STAR.

General Advertiser.

EASTON:—*TUESDAY MORNING*, OCTOBER 16, 1810.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

	Rep.	*Fed.*
Baltimore City	2	0
—— County	4	0
Annapolis City	2	0
Anne Arundel County	4	0
Harford	4	0
Frederick	4	0
Prince Georges	2	2
Calvert	0	4
St. Mary's	0	4
Charles	0	4
Montgomery	0	4
Washington	4	0
Allegany	0	4
Cæcil	4	0
Kent	4	0
Queen Ann's	4	0
Caroline	4	0
Talbot	4	0
Dorchester	2	2
Somerset	0	4
Worcester	0	4
	48	32
Republican Majority	16	

The representation of Maryland in the 12th Congress, will, as heretofore, consist of six republicans and three federalists—to wit, Messrs. Montgomery, Brown, M'Kim, Little,* Kent* and Ringgold,*†; and Messrs. Key, Stewart* and Goldsborough.

* New members.

† Elected also to serve in the 11th Congress, VICE Mr. Nelson, resigned, being appointed a judge in the state courts.

We are satisfied at the *next* election, (if any prospect of success is afforded by the laxity of the republicans, that the federalists of Maryland will make a *desperate* struggle to obtain a *Senate* of their own—to continue for 5 years, and thus present a 'rallying point' to their party. To obtain this, prodigious and unprecedented exertions will be made in every county on the Eastern shore, Queen Anns's excepted; and in Frederick Calvert and Prince George's on the Western shore, in all which the majorities, at warmly contested elections, are small. We notice this, to put our friends on their guard. According to a very homely, but excellent proverb, 'a stich in time saves nine'—and a *little attention*, at this early period, may save *much labor* when the election approaches. *Balt. Ev. Post.*

Appointment by the Governor and Council of Maryland, Oct. 3, 1810.

Joseph Harwood, Esquire, Judge of the Orphan's Court, Anne Arundel county, vice Jonathan Sellman, deceased.

COMMUNICATION.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

To the Republicen Members of the General Assembly of Maryland.

The necessity and importance of encouraging domestic manufactures, have become so universally understood, and so obviously evident, that none but a few British partizans oppose their establishment in this country. The Legislature of Maryland at their last Session recommended in a resolve, "to the good people of this State, to clothe themselves in the domestic manufactures of the country." How far this resolution may have operated on the minds of the citizens, it is not for us to say; certain it is that as a person leaves the large cities, and retires into the country, he finds persons of all ranks & descriptions, clothed with the productions of their own looms. A learned judge of one of the judicial districts, conversing on this subject a short time since, was heard to express himself as follows;—"Three or four years since, I scarcely saw in all my ride, an individual dressed in the manufactures of the State; but now, almost every man has on something which was made at home, and they appear to vie with each other in the superior quality and goodness of their domestic apparel."

The Legislature not only addressed themselves to the State at large on this subject, but passed the following resolve.—

RESOLVED, *That each Member of the General Assembly* who shall appear at the next Session in a suit of woollen cloth *of the manufacture of this State*, shall have his name enrolled on the journals as a patron of domestic manufactures. We would wish, on this occasion, to see our democratic delegates comply with the above resolution. If the heads of departments, and the General Assembly, adopt this best of fashions, the people at large will follow their example, and foreign manufactures find no market here but for the fopling and the fool, who fancy dress will give their monkey forms a nearer resemblance to that of man.—We do think it incumbent on this Legislature to respect the above resolution, and so far show their willingness to comply with all requests of the past that are reasonable and proper.—*Md. Rep.*

From the Aurora.

REPEAL OF THE FRENCH DECREES.

The abrogation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, whether from necessity or whatever other motive, on the part of France, is an event that ought to afford real gratification to every American.

If *necessity* has produced the repeal of those decrees, it is a proof of the efficacy of our embargo and non-intercourse measures, in procuring us just treatment, even from the power, which it was asserted they could not injure, and gives the lie to the assertions, that our government resorted to them, because they were injurious only to G. B.

If, on the other hand, it should be made to appear, that so far from *necessity* producing a change of measures, on the part of France, towards the United States, American and West India produce are now more abundant in France, and from 20 to 50 per cent. cheaper than they were two years ago, it is fair to give France the credit of performing the promise, which she repeatedly made to our government—namely, that her decress should be withdrawn, on condition that we caused Great Britain to respect our neutral rights, or opposed the infringement of them.

This act of the French government ought to afford relief to the minds of men, who have been led to believe, that Bonaparte is the most horrible monster in existence, & undeserving of the least confidence.

In another point of view, the repeal of the French decrees is extremely important to the United States. For several years past, we have been submitting to the interdiction and plunder of our commerce, by all the petty powers of Europe, without adopting any means of obtaining redress, merely because we could not agree, as to the fact, whether it was Great Britain or France that first commenced the system of aggression on our maritime rights. This dispute is now ended, by the abrogation of all the French orders and edicts, which affected our neutral commerce, or of which we have in the least complained of. The bug bear, of having to fight *both* France and England, in order to obtain our maritime rights, has now disappeared, and we are bro't to the plain question—shall we submit to be interdicted by Great Britain, from trading with any nation or nations with whom we are in amity, whenever it shall please his Britannic majesty & council *to issue a placard* to that effect—for this is precisely the principle attempted to be established by the blockading order in council, of the 6th of May, 1806, for which the Berlin decree was issued in retaliation—or shall we, in common with all the rest of the world, contend with Great Britain for our right to the free use of the seas?—The pressure of this important question, upon the American people, is irresistible, and must soon be answered.

If Great Britain does not within a short period repeal her orders in council which infringe on our neutral rights, our government is bound by a law of the land, and in good faith to France, (who has on that understanding repealed her decrees) to enforce a non-intercourse against England. We will go to the continent of Europe, and Great Britain will capture our ships and property—and our government will of course permit our citizens to arm for their defence. The consequence will be reprisals and open war. To this point it is evident we must come at last, and the sooner we are prepared for the event the better. We may go on negociating, inferring and temporizing, to all eternity, with G. Britain, and she will not yield an iota except compelled by force or necessity.

The system of procrastination and temporising which we have adopted has cost us very dear.

We have lost what is invaluable to a nation—our character. Foreign nations believe that the U. States will submit to every species of injury and insult short of invasion, rather than go to war, and hence it is that they abuse us. We should not lose a moment in retrieving the honor of the nation.

Great Britain has made us no atonement for the "murderous aggression" on the Chesapeake frigate. She detains on board her ships of war thousands of our fellow citizens whom our government is bound to have liberated, or to go to war.

Those are injuries that demand instant redress, and we have protracted negociation respecting them much beyond the period, when it deserves any other name than submission.

If Great Britain does not repeal her orders in council, before the meeting of congress, we may be assured that she will not do it without a struggle, and a moment should not be lost by that body in adopting measures for the security of our rights, and the redress of our wrongs. A lingering, half way, temporising system, will have no other effect than to excite the distrust and jealousy of the continental powers, which ought to be avoided, and to encourage the presumption of Great Britain. On every account, therefore, the crisis should be met with promptitude and courage.

X.

The following article is published for the information of the friends of the unfortunate victims of British naval rapacity. We understand it is copied from a journal kept on board the brig Fredonia, capt. Adams, arrived here from Dublin the 1st inst.

Sept. 8, in lat. 43, long. 47, the Fredonia was boarded by the British frigate Melampus, capt. Hauker, who detained the Fredonia 5 hours, compelled every male cabin and steerage passenger, except four, to go on board the frigate, and impressed 11, whose names, occupations and ages are as follow—

Samuel Little, farmer, 29.
John Fearburn, a child, coming to this country to reside with his uncle.
James Sutluff, farrier, 22.
Charles Ruley, Clerk, 24.
Daniel Ledger, 20.
Thomas Fitzpatrick, 24.
William Baliard, 26.
Peter Flinn, 20
Thomas Kinsela, 26.
Matthew Kinsela, 20.
John Railey, a boy; all of whom were examined at the different offices in Dublin, and allowed to depart from their country.

The officer that boarded the Fredonia demanded of captain Adams 35 guineas, alledging he should receive that sum for passage money, paid by the passengers impressed. This demand capt. A. refused, as he only found the passengers ship-room, and they all furnished their own stores. Those servants of tyranny, after behaving with this insolence, departed with their prey.

N. Y. Columbian.

A case of impressment from a vessel lately arrived at this port, is mentioned to us as peculiarly hard. A man and wife, with two children, were passengers to this country. The man was taken on board the ship of war, and the woman left with her children to seek her bread, friendless and heart broken, in a strange land. It was cruel thus to part man and wife: it is a piece of inhumanity often complained of by members of the British parliament in illustrating the savage treatment of blacks and horrors of slavery. Perhaps, though, it is supposed that white people, especially natives of Ireland, are not possessed of so fine feelings and social affections as blacks! But the press-gang should have taken the wife and children along with the husband. It is wrong to take from families the staff of their support, and throw helpless women and children upon our shores for public maintenance.—We recollect the impressment of a man by the name of Rufus King, a number of years ago, whose wife and six small children were compelled to apply to the town for assistance & the man has never found his way back yet. Thus is the impressment of individuals a public injury.

— *ib.*

It is with pleasure we learn that among the passengers in the ship Favorite, from Dublin, arrived this morning, are the lady and children of counsellor SAMPSON, of this city. We congratulate them on their safe landing in a country independent at least of the *military* orders of the British government. *ib.*

ANOTHER INSOLENT OUTRAGE

Has been committed on our flag by our British masters, as appears by the following narrative from the New York Mercantile Advertiser of the 10th instant:—

Captain Brown, passenger in the brig Matilda, captain Arnold, from Laguira, informs that the brig Jane, Smart, arrived at Laguira from Caraccas on the 6th of September. On the morning of the 7th, captain Smart hoisted his colours as usual, viz. ensign, pendant and jack, and went on shore. Soon after, a boat from the British brig of war Challenger, capt. Rider, was sent along side, and an officer went on board, who ordered the pendent to be taken down, which the mate refused to do, and the officers of the Challenger pulled it down by force. About 12 o'clock capt. Smart returned on board his brig; and after learning the cause of the pendant's being struck, ordered it to be hoisted again. This being perceived by the Challenger, a boat with several armed men was again sent, and the colours were again forcibly taken down. Captain Smart was seized and carried on board the Challenger, and from thence on shore, under a strong guard to the commandant; who, after explanation, ordered captain Smart to be immediately released; but informed him at the same time, that no merchant vessel would be allowed to wear a pendant in port.

Captain Arnold confirms the above statement; and informs us, that duties on imports and exports were lessened one fourth in British bottoms—and that the government of Caraccas have prohibited the slave trade.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated on Thursday.

"By letters from London of August 22d, we are informed of Bonaparte's determination to restore to the proprietor the property sequestered at St. Sebastians, on the payment of the new duties."

Phil. pap.

The prints advocating federal principles, consistent only in error, change character and principles with surprizing facility. Some of them now bitterly inveigh against the administration because it has resorted to a loan in a time of peace. Without referring to the causes which have reduced our revenue, it is sufficient, to check their misrepresentation, to turn their own weapons against. Let them recollect that it is not to defray the ordinary expences of the government that a loan has become necessary, but to pay the debt contracted by federal rulers in a period of great commercial prosperity. It is from the exertion of the republicans for nine years past to rid the nation of that load of debt with which the federal administration burthened it, that a deficiency now exists, not in the amount necessary to pay the ordinary expences of the government, but in the sum annually appropriated for the payment of the principal and interest of the debt contracted by federalists. The amount of principal and interest of the Public Debt reimbursable during the present year is *eight millions* of dollars; the sum borrowed is 3 500,000—leaving a balance of *four millions five hundred thousand dollars*, which the republicans have been able, notwithing the diminution of revenue from commercial embarrassment, and the extraordinary expences of defensive preparation, to apply to the extinguishment of the debt so prodigally incurred in the good old days of federalism. Its advocates appear to be chagrined that the present administration have been able to extinguish so much of the ruinous public debt with which they oppressed the nation in the short time they held the reins of government. If there be any one thing on which the republicans may peculiarly pride themselves, it is the rapid dimunition of the debt with which the nation was clogged and the proof thus afforded by their acts that they were sincere in their professions of abhorrence of the doctrine "that a public debt is a public blessing."

All MIRANDA'S MEN have been set at liberty by the new government of the Spanish Main—six of them have arrived at Jamaica. All others who had been imprissned under the old government, were also set at liberty.

[Balt. Fed. Gaz.

Married, on Thursday last, by the rev. Thomas Reed, Mr. *John Barney*, of Baltimore, to the amiable and agreeable Miss *Elizabeth Hindman*, of Centreville.

Departed this life, on Friday evening last, after a severe illness, Mr. *Edward Roberts*, of this county, in the 53d year of his age.

Died at George-Town, Potomac, on the 2d instant, Colonel *William A. Washington*, aged 53 years—his remains were deposited in the Vault at Mount Vernon, near those of his illustrious relative.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, on Wednesday, 24th of October, inst if fair, if not the first fair day, at the late residence of Thomas S. Denny, deceased:

PART of the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of household & kitchen furniture; horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, clover hay, blades and top fodder; farming utensils, with a variety of other articles. The terms of sale will be a credit of nine months for all sums over six dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the the day of sale—On all sums of, and under six dollars, the cash will be required on delivery of the property. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

MARY DENNY, Ex'trx of Thos. S. Denny, deceased.

Talbot county, October 16, 1810—3

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, 4th day (Wednesday) the 7th day of November next, at the late residence of John Jenkinson, deceased:

ALL his personal estate, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; corn, corn blades, top fodder and hay, farming utensils, and sundry other articles, which will be shewn on the day. The whole will be sold on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the date, on all sums over six dollars—for all sums of, and under six dollars, the cash will be required on delivery of the property. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

ISAAC JENKINSON, adm'r of J. Jenkinson, deceased.

October 16, 1810. 3

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 *John Jenkinson*, late of Talbot county, deceased:—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of April next: they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate: And all persons indebted to said estate, either in bond, note, or open account, are requested to make immediate payment to the subsriber, or they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs. Given under my hand, this twenty-fifth day of September, eighteen hundred and ten.

ISAAC JENKINSON, *Adm'r of John Jenkinson, dec'd.*

October 16, 1810.——m

LITERARY & COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

THE diffusion of useful knowledge will appear obvious to the most superficial observer: it is so generally understood and confessed, and when we reflect upon the means of supporting rational liberty, the education of youth must certainly be an object of primary consideration.

The subscriber has opened a School at Easton Point, for the reception of a select and limited number of young Ladies and Gentlemen, who will be carefully and expeditiously instructed in the following branches of Education, viz. *Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography*, with the use of *Maps & Globes*, together with so much mathematical science as may be adapted to their tender capacities, but especially, care will be taken to instruct his pupils to read, write and speak the mother tongue with propriety, elegance and correctness.

Having taught with approved ability in some of the first Academies, the strict attention paid both to the morals and instruction of his pupils, cherish him with the hope of being encouraged by the respectable inhabitants of Easton and its environs, with a suitable share of confidence and patronage.

SAMUEL HOWLETT.

Easton Point, October 16, 1810. m

P. S. For terms please to enquire at his School Room.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given on the first day of November next.

A DWELLING HOUSE and Store House, with every other necessary out buildings, in the town of St. Michael's, at present occupied by Mr. *John Price*. The stand is good for retailing Goods, and the situation healthy and pleasant. For terms apply to the subscriber.

PERRY SPENCER.

Near St. Michael's, Oct. 16, 1810.——m

BARGAINS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised by Major *James Bruff*, of Tennessee, to dispose of all the Lands of the said Bruff, in the state of Maryland. Those lands consist of two farms, one of about 450 acres of land, the other of about 80 acres—the largest is now in the occupation of John Ross, and the smallest in the occupation of John Davonish; are situated in a good neighborhood, about three or four miles from Centreville, convenient to mill and market, and are represented to me to have a sufficient supply of timber to last for any length of time, with care and economy, and the titles indisputable. The quality of the land is equal to any in the neighborhood, well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn. There is a good proportion of meadow ground, ditched, which may easily be reclaimed—The terms of sale will be, one half cash, or the amount in negroes, the residue in one, two and three yearly instalments, or well assorted merchandize would be taken in exchange. If those lands are not disposed of at private sale, they will be offered at public sale by the proprietor, who expects to be in Centreville in all November next; in the mean time the subscriber will treat with any person for them.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS.

Centreville, October 16, 1810——3

A BLACKSMITH AND AN OVERSEER—*WANTED.*

A GOOD Blacksmith, either with or without a family, may obtain an advantageous situation for the ensuing year, by application to the subscriber, who also wants an Overseer for his farm at Horn's Point, near Cambridge. No person need apply for either of the above situations who cannot bring satisfactory recommendations as to his industry, honesty, sobriety, and acquaintance with his business.

CHAS. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, October 16, 1810——3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *Thomas Karwin*, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same to the subscriber, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, on or before the 20th day of April next ensuing; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of October, anno domini, 1810.

THOMAS KARWIN, Ex'or of Thomas Karwin, dec'd.——Oct. 16—3

HEAD OF CHESTER RACES.

WILL be run for at the Head of Chester, on *Wednesday*, the 14th day of November next, over a handsome course, a purse of *One Hundred and Fifty Dollars*, the three mile heats.

On *Thursday*, the 15th, a purse of *One Hundred Dollars*, the two mile heats.

And on *Friday*, the 16th, a handsome sweepstake, the one mile heats—free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, carrying weight agreeable to the late Centreville Jockey Club Rules, the winning horse the preceding day excepted.

THOMAS PEACOCK.

Head of Chester, Oct. 16, 1810——3q

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the gaol of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 21st day of September last, as a runaway, a negro lad who calls himself *Joe*:—He appears to be about 17 or 18 years of age; he is five feet two and an half inches high, very black, has a small scar on his forehead, occasioned, as he says, by the kick of a horse—His clothing when committed were, a pair of blue cloth pantaloons much worn, a tow linen shirt, and a wool hat; says he belongs to a Mr. Henry Peak, who owns a mill on Crooked Branch, in Stafford county, Virginia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees, as the law directs.

EZRA MANTZ, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.

October 6 (16) 1810.——8