FOR THE STAR.

CRITO—No. II.

Mr. Smith,

Unskilled in paper controversy, I feel some reluctance in coming forward in opposition to the learned Cato, whose well composed essay made its appearance in the Star of the 31st ult. But notwithstanding the formidable and Goliah appearance which this author assumes in newspaper discussion, I will try to slay him in the public opinion, with the unvarnished arrows of Truth and Reason; which although they may be inexpertly wielded, cannot fail to give a death blow to the huge misrepresentations of this monster of ingenuity. I conceive him already half vanquished; for when a man instead of argument, indulges himself in personal surmises and remarks upon his opponents, I think it plainly argues he entertains no hopes of success, without he can render his adversary unpopular; if he can do this, he expects his shallow reasoning and specious assertions will have some influence. After indulging himself in some remarks of the profession or occupation of the author of Crito, (which I shall not pretend to notice,) he adduces what he styles the "Lawyer's Prerogative," to "invalidate" my saying that the lawers were always mindful of interest of their constituents, and without shewing the least shadow of reason why the lawyers should be blamed for this; or without adducing a single instance of a motion ever being brought forward and opposed by the lawyers, to abolish this privilege, he calls on me to shew what men except the lawyers have their fees collected by the Sheriff, by execution, without the "previous processes." In answer, Sir, to this, I aver, and it will not be denied, that the officers of our county and orphan's court, have the same privilege, to wit: The Clerk, the Cryer, the Register of Wills; and even the Sheriff himself may collect his own fees in the same manner. Can this intelligent author then be ignorant that the gentlemen of the Bar are also officers of the court? It is useless to dwell on this subject, when my antagonist has brought forward no manner of proof that the lawyers were concerned in passing this law, or that they have ever been active to prevent its repeal. If they have not done either of these, they are no more blamable than the other Delegates who have been sent to the Assembly since the first passage of that Bill. His next argument, if it may be so called, to prove the lawyers are regardless of the public good, when incompatible with their own aims, is, that an increase of fees was agitated subsequent to the passage of the law for the extension of the magistrate's jurisdiction. Even admitting this were the case, which I am not conscious of, he would wish the people to veiw it in a partial manner, by inducing them to believe that the lawyers would be the only persons benefited by the increase of officer's fees. It must be well known to the gentleman, as he appears to be conversant in our legislative proceedings, that the Fee Bill was not reported by a lawyer, but by Mr. James Brown, a worthy member from this county. Why then should the lawyers be censured for what they had no part in? ——Having now answered Cato, as well as the manner of his writing & my feeble talents would permit—and confident that the futility of the objections urged against lawyers going to the assembly must be manifest, I will give reasons why some lawyers should be sent to the legislature.

It is indubitably the bounden duty of every Legislator to understand the Constitution and all the laws by which his state is governed. Without this knowledge it is wholly impossible for him to know whether the existing laws are defective or otherwise. If he is ignorant of this, how is it possible he can do justice to his constituents?—He is sent there for the purpose of examining into the situation of the laws—to add, where they are defective—to support, where they are beneficial—to explain where they are ambiguous, and to repeal where they are injurious. This is a duty enjoined upon him by the sacred and immutable laws of honor, of Religion and of Amor Patriæ. Can it then be expected in the nature of things, that men, whose occupations have always been to cultivate the soil, to cast of accounts, to study medicine and the like; I say, can it be expected that they will understand the laws of their country, as well as men whose profession requires them almost incessantly to be diving into the profound abyss of law-learning? It certainly cannot. Then I contend it is absolutely necessary for some men in our Legislature to have a comprehensive knowledge of the existing laws and the principles on which these laws are founded. So as to explain to those who have not devoted so much of their time to this abstruse study, the advantages or disadvantages flowing from them. Without some men of this description, the proceedings of our Legislature would be perplexed and confused. I do not though mean to be understood to wish our Assembly to be composed of all of one profession or class of men; but I would wish to see some of every occupation partake some share in the government: they would then be a restraint to each other. But the idea of precluding from the Legislative Council, the very men whose youth and life have been devoted to attain a perfect knowledge of law is preposterous in the extreme, and is a sentiment which every rational man should blush to utter. The great and learned Sir William Blackstone in his commentary upon the study of law, speaking of the great necessity of legal knowledge in a legislator, says, "Indeed it is perfectly amazing, that there should be no other state of life, no other occupation, art, or science in which some method of instruction is not looked upon as requisite; except only the science of legislation—the noblest and most difficult of all."—— "Apprenticeships," continues he, "are held necessary almost to every art, commercial or mechanical: A long course of reading and study must form the Divine, the Physician, and the Practical Professor of the Law; but every man of superior fortune thinks himself born a Legislator." Tully also says, "It is necessary for a Senator to be thoroughly acquainted with the Constitution." And this he declares "is a knowledge of the most extensive nature, a matter of science, of diligence, and of reflection; without which no Senator can be fit for his office." If this knowledge was essential in Great Britain and Rome, it is equally necessary in America, and even in Maryland. But how frequently do we observe men in our legislative bodies ignorant not only of the Laws, but the Constitution itself. Suppose all were thus ignorant, what confusion would it produce—some laws would be passed repugnant to the wholesome provisions of the Constitution—some contradictory to old and established rules of law and justice: And indeed such has been the spirit of innovation manifested by some of our recent legislatures, I am not sure they would not repeal every law now in being, and form a new code entirely.—They are certainly advancing with rapid strides to the subversion of the TRIAL BY JURY, that STUPENDOUS FABRIC OF LIBERTY AND JUSTICE, by intrusting to a man unskilled in law, causes which formerly were decided by twelve, under the immediate direction of a court of law and justice. Let my fellow citizens, then, beware whom they send to represent them in the Assembly—and let them not suffer themselves to be led astray by the unmeaning clamors and prejudiced opinions of artful and designing men, whose only hope of getting a peep at Annapolis, the State House, and to be pointed out as one of the honorable members of the Maryland Assembly, is the rendering unpopular a certain class of citizens. I appeal to the people, that if when they have given instructions to their delegates, if they have not always found the lawyers as attentive to their directions as other men? I am well aware I shall rouse into action the herd of anti-lawyer men, and perhaps they will come forward in your paper in their own vindication; and if I should not answer them, it will not be owing to the want of arguments to disprove what they may assert—but to the want of time.

Mr. Smith, if you will give the above hasty observations a place in your next paper, you will oblige

CRITO.

Centreville, Q. A County, July 3d, 1810.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

THE REMEMBRANCER.

Nothing is more frail than the memory, especially when one is determined to forget—That we may not forget our *old friends*, in the fervor of our *recent gratitude to France*, it may not be amiss to republish the following

EXTRACT FROM THE MEMORIAL OF THE MERCHANTS OF BOSTON:—

"*To the President of the United States and the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled.*

"The subscribers, a committee of the merchants of the town of Boston, duly empowered for the purpose, respectfully ask leave to address government on a subject highly interesting to the commerce and prosperity of the United States, and involving in its results a great pecuniary property, acquired as as they believe, by honest exertions in the prosecution of an open, fair and authorised trade.

"While your memorialists have witnessed with mingled feelings of indignation towards the perpetrators, and of commiseration for their unfortunate countrymen, the insults and barbarities which the commerce of these states has sustained from the cruizers of France & Spain, it is their object, in the present memorial, to confine their animadversions to the more alarming, because more numerous and extensive detentions and condemnations of American vessels by G. Britain; and to advert to the *principles* recently avowed, and *adopted by her courts*, relative to neutral trade in articles of colonial produce—*Principles* which, if admitted or *practised upon in all the latitude* which may fairly be inferred to be intended, would be destructive of the navigation, and radically impair the most lucrative commerce of our country.*

"Your memorialists have the honor to remain, in behalf of their constituents and themselves, most respectfully,

James Lloyd, Jun.
John Coffin Jones,
David Greene,
George Cabot,
Arnold Welles,
Thomas H. Perkins,
David Sears,

Attest—*Isaac Winslow, Jun.* Sec.

* The only possible reason which can be assigned why we should not at this day feel and acknowledge our *gratitude* for the *friendship* and *protection* of *England*, attested and commemorated in the memorial above, is, that, the "*principles adopted by her courts*," and so highly complimented by the memorialists have since been "*practised upon in all their latitude.*"

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

By the Fanny, from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 15th July, and Liverpool to the 16th. The following articles, extracted from the papers, are interesting. By a paragraph in a paper of the latest date (the 14th) it appears that a secret treaty has been made between Bonaparte and the emperor of Austria, wherein the latter engages to furnish 150,000 men for the service of the former. A part of this army was to march into Spain, and the main body, under an archduke, is destined to the east—probably to second Bonaparte's views on the grand seignor. Hostilities had recommenced between Russia and Turkey. London, July 11.

The ramifications of distress, occasioned by the recent great failures, are extensive; upwards of 70 dockets have already been struck in consequence of them, and more are expected to take place. In the course of yesterday, two considerable failures were announced in the city. July 12.

Admiral sir Richard Keats is appointed to the command of the British squadron in the Bay of Cadiz. He is universally considered one of the best officers in the navy.

A ship arrived yesterday from the French coast, which she left four days ago. According to the advices brought by her. Bonaparte had enacted a law, which inflicted the penalty of death against any subject of France who should, after a certain period, visit England.—The prohibitory decree against the exportation of grain has been extended from L'Orient to Bordeaux. This report, however, does not accord with the recent information received from Mr. M'Kenzie, in France: that gentlemen is said to have stated in his letters, that his mission goes on smoothly; that he was every where well received; and that he expected shortly to be called from Morlaix to Paris.

It is reported that Gustavus Adolphus, the deposed king of Sweden, has made his escape from Switzerland, leaving his family in the care of his father in law, the elector of Baden. According to one account he has reached the Baltic, and is on board the flag ship of admiral Saumarez. Another version of the rumour is, that he had only got four days start of his pursuers, and is supposed to be on his way to England.

The reported rigorous regulations by the French government, against the very limited personal intercourse that subsists between that country and this, are confirmed by letters from Paris of the 4th inst.

They also communicate the following explanation of the decree lately passed, respecting the maritime trade:

Imperial decree of the 2d July.

"The prohibition of grain (established by the decree of the 2d July) from the Island of Schowen to L'Orient, extends itself also to vesssels provided with licences.

"No grain may be exported between L'Orient and Bordeaux but by French ships, which shall, at the same time, be obliged to take half their cargoes of wine or brandy.

"Foreign vessels provided with licenses, which may enter the ports of France, shall not be allowed to make any further use of the same.

"The coasting trade is reserved exclusively, according to the old laws, to French vessels; of which the crews must consist of French masters, and three fourths French sailors."

July 13.

The Funds have experienced a considerable fail, in consequence of the late failures in the city; Omnium being down, at the opening of the market, to par, but towards the close it got up an eighth.

The commercial arrangements between this country and Portugal, were yesterday finally concluded, and are expected to be published in the Gazette of to morrow evening.

A bag of letters arrived this morning from Heligoland—they mention that intelligence has been received there from Holland, of a battle having been fought between lord Wellington and Massena, in which the latter was defeated. We shall be most happy to find this intelligence correct—but no official accounts to that effect have reached government.

The French troops are marching from the coast of Holland.

From London papers to the 28th July—(Received at Boston.)

BATTLE IN PORTUGAL.

Letters in town state that a great battle has been fought in Portugal; in which lord Wellington was killed. This is not official, and we hope will prove unfounded. [The above is from the "Statesman" of July 28; the "Courier," of the same evening, denies officially the reception of any letters giving this information.]

The Turks have been defeated in a late battle; and it is now expected they will make peace, by surrendering the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia.

It is said Mr. Canning is to repair to Cadiz.

King Louis is with his brother Jerome at Cassel.

The queen of Holland is forbid to visit Paris; has imagined she is to be poisoned, and has gone to Piombieres.

Spanish wool dull sale at reduced prices—Two years consumption on hand.

Bonaparte has new modelled the laws of Holland respecting commerce; every fishing boat must have a French soldier on board. He was expected at Amsterdam to visit the armament.

A large American ship in ballast was cut out of a port in the Baltic, and has arrived in England.

A fleet of forty two sail of British merchantmen have been captured off the Naze of Norway by the enemy's gun-boats.

The Farmer, Shaw, from Virginia, arrived at Gravesend.

FOR THE STAR.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS OF QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY—

BEWARE OF WOLVES IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING

Fellow-Citizens,

The Committee for Queen-Ann's county have recommended for your support at the ensuing election, Messrs. Philemon C. Blake, Samuel Burgess, Stephen Myeres, and Thomas Emory, four gentlemen of known patriotism and integrity, to represent you in the next State Legislature. We find a fifth candidate coming forward, and claiming the support of the Democratic interest of the county. Under our happy government, it is the privilege of every citizen to investigate the character of every gentleman offering himself for public patronage. What has been the conduct of this candidate since we gained the ascendency in our National Councils? Why, a continual scene of opposition to the best views and interest of the Democratic party.—We find him in the year 1803, coming forward in opposition to the nomination of the county. We find him some time after that removing to Kent county, and there turning Federalist, and using every measure his vain imagination could invent, for the promotion of the Federal cause in that county: Finding after he had been there some time, that the cause he was there espousing was not likely to succeed, we find him returning to Queen-Ann's, and like a good weather cock, shifts sides again, and avows himself a good Democrat: Finding on his return, that the Democrats of the county went on smoothly, and were not under the necessity of electing committees for the selection of candidates for the Legislature—What is his conduct then? Why, my fellow citizens, notoriously absurd—we find him recommending to the citizens of the Upper District, the nomination of four candidates in that District, to be run against four that would be selected in the Middle, thereby wishing to set father against son, and son against father—brother against brother, and district against district——Thereby laying a solid foundation for the destruction of the Democratic principles in this our happy county. And can you, my fellow citizens, give your suffrage to such a candidate as this? No!—I have no hesitation in saying that you will frown on him with that indignation that he so justly merits.

An Enemy to Schismaticks.

Queen-Ann's Forest, Sept 4, 1810.

NAVY OF THE U. STATES.

We understand that the following is the employment of our public vessels of war at this time:

The frigate President, Commodore Rogers, is stationed at New York; the Constitution, Captain Hull, in the Deleware Bay; the brig Argus at Boston; and the schooner Revenge at Newport, Rhode Island—with orders to make short cruizes and return occasionly to their respective stations.

The frigate United States, Commodore Decatur, and the frigate Essex, Captain Smith, are stationed at Hampton Rhodes; the John Adams, Captain Dent, at St. Mary's; the ship Wasp, Capt. Jones, and the brig Ferret, Lieut. Gadsden, at Charleston S. C. the brig Siren, Capt. Tarbell, at Savannah; the brig Nautilus, at Wilmington, N. C. with similar orders.

The brig Hornet, Capt. Hunt, is on foreign service; and the brig Vixen, Lt. Bainbridge, and the schooner Enterprize, Lt. Read, are stationed at New-Orleans, where there are about 20 gunboats also stationed.

The frigate United States, the Wasp, the Siren, and the Ferret, are now cruizing near our Southern extremity. All the British armed vessels lately about Amelia Islands have disappeared and gone, it is believed, to Halifax.

(Nat. Intel.)

On Saturday last, the High Sheriff of the city and county of Albany, New-York, visited the County Prison in this city, and in company with his deputies and gaoler, proceeded to throw open all the doors connected with the Debtors' Apartmeet, THERE NOT BEING A SINGLE PERSON IN SAID PRISON CONFINED FOR DEBT! A circumstance most grateful to the philanthropic and benevolent mind, and which, perhaps, has not a parallel in any county of the same population within the United States. [*Albany Gazette.*

Gen. Massena was lately very nearly made prisoner by the Portuguese peasantry. He was proceeding from Guadalaxara towards Ciudad Rodrigo, where several of his attendants, his papers, and his whole baggage were intercepted; and he was indebted for his own preservation to the swiftness of his horse.

A sunfish of an enormous size, and of the species known by the Irish mariners by the distinctive appellation of Big Bob, was lately taken by a fishing boat on the coast of Wexford. It had been sportively floundering until it had stranded its large bulk on the shallow or flats, where it was easily taken. Upwards of 80 buts of blubber, little inferior to spermaceti, have already been compressed from it.—[*London pap.*

IN CHANCERY,

July Term, 1810.

ORDERED, That hereafter, every solicitor of this court be bound to take notice of any rule or order, made during the sitting of any Term, relative to any suit, in which he is or shall be concerned—And that any such rule or order, may afterwards be made absolute, or otherwise have its full effect without imposing on the party obtaining the same, the obligation of having a copy served.—That it shall be the duty of the Register to forward such copy to the adverse party, or to his solicitor, but that no proof thereof shall be required

The rule of the court made on the 15th of February, 1792, obliging the solicitors to take notice of rules or orders, during the four first days of a Term only, is hereby rescinded.

True copy. Test.

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

N. B.—The Terms of the Chancery court are the fourth Tuesday of February, the first Tuesday of July, the fourth Tuesday of September, and the first Tuesday of December.

September 4, 1810.—— m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the *Watch-Making and Silver Smith Business*, in Centreville, (Md.) where he purposes carrying them on in all their different branches; and flatters himself from his experience and application to business, he will receive a due share of public patronage, and be able to give satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom. EPHRAIM JEFFERSON.

N B. All orders from the country will be particularly attended to, and the highest price given in cash for old silver.——E. J.

September 4, 1810. 3

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS stolen from my plantation on the 14th ult. a BAY MARE, 10 years old, common size, and has been used to farm work. She has on her right shoulder a mark like a fistula. The above reward will be paid if taken in this county.

JESSE SHANAHAN.

Near Easton—Sept 14, 1810. 3

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RENT,

And give possession immediately,

THE HOUSE and LOT where she now resides—Also will rent, and possession to be given on the first day of January next, (for the ensuing year,) the Store House now in the occupation of Mr. *Ludowick Morgan*, in Centreville:—She has also an elegant Gig with plated harness, which she will sell. For terms apply to

HARRIET PALMER.

Centreville, August 14, 1810. 6

NOTICE ONCE MORE.

ALL those persons who have neglected to bring in their claims against *Amasa Robinson*, dec'd. are once more requested to bring them in to me legally and properly authenticated, on or before the 15th day of October, to receive their dividend, otherwise they will be barred forever, as the subscriber wishes to close the administration, and pay away the balance of the estate in hands as administrator. All those indebted to him on his own account, are also requested to come forward and discharge the same by the first day of November next, as no indulgence can or will be given to any person after that day.

THOS. COWARD.

Oxford Neck, August 28, 1810 ——m

TO BE RENTED,

THE ENSUING YEAR,

THE two Houses now occupied by Mr. *Gibbs* and Mr. *John Kennard* These two houses are as well situated as any in the town of Easton, for Mercantile Business.—For terms apply to

ROBERT LLOYD NICOLS.

August 28, 1810 ——m

SAIL LOFT.

THE public are informed that the subscriber has opened at Oxford, and intends carrying on the *Sail-Making*, in its various branches—those gentlemen who may please to favour him with their demands in that way, may depend on having their work executed in the best manner, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms by

Their obedient servant,

THOMAS WHITING.

Oxford, Talbot county, Sept 4, 1810—3q

NOTICE.

I WOULD TAKE IT A FAVOUR of those GENTLEMEN that are due me either on Bond, Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same; where it is inconvenient to settle the whole, a part would be acceptable, as we cant do without CASH.

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, July 31, 1810. m

GREAT BARGAINS.

AS the subscriber intends to decline the Mercantile Business on the first of October next, he will retail the stock of Goods he now has on hand, at very reduced prices, for cash or country produce. He also wishes, to inform those indebted to him, that their accounts must be closed immediately, as he intends to leave the State of Maryland.

ANTHONY ROSS, Jun.

Denton, Sept. 4, 1810.——3

TO LET,

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS,

THE Farm of the late *John Blake*, about three miles from Easton—For terms apply to JAS. B. RINGGOLD, or JOHN KENNARD.

September 4, 1810.