity which in face of day has been carried on among us. Shall we permit fraud and villainy to triumph, and to riot on their ill gotten gains, to the loss and discouragement of all honest importers; or shall we not rather openly join in an association to prevent the repetition of such nefarious deeds.—Much may be done in the way of prevention, if our auctioneers will cordially co-operate with the merchants, and refuse to receive any suspicious goods for sale—on no class of men does the enforcement of the revenue laws so much depend as on them. We presume that they will come forward, and pledge themselves in the meeting which is proposed in yesterday's Palladium, for Monday evening, that they will heartily co-operate in the laudable undertaking. To screen the guilty can never be the wish of any upright mind.

One of the suffering community.

THE NEW WORLD.
No. I.

An enquiry into the National Character of the People of the United States of America.

The real character of every nation is a subject of interesting consideration. To themselves, it is plain, that an enquiry into their circumstances and qualities as a political family, will have many of the precious consequences of *self* examination. To the rest of mankind, numerous monitions against evil or inducements to good may be offered by those, who faithfully conduct such investigations.

The present character of the people of the United States of America, as the only independent civilised nation of this quarter of the world, and as the youngest people in the world, is peculiarly important and interesting. The northern part of the American continent which they inhabit, is much larger than all Europe—than all Christendom—than all the other parts of the civilised world. Their dominions are united in one connected body, combining the glowing region of the cane with those, where the rigor of the north forbids vegetation through half the year.

Their inland waters invite them to an early familiarity with the marine cradles, train them as in their primary nautical schools, and draw many of them on to meet all the changes of the inconstant ocean. The facilities of modern navigation, acquired by habit and improved by all the relative arts, have established the most intimate connexion between us, the younger children of civil polity, and all the people of the old world.

Their woods and forests draw many of the United Americans to the active chace, armed often against beasts of prey, teaching them at once the use of defensive arms, and to bear privations and fatigue, unknown to the mass of people of the European states.

The hardy exertions of agriculture often extend far beyond the hoe, the plough and the harrow. The American improver is frequently required to rear his own buildings for man and beast.—He must conquer the forest and the morass—laborious though gainful preparations for productive cultivation.—In many of the states, the judicious agriculturist is always an improver. The most ancient families, and those of the first intelligence, fortune and standing, as well as foriegn emigrants of the latest years, are engaged in the settlement and improvement of contiguous or adjacent forests. Where lately every production of nature flourished in wilderness, there now the garden, the meadow, and the harvest smile. This steady and extensive progress of ameliorating industry and skill affects the mind, the body, and character of man. Useful and necessary rural improvements offer to all the Americans a prudent and gainful employment for surplus income, producing often an habitual course of moralizing industry and œconomy. Anxious parents, in country life, see before them their children's prospects of rising in the world, where infant settlements, increasing with our honest labor, pervade the land. The existing generation have carved numerous counties and several of the states out of the howling wilderness. Thus are the Americans, under the favor of Heaven, the creators of their own dwellings, their own farms, their own cities, towns and villages, their own goodly country and all that is therein.

COLUMBIANUS.

It is well known, that after Rome had been enriched by the spoils of Asia, and Africa, that the luxury of the East soon unnerved the arm her warriors, and the republic experienced a rapid decline.

Since the horrible consequences resulting from extravagant living are so clearly seen in the history of other nations, it is the duty of every citizen, to discountenance by his example, that luxury which threatens to undermine our republican institutions.

We were led to these reflections by noticing the servility of some of the federalists in dancing attendance around Gov. GORE, in his late tour through the country. We hardly know which most to despise, whether the base sycophancy of those who have surrounded his carriage amidst columns of dust, or the vanity shewn by the chief magistrate, in submitting to be thus led along by a parcel of miserable slaves. If an old Roman had been suffered to rise up and view the scene, he would have pronounced that our republic was rapidly falling. The Governor has a salary of eight hundred pounds a year. This is enough to support him in a handsome manner. It is enough to maintain the dignity of the office, and of the gentleman; but not sufficient to support a coach and four, and two servants in livery; to make superb dinners in the English style; to pay extravagant tavern bills, and to travel from one end of the state to the other, with an equipage more suitable to a Turkish bashaw, than a republican ruler.

It is one of the first duties of a chief magistrate in a republican government, to set such an example before the eyes of the people, as the good of society requires should be imitated. An important point to be decided by the people, is, whether Governor Gore, by living in a style of expense vastly beyond the income of his office, has set a good example to his constituents. *Anti-Mon.*

In the best days of the Roman Republic, magistrates and generals lived in a style of great simplicity, and in every respect in the same manner as the large body of the citizens. It was then considered disgraceful for citizens, consuls, or generals, to dissipate their property, after the manner of the Asiatics, in vain ostentation, and extravagant living. A strict adherence to the maxims of the old Romans gave to that republic all the renown which it has had in after times. In the days of Cincinnatus, old Cato, and Scipio, it would have been considered as a mark of effeminacy in any one to make a parade in dress or equipage. *ib.*

It is reported that the first news in Canada of the disavowal by the British Cabinet of the measures of Mr. Erskine, gave great alarm, and discovered that a great part of the population of Canada was friendly to these States. There were some that dared to say that the disavowal was from the proverbial treachery of the Ministry.

FEDERALISM, like Achilles of old, seems to have but one vulnerable part; and that is the part of England. This is the solitary fibre by which you can reach the grand federal *sensorium.*

Abuse the President of the United States as much as you please; insult every officer of government, civil and military, from J. Q. Adams & Armstrong to the lowest civil officer, and from gen. Wilkinson to a corporal in the army, & you will not hear a lisp of displeasure from the leaders of what is called federalism. But dare to venture a disrespectful hint towards his Britannic majesty's minister Jackson, and federalism is convulsed with wrath; then it is that we hear of the decency and decorum which should govern our dealings with public characters. The newspaper publications respecting Mr. Jackson, say the federal leaders, are enough to disgrace our country forever; yet they can see no disgrace in the foul and vulgar abuse which has for years been discharged against the rulers of our country!

When the president of the United States is publicly hissed at a London dinner, by members of parliament, the wrath of federalism sleeps undisturbed; when the populace of Liverpool (by whom instigated is uncertain) on a late occasion, forced down and trampled on the American flag, with every mark of insult, and damaged the American vessels lying there, we saw no agitation of federal sensibility?—but no sooner are some slight marks of public disrespect exhibited towards his majesty's minister Jackson, in the neighborhood of Baltimore, than wounded federalism sends forth the heart rending groans of agony from every quarter!

In one of the late federal papers, which laments, in concert with others of the same stamp, the manner in which his majesty's minister Mr. Jackson, is spoken of in the republican papers, while *our own* minister at Paris, Mr. Armstrong, is styled "the unfeeling wretch who *mis*-represents the United States in France!"

Do these things "spring up from the dust?" Are they accidental!—Or do they go to prove that federal leaders love their own rulers and fellow citizens, better than the rulers and citizens of any other country? *Old Col. Gaz.*

HAIL STORM.

On the 21st of August last, a thunder gust, accompanied with hail, did much damage in West Haven, (Vermont.)—The hail stones were of the size and shape of dried figs, and fell with such force as to break all the glass in a house fronting the cloud; to split and tear off shingles; to strip off the branches of apple trees of one year's growth, & bruise the bark from the storm side of the trunks. Cattle in the fields had small swellings raised by the hail, and some hundreds of larks, quails, blackbirds, robbins, &c. were found dead in the fields, victims to the tempest; oats, peas, &c. were cut off to the roots; and on the day after the storm the hail in many places upon the level ground was four inches in depth.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE STAR.

At a meeting of the Democratic citizens of St. Michael's, on Tuesday the 3d inst. upon hearing the result of the late Election from the different districts in the County, the following sentiments were given; each succeeded by a discharge of cannon and three cheers.

The Genius of Liberty—That inspired Lord Baltimore to establish principles of Toleration and Freedom in the Infant Colony of Maryland—May that Genius continue to watch over and guard us from the encroachments of a domineering, ecclesiastical establishment.

The Patriotic Spirit—That accompanied our fore fathers in the Revolutionary conflict against British tyranny.

The auspicious administration of the Virtuous and Patriotic Jefferson—That gave Democracy the ascendancy over Aristocracy.

The laudable exertions of the virtuous Citizens of Talbot County—So decisive at this eventful period in the support of correct principles—exertions that are emblematic of that unanimity, which we behold parading the union, may it be co-extensive with the extremeties of our happy land, unanimity, the most potent engine in repelling the perfidious stratagems and oppressive practices of the despotic monsters, who wield the destinies of France and Great Britain.

EASTON, OCTOBER 7th, 1809.

The Editor of the Star,

SIR,

I find my political enemies keep up their spleen against me still. The charge respecting the *sod* (so often mentioned in their caucus) carries with it a crime of the deepest dye, and which behind my back, they still keep up, with personal abuse; had they one spark of honor or candor, they would say, what this dreadful crime is, and give me an opportunity of answering for myself.

No doubt from the malignity of their hearts, could they substantiate the crime, intended to make those unacquainted with me believe they would make me feel the effects of it—but where I am known, it has not the weight of a feather, and it is only because they have published it where I am not known, I take notice of it.

The following extract of a letter from Jacob Gibson, Esq. to me, dated the 5th day of June, 1805, is sufficient to remove from the mind of every candid man, all the imputations they have so wantonly endeavoured to fix on me, to destroy my character, disgrace my family, and then rejoice to see my helpless offspring begging their bread—and for no other cause, than a difference of opinions respecting politics. And although I have suffered, perhaps, as much personal abuse, as any man in this county, (who mixed so little with the people) I have not been personal, but have only supported my political principles, believing them to be correct.

I am your obedient servant,

CHARLES EMORY.

Extract of a letter from Jacob Gibson, Esq. to me, in answer to a letter he received from me, in consequence of illiberal expressions made by a *man*, now no more, whose name I do not wish to mention—dated the 5th day of June 1805; the original of which may be seen in the Star-Office.

"As a proof of his indiscretion and "ignorance, the subject before us is the "strongest evidence that he will suffer "his vindictive mind to calumniate a "respectable member of his own profession, upon a matter that he nor no other person existing, or ever did exist, can tell from whence the hackney'd "tale of the *sod* arose, or that he nor "any creature whatever, with all their "venom, can either directly or indirectly, lay any charge to you of a criminal nature on that subject, as you "had nothing to do with it, either by "act or advice, or that you was ever "questioned in court relative to it, is "what I do aver—But Sir, if there "was any thing of a nature, *criminal*, or "subject to animadversion; the whole "may be laid to my door, as it was the "sole act of myself."

Some marriages are received, but withheld for want of vouchers.

Departed this life on Wednesday the 4th instant, of a lingering illness, Mrs. *Editha Wright*, late consort of Mr. Solomon Wright, of Queen Ann's county. This amiable lady possessed every virtue which could render her beloved, as a wife, relative, neighbor, or acquaintance—An attempt to eulogize the character of Mrs. Wright would be vain, and will not be attempted by the friend who pays her this last tribute of esteem. While her tender husband, fond relations, and affectionate neighbours and acquaintances mourn the loss of an agreeable companion, they have the consoling reflection that her immortal, happy spirit has wing'd its way from the shores of pain and misery to a blissful eternity. Their loss then is her gain." H.

The Easton Light Infantry Blues,

WILL meet on FRIDAY NEXT, 13th instant, at the usual time and place—those who have it, are requested to meet in full uniform; also, with arms in good order. As this meeting will be the last but one this season, it is hoped the members will be punctual in attending.

By order of the Captain,

ROBT. SPENCER, Sec'ry.

October 10, 1809.

Advertisement.

TO be sold, on the premises in Caroline county, on the third *Monday* of October, instant, a valuable FARM, lying in Caroline county, aforesaid, in Hunting Creek Neck, adjoining the lands of Mr. Charles Goldsborough; the said farm contains about 130 acres well adopted to the growth of Wheat, Corn, & Tobacco, about 7 or 8 acres of excellent meadow ground, a good Dwelling House, Granery, Corn House, Stable and Smoke House, all in good repair—a good Apple and Peach Orchard now bearing, and sufficient timber to support said farm.—One half of the purchase money will be expected on the day of sale, and a credit of twelve months for the remainder. Attendance will be given on that day, if fair, if not, the next fair day, by the subscriber, or Peter Edmondson.

ELLIS THOMAS.

October 10, 1809. 1

To rent, for the ensuing year,

THE HOUSE and LOT at present occupied by Mrs. *Henrietta Maria Francis*, in Easton, situate on Washington street—For terms apply to

JOSEPH HASKINS, or
ROBT. BANNING.

October 10, 1809. 3

In Chancery, Sept. 25, 1809.

ORDERED, That the sale made by *Henry Hopkins*, Trustee for the real estate of *Robert Polk*, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 22d day of November next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Republican Star, at Easton, before the 22d day of October next. The report states the amount of sales to be $3640. True copy.—Test,

NICH's. BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Centreville, October 1, 1809.

ANNA M. ATTWOOD, Nathan Betton, Rebecca Black, Richard Butler, Wm. Benson (2) Bazil Betton, Robert Brown, Jas. R. Blunt, Chas. Brown, John T. Brittingham, Charles P. Blake, Eben Blackston, Maria Collins, Geo. Chapman, Enoch Chapin, Edward Clayton, Gerald Courtey, A. Clandenen, James Climer, Elizabeth Carradine, John Dames (2) Wm. Dunn, Matilda Foreman, Haley Moffet, John Morgan, Hannah Murray (2) Joseph Moore, George Milton, James Murray, Mrs. Mason, Phil. Murphy, Greenbury Griffin (2) Wm. F. Gleaves, John Gibson, Eliza Goldsborough, Isaac Hyatt, Mrs. Hall, Benjamin Hall (2) William Hutchins, Rebecca Hammond, Robert Henan, Frank Hill (5) Molly Hand, Chas. Hobbs (2) Henny (Free Negro) A. B. Harrison, Mary Johnson, John Jacobs Joshua Kennard, Margaret Kurch, William Nelson (2) P. Newman, N. Numbers, Joseph H. Nicholson, Vincent Offley, John P. Paca, Levi Parsons, C. Ruth, Thomas Ringgold (2) W. A. Reynolds, Richard Rolls, James Reyley, J. H. Reynolds (2) B Richardson, T. Reynolds, Sophia Ringgold, John Smith, Samuel Smith, Dennis Sullivane, Gustavus H. Scott, J. M Sherwood, Sal Scott, Jonathan Sparks, Mary Strong Margaret Stuart, Robert Tuite, Thomas Stylle, Frisby Tilghman, Edwd. Tilghman, John L. Tilghman, William Taylor, John Tilghman (2) Isaac Wilson, James Wilkins, S. T. Wright, Benjamin Wright, Robert Wright.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Chestertown, October 1, 1809.

ELIZA ALIAS, Wm. Apley, Joshua Beck, Edward Burchess, Gen. Benj. Chambers, Wm. Corse, Joseph Cleeves, Miss Harriet Cheves Wm. Cooper, Mrs. Hester Crouch, George Durgan, Andrew Donaldson, John Duclaracq, Wm. Followfield, Richard Frisby, Charlotte Frisby, Hester Fendal, Thomas Gale, John Gale, Mrs. Elizabeth Gale, Benjamin Hanson, James Hodges, Miss Ann James, Jacob Leonard (2) Mrs. Rebecca Lamb, Thos. Maslin, sen. Richd. B. Mitchell, Samuel Merritt, Thos. L. McKenny, Rev. John McCleskey, Miss Elizabeth Mors, Mrs. Sarah Nandque, Mrs. Elizabeth Young, Joseph Porter, Wm. Primrose, Wm. Pope, Edward Parmer, Wm. T. Rolson, Richard Ricaud, Esq Wm Rage, Mrs. Wm Ringgold, Miss Martha P. Ricaud, Wm. R. Stewart, James Salisbury, Jas. Scott, Esq. Thomas Smith, Esq. Nathan Smith, Geo. Tiller, Rev A Walker, Lambert Wilmer, Samuel Wickes, Thomas W. Wells

Somerset County, sst

ON application by WHITLEY SMITH, of Somerset county, by petition in writing to me, in the recess of the court, as Chief Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of the state of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can at present ascertain them, as directed by the said acts, being annexed to his petition, and being satisfied by competent testimony, that he hath resided within the state of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his application, and having been by the constable of Pocomoke Hundred, in said county, brought before me upon an execution against the body of the said Whitley Smith—I do hereby order and direct that the body of the said Whitley Smith be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the county court, to be held at Princess-Anne, on the Saturday next after the second Monday of April next, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit—And I do further order, that the said Whitley Smith give three month notice, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, and some newspaper in the City of Baltimore, once every three weeks for the space of three months successively, before the Saturday next after the second Monday of April next. Given under my hand this sixteenth day of August, Anno Domini 1809. WILLIAM POLK.

October 10, 1809. 3w—3m.

Fifty dollars reward.

RAN away from the subscribers, on the 30th day of September last, a very black negro man named *Peter*, about twenty-three years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, is left handed, generally speaks loud, and is very bold—Had on when he went away a blue cloth over jacket, a pair of blue linsey-woolsey trowsers, and country tow linen shirt; he may also have taken other clothes with him. Whoever will take up and secure the said negro, so that the owners may get him again, (if out of the state) shall have the above reward, or if in the state twenty dollars, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

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

Tuckahoe Neck, Caroline county, Md. October 10, 1809. } m