STAR,
OR
General Advertiser.

EASTON:—*TUESDAY MORNING*, JUNE 5, 1810.

REPUBLICANS ATTEND.

"*Procrastination is the Thief of Time.*"

We are happy to learn that the Republicans of Worcester county, sensible of the truth of the above maxim, with that zeal and fortitude for which they have always been so highly distinguished, have already recommended four gentlemen to the consideration of the freemen of their county, as eligible characters to represent them in the next Ligislature of Maryland. When it is understood that their ticket consists of Joshua Prideaux, Zadoc Sturgis, William Quinton and Thomas Handy, no less eminent for correctness of private character than purity of political principles, it would be casting a gross imputation on the well known patriotism and intelligence of the people of Worcester seriously to doubt of their success—It is not yet known with whom these gentlemen will have to contend. Their political antagonists adhering to that *underhanded* policy and *Panther-like* spirit which always characterizes the advocates of an unholy cause are still *lurking in ambush*. Perhaps they are waiting the final result of a private affair of unhappy nature, when they expect once more, merely by addressing themselves to the most sordid passions of the human heart, to abstract the minds of the people to private matters totally foreign to the *true* ground of political contest. As they never have been, so we are satisfied the present candidates never will be *successfully* opposed, except by means the most sordid, ungenerous and illiberal. BRUTUS.

REVOLUTION AT CARRACAS.

Philadelphia, May 31.

Yesterday arrived schr. Adventure, Armstrong, 24 days from Laguira, and informs that on or about the 20th April a schr. arrived at that port from Spain, bearing despatches to the Governor of Carracas, with information that all Spain was in the hands of the French, except Cadiz. This news flew before the messenger, the people of Carracas, the metropolis of that part of S. America, (no doubt prepared for the contingency) rose and a body of them, met the messenger, seized his despatches and carried him to goal. They immediately after seized the Governor and commander in chief at Carracas, bro't him down under guard of 100 men and put him on board a Spanish brig lying in port, on board of which they put a few other officers and sent her off; at the same time they took up the Lt. Gov. of Carraccas, and the commmandant of La Guira, and eight days after shipped them off also. The Spaniards of Carracas and La Guira, with the country round as also Barcelona and some other towns, it was said, had declared themselves independent of all the world, with proviso, that if Ferdinand, recovered his country and throne, that they would then acknowledge him and return to their allegiance. ——The people have appointed a Junta, and new organized the government. The whole of this revolution was put in motion so suddenly, that they took the Governor up in the street while walking for his pleasure, not having the least suspicion of such an event, and was accomplished without the loss of a life or the spilling of blood;—or any further disturbance than seizing and shiping off about 8 or 10 of the principal civil and military officers.——After this they laid an embargo on all vessels in port, which in 8 days was taken off and the vessels suffered to depart.—The Populace at first seized the schooner that brought the despatches, but the captain of her telling a plausible story, and that he wished to stay among them, they took off the guard, and in the night the schr. slipt off. It was said among the papers of the Gov. which the populace seized, there were found several that gave them reason to believe that the Governor of Carracas was in the French interest, and had held a treasonable correspondence with the French. ——The Spaniards seemed very wroth against the French, and seized every one they found in their country.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Alfred, Fisher, of Newburyport, 29 days from Liverpool, passed that harbor Thursday evening for Boston. From passengers landed at Newburyport, brought London papers to April 21, which have reached this town. They contain nothing of importance on American affairs.

It is said Mr. *Morrier*, the new British minister, had not left England It might perhaps be added with as much pertinence that the new British king was not crowned.

The report of Gen. Armstrong's returning is kept up by repetition. When we can determine how many *snow balls it requires to heat an oven*, we may be able to tell how many idle assertions in London papers are necessary to prove a fact.

SIR FRANCIS BURDET has been forcibly taken from his house and committed to the tower. The consequences are said to be much less serious than might have been apprehended. He was escorted by a guard estimated at 2000, and 20,000 men were said to have been under orders in case of resistance On the return of the guard from the tower the mob assailed them, were fired on—two persons killed and 4 or 5 wounded.

Two days after his committal, Sir Francis wrote to the Speaker that he should bring an action against him for false imprisonment, and another for the assault on his house.

Sir F's. resistance, it is said, far from finding any advocates in the house, bro't severe animadversions on his conduct from some of the most distinguished members of the opposition. The following article from the Courier gives this the complexion of ministerial varnish.

A letter has been addressed to Sir Francis Burdett by his constituents; he returned an answer, dated, "*Tower, April* 20, 1810."

"We have inserted a full account of a dinner at the London Tavern yesterday. Such a meeting derives considerable importance from the circumstances under which it is held, the events which have immediately preceded it, and the personages who were present at it.—They were Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Combe, Mr. Byng, Mr. Creevey, Lord Ostlestone, Mr. Maddocks, Gen. Mathew, Col. Hutchinson, Mr. Wardle, Sheriff Wood, &c. &c. It will be seen that the conduct of the House of Commons was canvassed at this meeting with a boldness which is scarcely surpassed in the speech and argument of Sir Francis Burdett, and which so far exceeds the alledged libel of John Gale Jones as to make it in the comparison almost moderation almost milk and water."

Thus much for "*Patriotic Proceedings*" in London.

The English papers are about raising the siege of Cadiz, and getting up, in their wonted style, new victories for the Spanish Patriots.

Accounts from Malta state, that on the 16th Feb. that island suffered from a severer shock of an earthquake than it ever before experienced. It was currently reported that three islands on the coast of Sicily, with Syracuse itself had been destroyed.

The important fortress of *Ceuta*, by consent of the Spaniards, is to be occupied by British troops.

The Dutch papers inform us that the Danish government has resolved to revive the principle that free bottoms make free goods.

The fleet of men of war destined for the Baltic, expected to sail from Yarmouth this day, (April 21.)

Newburyport, May 24.

FROM CADIZ——The schooner Fame, captain Hoyt, 54 days from Cadiz, arrived at this port on Monday last. Captain Hoyt politely furnished us with the following intelligence:

That it was the opinion of the British officers that Cadiz will be evacuated as soon as the English property is removed

Fresh provisions of all kinds are exceedingly scarce and high—fresh beef, 1 dollar per lb. candles, 45 cents per lb. eggs, 1 dollar per dozen, and other articles proportionably dear.

By order of the Junta, vessels arriving with provisions are not suffered to depart until the provisions are landed.

The priests are daily employed in exercising the guns on the walls from 10 o'clock in the morning, till noon.

The English burnt all the American vessels that went on shore in the storm, which they could get at; and it could not be ascertained that any American vessels were burnt by the French, or that any Americans were made prisoners by them So busy were the English in burning the American vessels, that they did not give the necessary assistance to their own transports.

The English officers speak in the highest terms of approbation of the kindness shewn by the French to the English prisoners; especially those taken in the battle of Talavera.

FROM THE AURORA
UTRUM HORUM.

Between *embargo* at home, and depredation *at sea*, plunder and confiscation *on shore*, it is presumed we shall very soon be able to judge, by a comparison of *causes* and *effects*.

About thirty millions of dollars cash, the same amount merchandize, during the existence of the embargo, were detained in our banks and warehouses; money previously was in such great demand, that the capacity of the *social credit* at the ordinary interest, was outstript by speculation, and money was bought for adventure at from *ten* to *twenty per cent*; these inordinate premiums for cash more than counterbalanced the incidental profits; which if all the adventures had been successful, would no doubt have introduced enormous proceeds and wealth; but the spirit of depredation and the war of commercial monopoly, had sunk the profits as to the nation in all the points of contact in Europe; some few made fortunes, but many lost and spent fortunes, the embargo was laid at a moment when both national honor and political sagacity pointed out the necessity and utility of the measure; all that was within was retained, room was left for all that was afloat and returning; the nation never before possessed in its harbors so many ships, nor in the commercial coffers so many solid millions.

The effect was, that all we had was at least our own—and if it did not bring a *war price*, none of it was wholly lost; our money was not called for to go to China nor to England, the interest of money therefore came down to the legal rate; and money could be had at 5 and some at 4 per cent.

The effect was, that the manufacturing spirit had a spring; the two beautiful monuments for casting shot which ornament the suburbs of our city, are the *children of the embargo*; and ten thousand *children*, not quite so full grown nor so forward in the glare of the world, were the progeny of this embargo, which folly, or ignorance, or turpitude, reprobated.

Domestic national manufactures have had a spring, which will assure to the United States the productive riches, the true wealth of internal interest that is better for America, and of which one years product is better than twenty years of foreign traffic; our houses have multiplied in number, and in accommodation and in beauty; plantations have been extended, and the capacity to rear the merino has been tested and proved to an extent which promises us the means of sending wool abroad to those who want it; which will assure to us at future and not remote times the capacity to clothe ourselves from our own fleeces as well as from our cotton plantations; and which may even enable us to carry to the Chinese what they prefer to hard dollars. These effects and discoveries of national capacity were produced by the embargo; but the infatuation and impatience of avarice was not content with securing what was possessed; the *bird in hand*, was a plain bird of simple plumage, it was not gaudy, nor did its familiar appearances render it of value in the eyes of the owners; besides there were *two birds* in the bush; and they had golden plumage and purpled crests, and of changeable colours as birds of the trophical woods; every one was eager to get the two birds in the bush; and taking no care of the bird they had, have now lost all.

It is impossible in viewing the process of national infatuation, not to mark among the rest, the curious cases of *Burr's* project offered to the French government, which we cannot suppose to be any other than a renewal of his former designs upon the southern states, thro' Florida; the point of contrast is that in which we see the *traitor acquitted* by the odious means of jusidical stratagem, while *the man* who blasted the treason and baffled the traitor, is suffering under a persecution set on foot by his disappointed partners in treason, abetted by some who ought to protect him, and to which congress has been seduced only to be humiliated by being made the odious instrument of public injustice and republican ingratitude.

There is a mental malady in the nation, from which, it is much to be feared, we shall be very soon awakened by confusion and anguish.

Federal Consistency.—We are completely tired of noticing the threadbare ditty eternally rung in our ears by the partizans of England, about the poverty of our national treasury. How they can assume the effrontery to make assertions which every school-boy is able to confute, is a mystery best known to themselves. "Facts are stubborn things," and let facts decide:

It is a fact, that during four years of the federal administration, the national debt was *increased* about TWENTY MILLIONS until it amounted to upwards of *Eighty Millions of Dollars!!!*

It is a fact, that at the close of their despotic reign, there was not two millione of dollars in the treasury.

It is also a fact, that the republican administsation have already paid more than FORTY MILLIONS of the public debt—and,

It is an incontrovertible fact, that by the last report of the secretary of the treasury, there is now in the treasury about *Six Millions* of dollars.

To admit these facts, and still to rail against republicans for impoverishing the nation, is certainly a singular species of *consistency*. *(Columbian.)*

Dissention in the Cabinet. The enemies of the general administration, in their zeal to disgrace the President and his cabinet, every few weeks start a fresh story of misunderstandings or disagreements among the heads of departments. The tale is eagerly propagated, travels the round of federal newspapers, and thus lives its hour and expires. The motives of these croakers cannot be misapprehended. They assert what they wish to be true, and repeat slanders for which they have no evidence but their own rancorous propensities. For our part, we disbelieve the fact—we are assured it has no existence in reality.—We have full confidence in the President and every one of the secretaries, and should be covered with shame to acknowledge that bare federal assertion could shake that confidence. Let the snarlers rail on. The objects of their malevolence are shielded from injury by conscious rectitude, and the almost universal support and applause of a free and enlightened people. *(N. Y. Journal.)*

In a late debate upon the exclusion of strangers from the gallery of the British House of Commons, Mr. Sheridan spoke with his usual energy, in favor of a relaxation of the standing order in the house upon that subject. A majority differed from him in opinion upon the expediency of the alteration; but the whole house resounded with acclamations when he spoke what follows:—

"My honorable friend (Mr. Wyndham) has called me a council for the press. If I am so, I am proud of the appellation, and will always act as such *without a fee*. Sir, I have always been a friend to the liberty of the press. Let ministers have a servile house of peers—give them a venal and pliant house of commons—give them the keys of the treasury, and the patronage of the crown—and then give me the liberty of the press; and with this mighty engine I will destroy the edefice of corruption, and establish on its ruins the rights and privileges of the people."

There is a circumstance worthy of note in the Corespondence between Mr. Pinkney and Marquis Wellesley.

The letter of the former bears date JANUARY 2—*of the answer of the latter*, MARCH 14.

A very convenient time elapsed between these dates for a king and cabinet, as much celebrated for their wisdom as their honesty, to receive "*Madison's Diplomatic Policy Unveiled*"—certain loyal speeches from friends in Congress, and all that mulish, maniac homage to dotard royalty and ministerial arrogance which run through his Majesty's papers and proved so grateful to assanine ears both sides the water. We cannot say how far Wellesley's *timely* caution and reserve was governed by this base, treacherous and well timed nonsense—It is, however, pretty manifest, that the volunteered sympathy of the *Jacksonites* in this country for the detestable Minister of Copenhagen, has added to all the evidence of his former disgrace, the *meditated approbation* of a prevaricating and perfidious court. *Bost. Pat.*

There is a very acute remark in the Paris Moniteur, in relation to the English expeditions to Spain. "They will give France (says the official organ of Napolean) the means of conquering India and the freedom of the seas on the plains of Spain." The writer means, we presume, that if Great Britain continues to exhaust her military strength in the Spanish cause, (or indeed in any part of Europe) she will not be able to defend her cause in Asia. There will be found, on reflection, more truth in the remark than at first view meets the understanding. *Vir. Argus.*

NEW YORK ELECTION.

The following gentlemen are elected Representatives of the State of N. York in the twelfth Congress.

Ebenezer Sage,
* Samuel L. Mitchel,
* William Paulding,
* Pierre Van Cortlandt, jun.
James Emott,
* Thomas B. Cook,
* *Asa Fetch*,
Robert L. Livingston,
* *Harmanus Bleecker*,
Thomas Sammans,
* Silas Stow,
Thomas R. Gold,
* Arunah Metcalf,
Uri Tracy,
* Daniel Avery,
Peter B. Porter,
J. Thompson, (not certain.)

Those marked (*) are new members—those in *Italic* are federalists.

From the above statement it will be seen that there is a republican gain of *six* since the last election.

1809.		1810.	
Republican	9	Republican	12
Federal	8	Federal	5

The returns for the assembly as far as heard from (three counties yet deficient) give a republican majority of *thirty-one*.

The English society for the discharge and relief of persons imprisoned for small debts, in consequence of the liberal donations during the last year, but particularly those in commemoration of the British king's entering the 50th year of his reign, discharged and relieved 1626 debtors from the several prisons thro'out the kingdom, many of whom (whose debts were considerable) had suffered a long confinement. Of this number were discharged by what is in London called the Jubilee Fund, 946, who had 624 wives and 1520 children. 335 of these debtors were in Newgate.

Richmond, May 23.

We are informed, that the progress of the "action of trespass on the case" bro't by E. Livingston against Thomas Jefferson, the Federal Court for this district, has ruled the plaintiff to give security for the costs, as is customary in such cases, where required by the other party.

Imperial luxury. The wedding robe which has been made in Paris for the new Empress of France, is embroidered all over with diamonds, the intervals filled with Moline lace. Its value is estimated at about 85,000 dollars!

In consequence of the want of pliability in the house of representatives of Canada to the views of the governor of the province, his excellency Gov. Craig has ordered a new election of members; and the new members returned are said to be two thirds of what is termed the "French party;" among whom is P. BEDARD, esq. who is imprisoned at Quebec by the governor, charged with seditious conduct. *N. H. Patriot.*

VENDUE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on *Wednesday*, the 20th day of June inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the dwelling of *Mary Hardcastle*, late of Talbot county, deceased, near Bruff's Mill—All the personal estate of the said Mary Hardcastle, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, bacon, lard—an excellent carriage; household and kitchen furniture, and many other articles too tedious to mention, on a credit of six months on all sums of and above six dollars, with interest from the day of sale, and note with approved security:—All sums under six dollars the cash to be paid. Further particulars made known on the day of sale—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

ABEDNEGO BOTFIELD,
Adm'r of Mary Hardcastle, dec'd.
June 5, 1810. 3

PUBLIC SALE.

By Virtue of a Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on the 10th day of July, at Church-Hill,

ALL the real estate of *Richard E. Harrison*, dec'd.—A Tract of LAND supposed to contain two hundred and eighty acres, a part of Queen Ann's Manor, within two and a half miles of Church-Hill. The said land will be sold on three years credit, one third to be paid in twelve months, with interest from the day of sale—one third with interest from the day of sale in two years—and the residue in three years, with interest from the day of sale;—the purchaser or purchasers to give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money ——It is deemed unnecessary to enumerate the qualities and advantages which those Lands deserve, for it is presumed that no person will purchase without first viewing the premises. Upon payment of all the purchase money the land will be conveyed in fee—by

JAMES BUTCHER, *Trustee.*
June 5, 1810. 5

Advertisement.

THE subscriber intending to remove from the state of Maryland to Delaware, solicits all those that are indebted to him, to come forward and settle their accounts as soon as possible—And those who have claims, will please to bring them forward, as he expects to attend at Easton for that purpose.

ROBERT BRUFF.
6th mo. 5th, 1810. 3

Sportsmen attend.

THE sweepstakes of 1809 being closed, and many wishing to enter, a *NEW SWEEPSTAKE* is now open, for three years old Colts, $100 entrance, if the colts are alive, Play or Pay, two miles and repeat—Colts carrying 90 lbs. Fillies and Geldings 87 lbs. to be run on the THURSDAY after the first Monday in October next, over the *Centreville Course*. The colts to be entered with *John Beard*, at Centreville, before the 4th day of July next, which may be done by letter.

JOHN BEARD, Sec'ry of J. Club.
Centreville, June 5, 1810. 4

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Mary Hardcastle*, late of the said county, deceased;—and also, letters of administration de bonis non, on the estate of *William Hardcastle*, late of the same county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said Mary Hardcastle, are desired to bring them in, properly authenticated, for settlement: And all those who stand indebted to the aforesaid estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

ABEDNEGO BOTFIELD,
Administrator of Mary Hardcastle, and administrator de bonis non of Wm. Hardcastle.
June 5, 1810. 3

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Worcester county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Worcester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *John Ayres*, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this first day of June, anno domini 1810.

JACOB TEAGUE, *Adm'r*
3q of John Ayres, dec'd.

Somerset County, to wit:

April Term, 1810.

WHEREAS *Benjamin Wailes*, of Somerset county, by his petition to the honorable the judges of Somerset county court, hath set forth, that he is unable to pay his debts, and was then under execution, and was willing and desirous to deliver up for the use and benefit of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed, on the terms prescribed by law, and that he had thereunto annexed a schedule of all his property, on oath, &c. Whereupon it is ordered by the said court, that the said Benjamin Wailes give notice by advertisement set up at the court house door, and at one tavern at Princess Anne, and one at Salisbury, and published in one of the newspapers at Easton, three months before the first Saturday of September term next, and continue the same four successive weeks. Test, .

WM. DONE, *Clk. Som. C. C.*
June 5, 1810. 4