American law of descents. Having no sugar colonies at the time of their settlements adjacents to the Delaware, the Swedes and Danes had little information or practice in the slave trade, and have contributed probably to facilitate the early and known opposition to that trade, which arose in the middle states.

The enterprize, the wealth, the freedom, the sobriety and the religion of the Dutch render their early and prosperous settlements in this part of America, particularly worthy of consideration. Their forts and marts extended from the western bank of Connecticut river, and the city of Albany to Hoar kiln or Lewis town, near the southern cape of Delaware bay. They had acquired the town, of New Castle or Stockholm, from the Swedes, and called it New Amsterdam. Their settlers had extended in New York, Connecticut, east New Jersey, west New Jersey, Delaware, the south western corner of Pennsylvania, and the eastern shore of Maryland, when their whole possessions in our middle states, called *the New Netherlands*, were conquered by Great Britain in 1764, and were divided under characters to the American provinces of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the lower territory of York and Penn, known at present as the Delaware state. The influence of the Dutch, after this conquest, continued to be such that there were seven governors of New York of that stock, and one of New Jersey.—There are at this time not less than eighty Dutch Calvanistic churches in the United States. They are as zealous friends of religious liberty as the rest of the Americans, and the New York and New Jersey legislatures in which they are most numerous, corrected the English law of descents, as soon as the separation from Great Britain enabled them to give to the laws the proper spirit of our nation.

The German people, having little concern in navigation, there has not been, at any time, a commencement of a separate German colony within our present dominions. But great numbers of the natives of the protestant and catholic states of that immense confederated empire have migrated hither *in search of liberty of conscience*, and establishment in life. William Penn made an early visit to the continent of Europe, with a view to inform the German people of his new and liberal establishment. The agitations of Europe in consequence of the struggles of the followers of John Huss, Luther, Calvin, Menno and others of less note in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and of the counter exertions of the church of Rome and its powerful supporters, rendered even the wilds of America more lovely than the most cultivated scenes of persecuting Europe. In regard to the prospects of a comfortable establishment, fair accounts of this country seemed to render it *a second land of promise*. The vast number of German emigrants which have resorted to our shores in a term of more than one hundred and twenty years, has exhibited the persons, the language, the habits, the churches, and some of the spirit of the laws of that great and ancient empire. It is not ascertained whether the wise and excellent founder of Pennsylvania derived from his own wisdom and virtue his celebrated modification of the law of descents, or whether his respect for the law of Moses or his visit to Germany, where he found the last opposition between the English law and the Justinian system in that respect, occasioned him to adopt the idea. Certain it is that in this respect, as well as in their pursuit of religious liberty, the migrators from Germany must have attached themselves to these two objects, which are so conspicuous and influential in our national character.—The Germans, like the Swedes, had no participation in sugar colonies, were consequently free from interest and practice in the slave trade, and were ready to co-operate in its decided arrestation. From this stock, we have had an illustrious President of our Philosophical Society, eminent professors in the medical department of one of our Universities, ministers of nearly two hundred churches of the Lutherans, Calvinists, Roman Catholics, Mennonists, Moravians, Tunkers, and some other religious societies. A governor and a vice-president of a state, many generals of the militia, speakers of the national and state legislatures, and other members have also been drawn from the natives of Germany or their numerous descendants. The theology, the language, the arts, the manufactures and the typography of the Germans are very conspicuous and widely extended in the United States of America. COLUMBIANUS.

A valuable bed of paint has lately been discovered by Mr. *William Woodworth*, upon the land of *Elisha Sterne*, Esq. in Tolland, (Conn.) From a trial of it by the most eminent painters in Hartford, it appears that it excels any thing of the kind ever before discovered in this country. It has a striking resemblance to the imported Terre de Sienne—is inferior to it in no respect, and superior in body and richness of colour.

Late Foreign News.

LONDON, September 2.

THE EXPEDITION.—The delay of the British Expedition in the Scheldt, to proceed to the accomplishment of its final objects, has at length been unhappily accounted for by the arrival of dispatches from the Earl of Chatham, stating that from the information he had received of the increasing force of the enemy for the defence of Antwerp, and the extensive inundations which had been effected, his lordship in concurrence with the opinion of the Lieutenant Generals and other well informed professional men, had finally decided to abandon the meditated enterprise against the arsenal and French ships altogether.

Such is the issue of an armament, the largest that ever left the British shores, and to whose operations so much importance has been attached, that it was considered nothing in comparison of the objects it was to accomplish—that the compaign in Spain was suffered to languish for want of troops, and the last opportunity afforded us of effectually aiding that country, was permitted to pass by unimproved.

Disapproving, as we from the first did, of the assignment of this formidable force to the Scheldt, we yet felt more anxious for its glory and success—and its failure has excited in us the bitterest regret. Again our military character is held up to the ridicule of the powers of Europe, and the jeers and tauntings of the enemy again fill the continental journals. Nor are we to suppose that they will fail of producing their effect. No concurrence more unfavorable than the failure of this expedition could possibly have taken place at the present crisis.

NEW EXPEDITION!

Sept. 3.—We are enabled to state, that our army is to be immediately employed on a fresh, and we trust, a more successful expedition. Orders were last night dispatched from the Admiralty to Sir R. Strachan, and from lord Castlereagh's office, addressed "To the Commander in Chief of the British troops in Zealand," containing instructions on the subject of this new enterprize. We likewise find, that orders were yesterday given for providing provisions, &c. for 25,000 men for one month—so that we may conclude that the service in question is not very remote.

OF PEACE
BETWEEN AUSTRIA & FRANCE.

VIENNA, Aug. 6.

Among other points which are to serve as the basis of the treaties now negociating, one is, that the Emperor Francis shall cede the Kingdom of Bohemia to his eldest brother the Duke of Wurtzburg. The intelligence that the Archduke Charles has resigned the command of the army, has made a great impression on the public; he possesses the love and confidence of the soldiers in a very high degree. It is understood that the armistice has been prolonged for 28 days.

August 9. M. M. Champagny and Marshal Duroc are named Plenipotentiaries for France, and Count Metternich and Count Saint Vincent, for Austria.

August 10. We witness at present some arrangements which seem to indicate, that the Emperor of Austria means in future to reside at Buda, in Hungary. All the officers of the different public departments, have received orders to proceed thither, and the public archives are also to be removed to that place.—This circumstance and the resignation of the Archduke Charles have made here the most painful impression—the latter is generally considered as an event of the utmost importance for the Austrian Empire.—*Royal Amsterdam Gazette.*

PARIS, Aug. 24.

Letters from Vienna afford us reason to hope that Peace will be speedily concluded. It is said that all the leading points were agreed upon between Austria and France, before the negociations at Altenburg commenced. The party which so strenuously and absurdly asserted the necessity of continuing a ruinous war is now since the disgrace of the Archduke Charles, generally despised. The Report of Russia having sent a minister plenipotentiary to the Congress in Altenburg, is confirmed; and the best understanding still prevails be- Emperor Napoleon & Alexander. The Ministers of Justice, War, Finances, General of Police, and for Foreign Affairs, and Marshals Oudinot and Macdonald have been created Dukes. The Duke of Auerstadt has obtained the title of Prince of Eckmuhl—the Duke of Rivoli, that of Prince of Esling—and the Prince of Neufchatel has been nominated Prince of Wagram.

Royal Amsterdam Gaz. Aug. 30.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

A letter of the first inst. states, that peace has been signed between Austria and France. The condition as was to be supposed, are sufficiently hard. The emperor Francis, it is said, is to keep Hungary, Bohemia, and Moravia, and to cede Austria, including its capital Vienna, Gallacia, and all his other territories. He is also to relinquish the imperial title, and be styled king of Hungary and Bohemia. Bonaparte takes the title of Archduke of Austria. Bavaria gains a large accession of territory.

September 2.

The Dutch minister has formally intimated, that although "the Continental peace is about to be assured," yet all public rejoicings are to be suspended in Holland, until the whole of the province of Zealand shall be evacuated by the British troops.

SPAIN.

Government of Madrid, news of the army, order of the day.

MADRID, Aug. 10

The 1st and 5th corps overtook, beyond the bridge of Arzobispo, the rear guard of the English army, entirely, destroyed it, and took from it 30 pieces of cannon, their caisons, a great part of their equipage, many horses, and a great number of prisoners.

It is also in pursuit of the army of Venegas, and has made a great number of prisoners; it has retired into the mountains of Sierra Morena.

(Signed)
A. BELLIARD, Gov. Gen.

On the 10th, the army of Venegas, stopped its retrogade movements, and formed at Almonaciz.—On the 10th, the king united the 4th corps of the reserve at Danbroca; the 11th, the king marched towards the enemy, surrounded him, attacked and drove him from all his strong positions, and put him completely to the rout. This was an affair of three hours.

Thirty pieces of ordnance, 100 caissons, 200 waggons, 3000 killed, an infinite number of wounded, and several stands of colours, are the result of this brilliant day. Our loss is very inconsiderable.

(Signed)
AUGUSTA BELLIARD.

Madrid, Aug 14—*(Moniteur Aug.* 22.

SANTA OLAILA, Aug. 9.

We received this morning, intelligence from the enemy's artillery, which bombarded Toledo, has, on a sudden, ceased firing, and that the English and insurgents are retreating in the utmost confusion to the left bank of the Tagus. Thus a few days have been sufficient to confound and disconcert the absurd projects of people who carried the sugges tions of insanity so far as to conceive that they should speedily render themselves masters of the capital, and now deem it extremely prudent to place the Tagus between them and the French army—*(Royal Amsterdam Gazette, of August* 23.)

COMMUNICATED FOR THE STAR.

REPUBLICAN JUBILEE
IN CECIL.

On the 21st inst. a very large number of the republicans of Cæcil county convened near the Rising Sun village, to celebrate the success of republicanism in the State. After mutual felicitation had taken place on the political regeneration of the State of Maryland, a committee of five, viz. col. Thomas W. Veazey, Doct. William C. Miller Capt. Robert Porter, Thomas Williams, esq. and Doctor George E. Mitchell, were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting. After a short interval Dr. Mitchell, from the committee, reported the following resolutions, which were with the greatest demonstrations of approbation unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That in these times of danger and difficulty, union is absolutely necessary to support the honor and safety of the country—and that we consider those who would attempt to disaffect the people of the government and endeavor to justify the unprecedented treachery, the unjust and tyrannical conduct of Great Britain or France, as inimical to our government, and worthy of republican contempt, and the rank of old tories, refugees, and British agents.

Resolved, That the republicans of Cæcil county have the greatest confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of our government, and that we pledge our lives, fortunes, and sacred honor to support those measures which may be adopted for redressing our grievances.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the talents, virtue, wisdom and patriotism of the revolutionary patriot General Samuel Smith—and that we think him again eminently worthy of the important station of Senator of the United States; an appointment which he has so long and so ably filled with honor to himself and his Constituents.

Resolved, That we have the greatest confidence in our Delegates elect—E. H. Veazey, J. Groome, H. W. Physick, and J. S. Moffett; and that we instruct them to use their exertions to effect the establishment, by law, of Schools thro'out the State, for the education of poor children.

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Maryland would act with more patriotism and more agreeable to the will of the people, if part of the money of the State, which is now usuriously applied, was judiciously appropriated for the improvement of the State, the encouragement of domestic manufactures, and the education of poor children.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be published in the republican papers of this State—and the thanks of this meeting be presented to the republican Editors of the State, for their indefatigable exertions in the cause of republicanism.

After the adoption of the above resolutions, the company sat down to an elegant entertainment, provided under the direction of a committee of arrangement, at which the following toasts were drank, Patrick Ewing, esq. Col. Thos. W. Veazey, and Doctor William C. Miller presiding.

1. The sovereign people....For whose good all government ought to be instituted, and who are the only legitimate source of power.

2. The President of the U. States.... Too wise to be deceived by his enemies, too honest to deceive his friends, and too virtuous to betray his country.

3. The Vice President....Already he enjoys the tribute of a grateful people, and Heaven will consummate the just measure of his reward.

4. The State of Maryland....By a conquest as decisive as it is glorious, has evinced to her sister States her firm attachment to republicanism.

5. Our good and faithful servant, Gen. Samuel Smith, at whose feet the darts of calumny fall pointless....May the State of Maryland manifest her gratitude by re-electing him to the Senate of the United States.

6. John Montgomery, our Representative in Congress, a firm and inflexible republican....He merits and may he receive the firm support of every republican.

7. Unanimity of sentiment among republicans....May groundless jealousy become extinct, and those who attempt to blow the coals of discord, be burnt with the sparks.

8. Thomas Jefferson, our much beloved fellow citizen, the illustrious author of the Declaration of Independence ....His patriotic and faithful services to his country, entitle him to the gratitude and applause of every true American.

9. Immortality to the memory of Gen. George Washington....The saviour of his country.

10. Perpetuity to equal laws and liberty of conscience.

11. The Whigs of '76 and their descendants....May live free or die.

12. Rotation in office....While it brings into view the possessor's destiny, it reminds him of the golden rule of doing for others as he would they should do for him.

13. Domestic Manufactures, one of the means of promoting our independence....May they be encouraged by every true American.

14. The United States....May they continue to be the asylum of the oppressed of all countries.

15. Timothy Pickering, the base apologist of foreign aggressions....Perdition seize the dastard who would sacrifice the honour of his country at the shrine of British perfidy.

16. John Adams....The upright patriot who has developed the plots of a Junta of Traitors.

17. The Fair Sex of Maryland.... May they never foster a child who, when come to maturity, will employ his talents to dissolve the Union, as the infamous Burr and others have done.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Col. Veazey—Patrick Ewing, esq. the venerable president of the day.... The patriot of 1776 and of 1809.

By Mr. Physick—Capt. John Evans ....The main spoke in the republican wheel of Cæcil county.

The company after spending the day in the greatest harmony and innocent hilarity, thanked the committee of arrangement for the elegant entertainment they had provided—marched with martial music to the village; dismissed at an early hour, and returned home with that order which always characterizes republicans.

It is scarcely necessary to apprize the public, that the stories in circulation about general Armstrong being at Amsterdam or Rotterdam, are all——d lies; the general was at his proper station, engaged in the prosecution of his mission, and had every prospect of obtaining some alterations of the French decrees favorable to the fair neutral.—The obstacles found in the way of an entire exemption of our trade, from the operation of the decrees, have been the shocking evidences of depravity and fraud, practised under the cover of the American flag; the landing of spies, the violation of the established laws, and the communication of intelligence to England, by persons sailing under the American flag, have exceeded all that has ever been published on the subject;—these disgraceful proceedings, and the *submission* of American owners and captains, to the supremacy of England and the principle of recolonization, by accepting licences: and the forgeries carried on of American papers, have been constantly occurring, and forcing new difficulties in the way of a final adjustment.—Some of the miscreants who have at once disgraced their country, and injured the fair trader by their malpractices, have, by publishing calumnies and reproaches against the general, in the English and American news-papers, rendered the general some service; as those wretches in France always alledged that they were countenanced by the American ambassador. *Aurora.*

The English prints in Boston tell their readers that England is now *fighting for her existence.* The fact is so, but who has forced her into the fight? A highway robber and murderer, was arrested on his way to prison, he knocked down one of the officers who had the care of the police, other officers came up, the robber cried out to the people as he was carried to prison, that they were going to murder him, and said he only knocked the officer down in defence of his existence—he was like Great Britain—"fighting for his existence." *ib.*

If England be now fighting for her existence, and that her circumstances will sanctify her rapine and depredation, how are we to consider the arguments of the *Boston tory* papers, when she was fighting to destroy the existence of France—when England was on the offensive, and France aroused to resist, as the late *Uriah Tracy* would have it, a war against "every man—every woman and "every child in France!" When a *war of extermination* was preached by that disgrace of genius, and dishonor to his species, Edmund Burke, when *bellum ad internicionem*, was the cry; when France was already declared by that pensioned apostate, as *blotted out of the map of Europe!* The contract of past infatuation with present events is instructive to men of the least sense. *ib.*

From the Belfast Chronicle.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR—Nothing can be a stronger proof of the melancholy depravity of the times in which we live, than the very great, and increasing number of openly abandoned females which infest our streets day and night. There is scarcely an hour, even during the day, that both the eye and the ear of modesty are not grossly offended by the shameless expressions, and most scandalous pugilistic engagements, of those very unfortunate women. Even to-day, I was the accidental witness of a most savage rencontre between two of *les unfortunées* which ended by their not only being most shocking cut and bruised, but both of them were left almost in a state of nudity!

Turning from the horrid spectacle, I could not help regretting that, among the many praise-worthy and charitable institutions that are in Belfast, none of them have yet attempted the very laudable, although difficult task, of reclaiming any of that most unfortunate portion of our fellow beings. And whilst I fondly indulged the hope that some means will speedily be adopted to rescue, from the lowest state of wretchedness and misery, some, at least, of those degraded and miserable creatures, the following lines accidently fell into my hand, which are said to have been the genuine production of an unfortunate female, who lately perished in extreme distress in Glasgow, in the 22d year of her age. If you think them worthy a corner, they are very much at your service. B.

VERSES

FOR MY TOMB STONE—IF EVER I SHOULD HAVE ONE.

By a Prostitute and Penitent.

The wretched victim of a quick decay,
Relieved from life on humble bed of clay,
The last and only refuge for my woes,
A lost love-ruined female, I repose:
From the sad hour I listen'd to his charms,
And fell, half forc'd, in the Deceiver's arms,
To that whose awful veil hides every fault,
Shelt'ring my sufferings in this welcome vault;
When pamper'd, starved, abandon'd or in drink,
My thoughts were rack'd in striving not to think;
Nor could rejected conscience claim the pow'r,
T'improve the respite of one serious hour.
I durst not look at what I was before;
My soul shrunk back, and wish'd to be no more.
Of eye undaunted, and of touch impure,
Old ere of age, worn out when scarce mature.
Cover'd with guilt, infection, debt and want,
My home a brothel, and the streets my haunt;
Full seven long years of infamy I've pin'd,
And fondled, loath'd, and prey'd upon mankind;
Till the full course of sin and vice gone through,
My shatter'd fabric fail'd at twenty-two,
Then Death, with ev'ry horror in his train,
Here clos'd the scene of nought but guilt and pain.
Ye fair associates of my op'ning bloom,
O! come and weep, and profit at my tomb!
Let my short youth, my blighted beauty prove,
The fatal poison of unlawful love.
O! think how quick my foul career I ran,
The dupe of passion, vanity and man.
Then shun the path where gay delusions shine;
Be yours the lesson—and experience mine!

The *next* British expedition, it is expected, will sail for Constantinople to aid the *Turkish patriots.* The Musselmans will be called upon to defend their *religion* and *liberty*——*(Balt. Eve. Post.)*