The Following article is copied from THE CABINET, a valuable republican print, published in Schenectady by Mr. *Isaac Riggs*, and which deserves the patronage of the Republican interest in this and the neighboring countries——*Alb. Reg.*

A foreign government captures our vessels, impresses our seamen, taxes our commerce, murders our citizens and commits outrages on our national ships—these are stubborn facts, not attempted to be denied. Are there not, however, men in this country who justify that foreign government—and who are they? Ans. There are, under the falsely assumed name of federalists—they endeavor to cloak their intentions, and are in reality "the friends of England in America."

A foreign government sends an agent into our country, with full power to make a final settlement of differences.—The American government accept the proffered terms. Were there any who vilified and abused our government—asserting that those terms had been repeatedly before offered and refused.—Ans. There were—they were nominal federalists, the 'friends of England in America.'

A temporary change takes place on the European continent—the British statesmen are too sanguine in their anticipations of complete success, and regret the conclusion of a constrained adjustment with the American government. The contest between their *hope* and *apparent interest* was not, however, long or doubtful; the former was expelled, and, in obedience to the dictates of the latter, the plighted faith of the nation was broken and the concluded arrangement basely disavowed.—Were there then any to be found in this country who yet justified them, and declared the terms better than we had a right to expect or demand—and who were they? Ans. There were—they styled themselves *Patriots*; but, like the Ass covered with a Lion's skin, their braying exposed them—they were the *Anglo-Federalists*—the members of the anti-constitutional Jacobin Clubs—the opposers and violators of our sacred laws—the contemners of the advice of the Father of his country, the immortal WASHINGTON, in short "the friends of England in America."

The anticipations of the British minister, on the European continent, soon passed "like the baseless fabric of a vision, leaving not a wreck behind," and they again regretted in some measure a premature rupture with America—Anxious, however, to retain all their usurped maritime power, they selected an arch fiend on earth to represent them in America—a man without probity or honor—one well versed in the work of contention and division—the corrupt carrier and distributer of the bribes of a more corrupt government. On his arrival here he found himself most egregiously deceived—Desirous to bring the government odious to the people he sought an occasion to insult them—was denied any further communication—misrepresented facts, and indirectly appealed to the American people against the administration of their choice.—Were there any who justified this conduct, and again vilified our own government? Ans. There were—they styled themselves the admirers of the character and principles of Washington, and yet formed "associations and combinations," against the constituted authorities. A combination, connected by an oath to destroy the democratic government of our country, they style a "benevolent society."—These are the nominal federalists, "the friends of England in America."

This discarded Ambassador, now no more than a LICENSED SPY, publicly travels through our country, the inhabitants of which conceive themselves injured by his conduct.—He takes unwearied pains to cause his approach to be generally known as he moves through the different cities and towns. To every reflecting mind the object is evident—his progress through our country answers a triple purpose—whereas one only of the three will admit of an avowal. The first and greatest object is to discover who are Britons at heart—on whom a reliance can be placed, and what their influence is in society. Nextly publishing his approach to induce the real but unguarded, incautious American to insult him on his way, by that means affording an opportunity to the British advocates to appear in the false but imposing character of peace makers, and quellers of disturbances and riots—giving them a better opportunity to deceive the honest part of the community—extend their influence and widen if possible the political breach. The last and ostensible object of his travelling is the gratification of curiosity, while still in this country; but our people may rest assured that this curiosity is more political than topographical—that the character of Ambassador is gone, and he is now a SPY. Are there any in this country who can see all this, and yet justify the foreign emissary and his government? Ans. There are—They are the purchased "friends of England in America"—they are not honest federalists.

FOR THE STAR.

A VOTER OF CAROLINE.

[CONCLUDED]

Pray, fellow citizens, in what part of my observations have I opposed a fair and equitable trial by jury? Surely my advocating the arbitration system does not contain any opposition to such a trial—but the very reverse. But here I am interfering in matters of which I am grossly ignorant. It is offering an unhallowed touch to sacred things, to say any thing, or take any notice of this subject.

For a long series of years a jury has consisted of 12 men—and, according to the common law of England, that is a proper jury. But what makes 12 a jury, more than 20, or 9, or 5 or 3? Who has the right to determine what shall be the number of jurors? or who has the right to determine when, or where, or in what manner this jury is to act? or who has a right to declare this jury a pack of ignorant, unprincipled, unjust fools, incapable of acting equitably, until they are most carefully, candidly and ingenuously instructed by some most virtuous, honest, intelligent and charitable lawyers?——What a happy, blessed people are we who have such virtuous intelligent men amongst us to keep us from ruin. O my memory is so bad that I had forgotten—we never have had the "trial by jury" purely and freely administered to us since the abolition of the sedition law. And you know it was our most faithful guardians, the virtuous and intelligent federalists, in conjunction with a few tories, that made that blessed law for us. What a stupid, ignorant, dictatorial set of fools are we, to be so blind to our true liberty and interest!—But with all the *boasting modesty*, science, and patriotism of this *modern Scipio*; and all his open and manly professions of friendship to liberty, he has let the cat out of the bag;—for the toast in the very learned exposition of it, directly referred to the fifty dollar act passed last winter, and to the proposed arbitration system. With all his most candid, warm, and zealous professions of friendship for your rights and liberties, having taken the alarm at the appearance of the downfall of the craft, he falls into a violent paroxism—he tries to conceal his feeling by supposing the fears to lie on the other side; and pretends to think that I am alarmed lest the "deformed bantling should expire in the arms of its nursing"—I suppose he means its nurse or nurses. But here the true alarm makes its frightful appearance; for he immediately informs us that "if it should survive it would be the means of sending a few dozen of mercenary lawyers to the devil." Here is his awful dread! Here is the whole affair. Here raw-head and bloody-bones shews his grim face.—I would be a most inhuman and uncharitable thing, and surely evidence a great spirit of divination, and a want of patriotism to suggest any system that would free you from a pack of mercenary lawyers, and throw them, poor innocent, harmless well wishing fellows, by the "dozen to the devil." But next after all his bellowing about Bonaparte and his "mock-senate," and arbitrary dictation, he has got drunk himself with French principles and practices—he in the most arbitrary, dictatorial, and despotical spirit, declares that you shall not have the trial of a law that has produced the most happy effects in a neighbouring State. And notwithstanding your boasted liberty, he and his patriotic colleagues with surgeon's skill will make "this deformed bantling," the arbitration system, "undergo the amputating operation of skillful hands" next winter. He informs me not to be alarmed, for with a truly despotical spirit "he will make short work of it"——"he will decapitate the poor thing." I suppose he will adopt the English mode, a knife and a hatchet. Here is liberty, patriotism and a "trial by jury" with a vengeance. If this is not *modest dictation*, let the world judge.——What a pity that these peaceable and virtuous patriots should be made so unhappy. Why will the citizens of Maryland be so stupid as to adopt a system that will put "Judges" on the Bench, and bring Lawyers to the Bar that cannot "read a word in a book?"—I hope this modern Scipio, this particular friend to our rights and liberties, the next time he comes to Caroline court, will be so kind as to appoint a day for the reading and exposing of this "deformed bantling, so that the good people may not be destroyed by it, as he says the 100th part of them have never "heard it read."

But, he further informs us by the way of *scare-crow*, that these mercinary lawyers "are devilish shrewd fellows—very apt to detect frauds;" yes, and a goodly number of them devilish apt to *commit frauds*—"They possess a little smattering of political knowledge too" Of that we have a full specimen in our State Legislature. The most of them that go there have their mouths hermetically sealed before they leave home—*the devil a word they can speak*—and the precious few that do act have been able to make just such laws, as that neither they themselves nor any body else could ever understand. But that is the incontrovertible proof that we need the arbitration system. I imagine we shall all be able to understand it, ignorant as we are, if we can keep designing lawyers out of it. And surely if a reform was ever necessary in any case, the licentiousness of our judiciary requires a thorough purgation. And as the people are yet *sovereign*, I hope, before it is too late, we will be able to effect it in our own vulgar way.

But I would beg leave to inform this gentleman that notwithstanding his threats, and very contrary to his wishes, this "deformed bantling," as he calls it, will exhibit such a "manly and eloquent appearance next winter, as will require all his splendid rhetorical ingenous remonstrances and learned comments to oppose it: and all will be ineffectual.—And if this should take place, as I fully believe it will, some supercilious imperious boys may very unexpectedly "go to the devil."

This gentleman calls on me to shew how the Troop profaned the 4th of July And makes, as he supposes, some very ingenous remarks on profanation. It is very extraordinary the impertinent effrontery of some men. Were there not there, that day at Denton, in the Troop some very conspicuous and officious characters, assuming the name of the venerable Washington, who have repeatedly advocated resistance, & that by force too against the laws of our general government.—Abettors of British subjugation and robbery—Embargo breakers—and remonstrants against our resistance of British fraud, murder, impressments, and oppression. And if the commemoration of the anniversary of Freedom and Union by such men, be not a profanation of the day? I must confess I do not know the meaning of words. And also the name must be a deceptive garb, when we find some of these very men now soliciting the suffrages of the county.

But, finally, this modern Scipio concludes by some observations on the qualifications of a soldier and officer. I most heartily accord with him there, & would inform him that it is altogether unnecessary for him to dare the Voter to come forth. For the Voter has the vanity to think, without intending a reflection to any man, that he possesses as many of these qualifications, as any member of that Troop; and he is well assured, he has given as many proofs of it before ever that Troop had an existence.

Again, fellow citizens, I call you to your duty.—Be not deceived by hallow and uncandid professions. Carefully watch those who have once deceived you. Remember, it was their fault the first time; but it is yours if you ever allow them to do it again.

A VOTER OF CAROLINE.

Caroline, August 9. 1810.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 19.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

On Saturday evening arrived at this port, the ship Pacific, capt. Stanton, from Liverpool—sailed the 8th July.

We have received from capt. Stanton, London and Liverpool papers to the 6th inst.

From the papers we have made some selections for this day, but it will be perceived that they are not important. The price of wheat, flour, cotton, &c. was very high in England.

Great supplies of wheat were expected from the Baltic—50,000 quarters were received in London in one week, from France and Holland. The prospects of the coming harvest more favorable. Cotton was brisk at 14 to 16d—American superfine flour, 66 to 69s per barrel—American wheat, 17 to 17s 6d.

Brown, the late collector at New Orleans, was siezed in the Theatre, in London, at the instance of Mr. Pinkney, our minister at that place—to regain his liberty he gave up all his bills of exchange and other property, which is now in the hands of Mr. Pinkney, in trust for the United States. LONDON, JUNE 27

It is confidently rumoured in the circles connected with Government, that Ministers have resolved immediately to withdraw the British Army from Portugal. Whether this resolution has been adopted in consequence of the increase of the French army being such as to leave us little hope of ultimate success from a prolongation of the struggle, or from what other motive, we know not; but we have reason to believe the present determination of Ministers to be as we have stated.

JUNE 29.

RIOT.—On Saturday night a very serious riot took place at Liverpool. A man belonging to an American vessel in the harbor, having been impressed, on the ground of his being an Englishman under an American protection, a body of American seamen, taking the opportunity afforded by the people about the docks being absent at dinner, proceeded to the rendezvous house, and being refused admittance by the only one of the gang then in the place they broke open the door, & dragged him on board an American vessel in the dock; they then proceeded to tarring & feathering, and accordingly stripped naked, and rolled him on the deck of the vessel, on which a quantity of tar had been previously poured. Feathers, however, not being at hand, they shook a cotton bag over him, turned him loose into the town, driving him along the docks, and thro' Hanover-street. The poor fellow, in a most piteous plight, at length found shelter in some of the neighbouring streets. One of the ringleaders has been apprehended and committed for trial.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The ship Dispatch, from Rochelle, arrived at New York on the evening of the 16th—having sailed on the 20th of June. The Mercantile Advertiser says,

"Mr. Robert. Bailey came home in the Dispatch, and is the bearer of dispatches from general Armstrong to the secretary of state.

"Mr. Bailey inform us, that our affairs with the French government, had not met with any favourable change, that the most of the American vessels seized at St. Sebastians, had arrived at Bayonne, and that it was not known what time our minister would leave France for America.

'We have seen a letter from Paris, of the 14th of June, which states, that no order for the sale of American vessels and cargoes had at that time been issued by the French government.

FARMERS ATTEND!

I will sell that Valuable ESTATE Bloomingdale, *my former residence, on the eastern shore of this state:*

LYING in Queen Ann's county, on the head waters of Wye river, and two miles from Queen's Town, on Chester river, from whence a regular packet makes a trip weekly to and from Baltimore, a distance of 38 to 40 miles, in 4 and 5 hours. This estate contains by estimation 1229 acres, two thirds of which is cleared and divided into six large fields and four lots, with springs of never-failing water in each field, the residue in wood and timber of excellent quality. There is 150 acres now in clover, and two fields will be nicely prepared to be laid down in wheat this fall—my usual crops of which are from 2500 to 2800 bushels, besides corn, oats, &c. a large orchard of choice northern grafted fruit, in the 4th and 5th year of bearing, and every improvement requisite for a genteel family.

The buildings on this estate has cost me upwards of $14,000, and I will dispose of it on short payments, at $20 per acre, or upon an accommodating credit at five guineas, with 20 valuable negroes, 10 of them young, hearty negro men, together with the stock of mules, horses, &c. Those who are disposed to make a speculation in the cheapest land that has ever been offered for sale on that shore for forty years past, are now invited to take a complete and thorough view of this property, which will be shewn them at any time by my son, residing thereon.

EDWARD HARRIS.

Baltimore, August 14, 1810. m

CENTREVILLE HOTEL.

THE subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to the public, for the encouragement he has heretofore received in his line of business, and now takes this method of informing them, that he has purchased that large and commodious *Brick Tavern* in the town of Centreville, which is repaired and fitted up in a superior manner, and now open for the reception of travellers and gentlemen citizens, whose patronage he respectfully solicits—and as he intends keeping at all times a good and plentiful table, and the best of liquors, with large and extensive stablage, and the necessary appendages of horse feed, hostlers and servants—he flatters himself those who favor him with their custom will be accommodated to their entire satisfaction, and no exertions on his part shall be wanting. JOHN BEARD.

August 14, 1810 m

To the Free and Independent Voters of

CAROLINE COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

I OFFER myself a candidate for your suffrage, to represent you as one of your Delegates in the next General Assembly of Maryland. If I am elected, I pledge myself to the utmost of my power, to promote, protect and defend your personal liberty and property. *W. HUGHLETT.*

Caroline county, August 7, 1810.—te

IN CHANCERY, August 10, 1810.

ORDERED, That the sale made by *William Hayward*, trustee for the sale of the real estate of *Rosanna M'Gaw*, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 12th day of October next; provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks in the Easton Star, before the 12th day of September next. The report states, that 6¼ acres of land sold for $156 25. Test,

NICHS. BREWER Reg. Cur. Can.

NEW SADDLERY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, and begs leave to inform them that he has just received from Baltimore, of American Manufacture, and imported, a general assortment of the best materials, of the latest fashion, which will enable him to execute at the shortest notice, orders in the neatest and most fashionable stile.

WILLIAM BROMWELL.

N B. Country produce will be taken in exchange for work—Easton, Aug. 21, 1810.—3

NOTICE.

AS the subscriber wishes to retire from public business, he offers for rent for a term of years, that convenient and well known stand (better distinguished by the name of the *Eagle Tavern*, or *White House*,) situated on High Street, and fronting the Public Square in Chestertown, (Md.) This valuable property has been occupied as a TAVERN for a number of years, and is supposed to be the most *eligible situation* on the Eastern Shore of Maryland—it has every necessary convenience annexed to it. The house will be rented with or without furniture or servants, as may be most convenient.

ISAAC CANNELL.

Chestertown, Md. August 7, 1810. m

PREPARE FOR SETTLEMENT.

THE citizens of Queen Ann's county, who are indebted for officer's fees, will take this as a friendly caution, to be in readiness to discharge their respective accounts when called on, as delays breed dangers, and indulgences heretofore has been experienced to be the great injury of the sheriffs and their securities; And as self-preservation is the first law of nature, and necessity a just cause to put this law in execution, it is hoped all persons indebted will make immediate preparation to balance their accounts, as no indulgence can nor will be given, but the rigor of the law enforced to compel payment, without respect to persons. Those wishing to settle with the subscriber, will find him in Centreville, on *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays*, without fail. Wm. P. RIDGAWAY,

Sheriff Queen Ann's county.

Centreville, July 23, 1810. 6

LANDS FOR SALE.

233½ ACRES OF LAND,

LYING in Anne-Arundel county, within six miles of the city of Baltimore, on the Patapsco River—about 100 acres cleared—the public road to Annapolis runs through the land—There is a great deal of wood, which from the nearness of Baltimore, being only 10 miles by water, renders it valuable. Most excellent water, and a constant stream running through the land, and said to be a valuable Mill Seat on the same, of which there is little doubt, being examined by the first judges, and pronounced such.—Fish and fowl in their season—The situation is deemed remarkably healthy. One, two and three years credit will be given for the greater part of the purchase money. For further particulars apply to Mr. Benjamin Willmott, Easton, Mr. F. Holland, Baltimore, or to the subscriber.

E. RUMNEY.

July 31, 1810. m

TAXES.

THE subscriber has began his collection for the present year, and will attend at Easton on TUESDAYS, for the purpose of receiving payments. All those who do not settle with him on or before the 20th of September next, may expect no further indulgence; as he is determined to close his collection as speedily as possible, and will be under the disagreeable necessity of proceeding against them in the most summary manner, without any discrimination.

SAMUEL B. DARDEN,

Collector Talbot County Tax.

August 21. 1810. 4

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Samuel S. Robinson*, late of Queen-Ann's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers; and all those having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, to the subscribers, on or before the 21st of February next.

HENRY STORY, } Ex'ors.
Wm. ROBINSON, }

August 21, 1810. 3t

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the COMMISSION BUSINESS. in Baltimore, on Bowley's Wharf, No. 2, where he will with pleasure receive consignments of all kinds of country produce—and he assures them that the strictest attention shall be paid to give complete satisfaction; also, in purchasing any article in this city for which their orders may call.

JOSEPH H. CALDER.

August 7, 1810. m

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, lying and being in Queen Ann's county, about 7 miles from Centreville, near Roe's Cross Roads, called Block Town, about five hundred and seventy acres, and has the following improvements—a dwelling house, kitchen, granary, corn house, stable, barn, and other necessary out houses, with sufficient timber for the use of the farm, with a plenty of wood. This land is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco, and has a number of valuable poplar trees which might be sawed up in scantling, and sold to advantage at Centreville market: Also a quantity of valuable ash timber. This land will be sold altogether, or in lots so as to suit the purchaser or purchasers—provided the whole can be sold, one third of the purchase money will be required, and the residue in three annual payments. Any person wishing to view the property, may apply to Mr. Smith, the tenant now residing on the farm, and for further particulars to the subscribers. Possession may be had the first day of January next, and privilege to seed wheat next fall; the land will be run out in August next, when any person or persons wishing to buy, may have an opportunity of viewing the lands—by applying to G. Coursey, they may be informed of the day the land will be laid down.

LAMBERT WICKES,

Cecil County,

GERALD COURSEY,

Q. Town, Q. A. County

May 29, 1810. m

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer the following valuable property for sale, viz.

THAT valuable FARM where one of the subscribers now reside, in Caroline county, handsomely situated on the main road, about four miles from Dover Ferry, twelve miles from Denton, and within two miles of Great Choptank River. The improvements are good and convenient, and a good apple orchard on the above Farm—Also, that valuable Farm where *Thomas Kemp* now lives, adjoining the above Farm, and lying on the main road. The improvements on this farm are nearly new, (and comfortable.) This land is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and rye, and contains about three hundred acres—*And the above Farm*, about two hundred acres of land. The whole will be sold together, or seperate, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers, being a sufficient quantity of timber to each farm.—Also, sundry lots adjoining the latter farm, well improved, now in the occupation of one of the subscribers; and others handsomely situated for *Mechanics*, or *Stores*. The situation of these dwellings are high and healthy, on the main road, and not more than two miles from a good landing on Great Choptank River.—it is deemed unnecessary to say any thing more about the above property, as those who wish to purchase will first view the premises—Further particulars will be made known by application to either of the subscribers. THOMAS VALIANT,

HUGH VALIANT,

RICHARD HOPKINS.

June 26, 1810. m