FOR THE STAR.

TO VOTER & PHILO-VOTER,

OF THE MONITOR.

If, sirs, because from the profoundest contempt of your embecile exertions to asperse the unsullied integrity of Messrs. Spencer and Stevens's reputations, I have condescended to notice, for the sake of chastisement merely, your several addresses of the Saturday preceding the last;—in the plentitude of your vanity you should by no means presume that my attention has been called to this observation of your luminous productions, either through any dread of the infatuating spell of their political force, or from any degree of respect intended to be shewn you, as writers or individuals, whose research or whose principles are by no means to be despised. Patience has its bounds, that are never to be transcended, though weakness and ignorance have their immunities, we are all loth to trespass upon;—for as the unrighteousness of the Jackdaw was unobserved by his fellows, but was instantly remarked and rendered more visible when attempted to be arrayed in the stolen finery of the Peacock's plumes; so with you—had you have been content to have gone to the hustings and given your vote in favour of any man in the District, the constitutional right you exercised would have been your warrant; or had a just conviction of principle prompted you to exert your little influence in the contracted span of your circle, in opposition to men more honest and deserving than yourselves—nay, even had the zeal of your cause inspired you to write, and but a moderate principle of honesty confined you to the truth. The insignificancy of your labour, I solemnly declare, should have shielded you from my resentment,—nor wouldfolly pall, if your ignorance and stupidity by my hand have been ever drawn aside. But to behold vanity without one single ground for its existence; to see most stupid and brazen-faced arrogance united with an entire disregard of truth, thrusting itself upon the notice of the public, and holding up its imperfect sketches and glimpses of things, as "dogmas of the best ground of faith." Hence ends every idea I had formed of unprincipled human nature—exceeds my every notion of federal boldness and effrontery. To deal with a foe of generous temper and views, with one who can support his cause by the ingenuity of argument, and will disdain to defend it by falsehood, is what I am by no means opposed to;—but to combat with you—with you, whose greatest stretch of ingenuity is displayed in a clumsy distortion and misrepresentation; whose best logic is an unblushing lie—with you, whose faux pas has put to confusion your rules, and whose mere fable reasonings would disgrace the most untutored mind, from my soul I do disdain. To triumph over you, can be productive of no honor:—The victory leaves conqueror foul from the contest. If there is any thing to be understood from your several addresses, it is this—you object to the election of Messrs. Spencer and Stevens; and *from love of country*, and certain other *political views*, have selected, in your imagination, at least I suppose, *wiser men*.

The means you have resorted to are such as are common to your party--abuse and falsehood. The method is a bold one, and has been supported by you with becoming dignity—however it is the manner of your superiors, and perhaps you may, from that consideration, be less criminal; or otherwise we know your subserviency. You seldom fail, believe me, to excite some emotion in your readers—generally contempt; but however, sirs, be encouraged—we sometimes deign to laugh at you. Your awkward shifts and expedients to do away your errors, are not altogether devoid of interest; nor is your credulity less entertaining, when with the greatest gravity and self-sufficiency you assert the most glaring and palpable absurdities and falsehoods, as facts worthy of credence. The Broad-Axe and the Plough are not forgotten—and however unworthy the Farmer and the Mechanic may appear in the eyes of federal "high blood royalty," trust me, strange as it may sound, we have supposed those several occupations disreputable to none. We know you think otherwise—and I promise you, the tale shall again be told. But you, even you object to Messrs. Spencer and Stevens upon another score, to wit—talents: Did neither of you ever hear of a certain sentiment, principle, or feeling, denominated Modesty? I dont suspect you of having ever felt it; yet I conceive the practice of it would by no means injure you, in the estimation of the world; at all events to endeavour to preserve some semblance of it in your conduct.——Modesty—although I know it is not the principle of your party to stickle about trifles, yet modesty I really think no disparagement to your two candidates, who I acknowledge are honest men, might have kept you silent upon this head, when your nomination was to have been such as it is. In tender consideration, then, of their sensibilities, forbear to say more about Messrs. Spencer and Stevens;—the Broad-Axe and the Plough may chance, else, to be collated with certain other implements of labour—and, believe me, we have the vanity to suppose they would not suffer by the comparison. Beware, then—do not provoke me; some gentlemen may not thank you for your kindness. My indignation even yet is not thoroughly aroused—if you should further trespass, rest assured you shall feel it. MENTOR.

P. S. MENTOR has been doubtful whether he would notice Talbot, of the Monitor, or not—however, he will condescend to remark upon him hereafter.

FOR THE STAR.

HAD Voter, or Philo-Voter, in their address to Messrs. Spencer and Stevens, exhibited the shadow of pretence to patriotism, or any semblance to the worthy character of American citizen, less of the reviler of one of the most distinguished characters of our revolution, and of hypocrisy in their pretended regard for the great and good Washington, the father of our country, the vague wisher of the bloody and hostile bands of the British tyrant, sent to enslave America, they might have been fairly left to the discriminating mind of every honest man, to have developed their insidious and infamous designs in their attempt to debase the characters of Messrs. Spencer and Stevens, by charging upon them, and every lover of his country, the most flagitious falsehoods. Their infamous slander of Jefferson has been as often refuted as repeated; his patriotism and virtues will long survive his contemptible defamers; like the viper, they shew their poisonous temper and malignancy of soul—let them bite at file, and be vipers still—Their seeking refuge in the name of Washington, then endeavouring to conceal their political deformity and vices in any part of the mantle of the soldier, warrior & statesman, is a hypocrisy too glaring not to be seen through. In the time of the revolutionary war, conducted by the great Washington, to the freedom of his country. What was the tory sentiment? Has it not descended with increased rancor to this day, and to be found glow among most of these factious leaders? Are they not now, as they were then, the advocates of Britain? Do they not justify all her atrocities toward this country? Do they not reprobate every measure of government? Are they not in continual rage against the administration, because it will not yield up the sovereignty and independence of the country to England?—Have they not endeavored to excite a resistance to the laws, and threatened a seperation of the union, in co-operation with England? Yet these are the very people who impiously hail Washington their father, and claim him as patron of their principles. When the great Washington retired from office, in his valedictory speech, he surely spoke prophetically to these very people—he said, "It is easy to foresee that from different causes and different quarters, much pains and many artifices will be employed to weaken your regard for the unity of government, which constitutes you one people, for it is the main pillars in the edifices of your real independence—this is the point in your political fortress, against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly) directed." He further observed—"Respect for the government has a just claim to your confidence and your support—respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty." Thus spoke the great Washington: In what respect have these people regarded his admonitions or opinions? The ghost of the immortal Washington must frown indignantly upon these wretches when they carry their hatred so far as perfidiously to praise him who rescued America from the vassalage of England, and snatched an empire from Britain's king—They neither revere his memory nor respect his parental admonition. Compare their conduct with their hypocritical praise, and these enemies of Washington, and America stand confessed. Voter says, during the administration of Adams, the only enquiry was, "is he honest—is he capable." Mr. Adams certainly had every opportunity to acquire the best information, and to have the most irrefragable evidence of political men and their views, has declared, there was "a British faction in this country, hostile to the interest of the United States, and that Hamilton, Pickering and others (the present idolized leaders of the federal party) were at the head of the faction."—With this knowledge Mr. Adams' questions were certainly pernicious, and I believe his successor in office continue to think so to this day. Is there one except among that faction, always in hostile array against the interest of the country, and sworn enemies to every friend of it, that will deny the integrity and capacity of Messrs. Spencer and Stevens, to fulfill the duties of electors of the Senate with equal faith to their country, and the rights and interests of their fellow citizens? Then let every friend to his country repair on the day of election to his place in his district, and give his vote to Messrs. Spencer and Stevens; let him speed the axe and plough; let him not be driven from his honest purposes by the aristocratic abuse thrown upon the farmer and mechanic.

Friend to the Mechanics & Farmers.

FROM THE SUN.

GENERAL SUFFRAGE.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

It has happened most fortunately for the advocates and supporters of *republicanism* that they have opportunities of ascertaining the principles and practically testing the conduct of their *federal* oppponents. Federalists have been conclusively proven to be hostile to American democratic institutions, and enemies to the *rights of the people*, not on vague suspicion, or by subtle reasoning, but by a chain of striking actions in a current of tyrannical, aristocratic measures which threatened to demolish every institution *dear to freemen*, and to destroy the glorious privileges for which our fathers fought and bled. For a season they held the reins of government, and the people of Maryland can never forget how shamefully that power was abused and perverted, with which too credulous confidence has clothed them. It is salutary, nay all important to recal to our memories the *reigns of terror* and by a retrospect compare the principles of federalists when in power, with these measures which so honorably characterize the republican administrations.

It must be confessed, the high handed, disgraceful and unconstitutional proceedings of the federal majority in the House of Delegates for 1808, afford fairly enough of contrast—sufficient evidence of the depravity of their intentions and abundant food for disgust and indignation. I will, however briefly recal to the minds of the *Freemen of Maryland* the opposite sentiments cherished and supported by the federalists and democrats on the important subject of GENERAL SUFFRAGE. The right of *suffrage*, is the first privilege of free citizens, and alone distinguishes civil liberty from slavery, republicanism from despotism—the legitimate objects for which government are instituted, the only security for our rights, can in no other manner be obtained but by *frequent and popular elections*—it is the vital principle and undeviating policy of republicanism, to allow no distinction between one class of citizens and another in the exercise of this right—nor ought there in justice and reason to be an equal interest with the *rich* in the support and upright conduct of government? Is not their all equally embarked with the wealthy, and is not *their all equal importance* to them? The *poor* indeed can find protection and obtain equal justice from the government—while the *rich* are enabled to fence themselves around and to purchase security. *The poor man has at stake in society, his life his personal liberty, his wife, his children and his little pittance*, all equally dear with these gifts in possession of the *rich*. And what has the latter in addition except a little more of that, which neither adds value to existence, intelligence to the mind, nor purity to the heart? Are virtue and wisdom found to be the *exclusive* inheritance of the affluent?

When taxes are to be raised, the *poor* man must give some portion of his *hard earned* subsistence and abrige some necessary comfort, while the rich man only contributes a trifle from his superfluities and extravagancies—If war with all its horrors obtrude his grizly front, the *poor* man must tear himself away from his beloved family, who depend on his daily exertions for support, and must expose, and perhaps lose his life in the bloody contest, while the *rich* man hires a substitute and lolls at home in ease, security and luxury.

Can any one, *dare any one* contend that a *poor* man ought not to have a right to vote for officers, and that he has no concern in the offices of government but that no one without *property qualification* should be allowed the exercise of this glorious privilege? yes *republican voters of Maryland*, the federalists do say this, even have said it in their speeches and conduct, and if you give them the power, they will so decide in future. While they ruled the state no *general suffrage was allowed*; and such was their attachment to *property qualification*, that the honest laborer and the unfortunate citizens, who had lost or been robbed of his all were thrust with contempt from the polls—*and the miserable negro, who had by thieving or other practices, become possessed of this wonderful purifier, this federal touchstone, was cordially welcomed to the exercise of this inestimable political right.* At length the doors of honor and confidence were burst open and the federalists hurled from the seats by an indignant and abused people, judging them unworthy to occupy, gave an opportunity to the republicans of proving the truth and sincerity of their professions in favor of the rights of the people.

In 1802 the great work of regeneration was commenced and in 1803 a Democratic Legislature imparted to you, fellow citizens, the invaluable birth right freemen—the dearest privilege of civil Society—the *right of suffrage*.—The federal members vehemently opposed the extension of this exalted privilege to every citizen—which was consistent with their conduct and principle in and all other respects. That party are now silent on the subject, because they want your assistance to mount again into office, but when firmly seated there, they will thenceforth maintain themselves therein, without resorting to your support. For be assured, should they obtain a majority of electors for the Senate, they will restore and establish their favorite principle of *property qualification*, and a large portion of the community, a respectable one too, will be forever after deprived of all share in elections. The equal rights will be swallowed up in *exclusive privileges* and a monied aristocracy will be erected on the ruins of republicanism.

Unless, fellow-citizens, you press forward in a firm phalanx at the next election for electors to choose the Senate, to be held on the first monday in September next, and make choice of well-tried *Democratic republicans*, who will maintain and secure your rights, you may never be permitted to exercise them again. Go then, I entreat you by every thing which Freemen hold dear, go, to the polls on the first Monday in September, and with the true American republican ticket give a vote which will silence for years, perhaps forever, the clamors of the *vile faction*, who disturb our tranquility, slander our best patriots, defend British outrages and murders, abhor republicanism, advocate a monied aristocracy, and are enemies of the right of *general suffrage*.

A FREEMAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.

Loss of the Elizabeth Gardiner.

The ship Elizabeth Gardiner, Capt. Clark, of and for Philadelphia, from Montevideo, out only 38 days, went ashore on a ledge of rocks near Ocracock Bar, on the 29th July, and is bilged.—The cargo, consisting of cocoa and hides and some block tin, is landed in a damaged state. The Elizabeth Gardiner was on her first voyage, was coppered, and in every respect a fine ship. It is supposed she had overrun the officer's reckoning. She is the property of Nathan Worth, Esq. and others, and was ensured in this city and New York.

A passenger in the Elizabeth Gardiner informs, that on the 10th of June, about 4 o'clock, the following order was issued by the Viceroy:

To the Captains of the Port.

You will cause to be made known unto the captains and masters of all American vessels now laying here, with the exception of those whose ships may be laden with beef, that they are hereby required to leave this port with their vessels in the space of forty-eight hours, and upon no pretence whatever to steer towards Buenos-Ayres, under pain of both their vessels and cargoes being declared in such a case good and lawful prizes in the event of their being met with in the river, directing their course towards the above mentioned capital. And upon having on your part complied with the purport of this order, you will immediately advise me thereof, according to the manner and form practised on like occasiones.

Montevideo, July 10th, 1811.

(Signed) XAVIER ELIO.

American merchants being included in the execution of the above order, on the 11th a deputation of them were appointed, and waited upon his excellency to enquire the reason of such a decisive and extraordinary measure, and to state the impossibility of complying with his orders, as most of the vessels were stripped, and many without ballast and provisions.

Their enquiry was evasively answered, and the interview terminated, by a naval officer being appointed to examine and report the respective situations of their vessels, with the promise to allow time to fit them out accordingly. On the 12th a second deputation of the merchants requested to know of his excellency whether their property on shore, that remained unsold, if embarked would be exempted from duty: this was answered in the negative.——However, after remonstrating on the ruinous consequences which must inevitably result to Americans, from so unexampled a proceeding, he agreed permission should be granted for five merchants to remain for the benefit of the whole, and the following gentlemen were appointed, viz.

Mr. Isaac Smith, of Baltimore,
Mr. Ben. B. Clark, of Philadelphia,
Mr. Walter Nexsen, of N. York,
Mr. Wm. Tufts, of Boston,
Mr. L. Smith, of Newburyport.

FROM THE SUN.

To the Republican Voters of Maryland.

The time has arrived when all your thoughts and exertions ought to be employed in preparation for the all important election of *electors of the Senate*, on the first Monday in September next.—Your political adversaries have been awake & active for some months back, in the dark work of faction, spreading calumnies and falsehoods through the counties.—Arouse yourselves up, and employ yourselves industriously in traversing over the fields, where you have so often and so lately bravely fought & gloriously triumphed. Your rights and liberties must be once more struggled for, and won from the deadly grasp of faction and tyranny. Gird on your republican armour, and overthrow your federal enemies once more; elect a democratic senate and you may rest from your labors, and repose on your laurels for five years in tranquility and safety.

The country is overrun with federal papers, handbills and pamphlets, which are filled with impudent lies, black slanders, hypocritical professions and insiduous promises. Take them up; examine them carefully; recal to mind what you have seen and known on the subjects to which they relate; and your own experience and observation will detect their falsehoods, refute their calumnies, expose their hypocricy and belie their professions.—They would have you forget what men—what party opposed the right of general suffrage; labored to erect an established church, standing armies, public debt and internal taxes for purposes of patronage; enacted alien and sedition laws; prayed for the renewal of a national bank, with British stockholders; and in a word defended British pretensions and justified British outrages.—This faction too would have you forget what you owe to the republican administrations, both in the general and state governments; which repealed their obnoxious laws and swept away their aristocratic establishments. Which in the national governments repealed the internal taxes, the sedition laws, &c. paid the half of the public debt, besides purchasing Louisiana; and with other blessings restored the constitution, put down priest craft, and bestowed the right of suffrage, which I trust you will prove, by your votes in September; is an inviolable blessing.—More anon. [*P.*

FROM THE WHIG.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. PRINTER,

I sometimes read the papers on both sides of the question; and I have at last found out that there is an only American side and a British side to it—say what you please. But, to put it past doubt, I mean to propound two or three questions to the federalists; if they, or any of the Washington Society answer them fairly, I will give them credit for being candid for once.

QUESTIONS,

TO THE FEDERAL PARTY.

What is the reason, that you abuse Buonaparte for rescinding his decrees as to us; but apologize for England though she keeps her orders in council in force?

How comes it, that you are very angry at Bonaparte for releasing seventeen American vessels; when you don't say one ill word against Britain for condemning *eighteen* of our ships and cargoes in one day, and the sentence applies to *fifty-four*, nay to hundreds?

You say England is our very good friend, and has done us no *essential* injury! If you consider the illegal *destruction of our trade* and *the kidnapping of our men* by England, as trivial things; I ask you; What you *will* admit to be an "essential injury" on her part?

Was Luther Martin right, when he wrote a book to justify Britain for the outrage on the Chesapeake; & arguing that Mr. Jefferson was altogether in fault?

Don't you think that Britain should pay us for the property of which she has robbed us to the amount of about *one hundred and fifty millions of dollars* in a few years?

What right has England to interrupt our commerce with any nation on earth? Ought not neutral trade to be free?

—(And to look at home:) Is it right to oppress the poor man here; because *in England none but free-holders can vote?*

Is it right for us to enact *church-bills*, because "church and state" are coupled in England!

How far ought we to follow English notions and fashions?

What have genuine Americans to do with *English monarchy*, or *French despotism*, but to avoid both forever?

Were we not inoculated with the former of these disorders before '76; and being cured of it then, why should we be infected with it again?

The federalists recommend *British principles* to cure us of *French influence*—but, why should we have either? or, if we have, how can a plaster applied to the shin, cure us of the tooth-ache?

Did you ever see a single patient under the imaginary disorder of French influence; and if you did,—why not give him a strait waistcoat or mad shirt?

Are not American air, diet, principles and patriotism, the only true antidote to all foreign diseases of the body politic?

A little more, I and have done:

Since England prohibits our manufactures; why ought we not to shut out hers?

If we consent to an ignominious trade with those who rob us, and mur-