ment, and hoping, from the united wisdom and exertions of all, the happiest results for the common good, in the management of our public concern.

We have the honor to be,
With high consideration
And respect,
Your fellow citizens,
EDW. LLOYD.

STAR,

General Advertiser.

EASTON....TUESDAY MORNING,
NOVEMBER 26, 1811.

☞ *For DOCUMENTS accompanying the President's Message, see SUPPLEMENT to this morning's Star.*

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BY THE SENATE.

November 19, 1811.

WHEREAS it is highly important at this eventful crisis in our foreign relations, that the opinions and feelings of every section of the union, should be fairly and fully expressed: Therefore, we, the Legislature of Maryland, do RESOLVE, That, in the opinion of this Legislature, the measures of the administration, with respect to Great Britain, have been honorable, impartial and just; that, in their negociations, they have evinced every disposition to terminate our differences, on terms not incompatible with our national honor; and that they deserve the confidence and support of the nation.

RESOLVED, That the measures of Great Britain have been, and still are destructive of our best and dearest rights; and being inconsistent with justice, with reason, and with law, can be supported only by force: Therefore, if persisted in, by force should be resisted.

RESOLVED, That the measures of the administration with respect to France, we highly approve. They have been fully authorised by the law and the *fact*.

RESOLVED, That the acts of injustice and violence, committed on our neutral rights, by France, have excited all that indignation which a lawless exercise of power could not fail to do; but having now ceased to violate our neutral rights, we trust the period is not far distant, when by acts of ample justice, all cause of complaint will be removed.

RESOLVED, That the President's Message, moderate, impartial and decisive, deserves *all our praise*. It points out the best course to an honorable independence.

RESOLVED, That the independence established by the aid and valour of our fathers, will not tamely be yielded by their sons. The same spirit which led the Maryland Regulars to battle, still exists in the State, and waits only for its country's call. By Order,

TS. ROGERS, CLK.

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The preceding preamble and resolutions were introduced into the senate on Tuesday last by E. Lloyd, esq. (late governor)—They have had the first reading and are ordered to lie on the table. They speak a language truly patriotic, and we hope will meet with the approbation of every friend to his country. We have no doubt of their passing both branches of the legislature, notwithstanding the serious opposition which is expected from the federal party.

At the present eventful crisis in our foreign relations, it is all important, "that the opinions and feelings of every section of the union should be fairly and fully expressed." When we reflect on the numerous wrongs which have been heaped upon us within these few years past by almost every power upon earth, and especially by Great Britain and France, it is a source of surprise and regret, that the wishes of the American people have not before this day been more fully expressed through the medium of their legislatures. Had this been done by the states generally, we have reason to believe that America would never have fallen a prey to the inordinate thirst for power, which has driven the belligerents of Europe to acts of such unparalleled violence against our national rights.

It is now the general opinion, that war with Great Britain is inevitable; and in fact, unless she repeal her obnoxious orders in council it is a necessary consequence. We have not only the pledged faith of the nation to support, but the blood of our slaughtered citizens cry to heaven for revenge. The honor, interests and independence of the country is involved in our just claims, and unless those claims are supported by the united energy of the nation, all boast of our liberty becomes futile and contemptible.

True, reparation for the attack on the Chesapeake, heretofore one of the great obstacles to an amicable adjustment of differences, has been offered by the British government, and accepted by our own; but it comes in such a manner, and at such a period, as to prove beyond a doubt, that the offer is not made from a sincere disposition on the part of Great Britain, to restore the relations of peace and amity between the two governments from a sense of political justice. It proves that it is nothing more than a diplomatic manœuvre on the part of the British government, calculated to cajole and deceive us by false dates, while finesse and protraction are evidently her only motives in the procedure. View the conduct of Foster since his arrival in this country; first threatening us in the boisterous rant of diplomatic fulmination, with the vengeance of his government; but when he discovers that insulted America had reached a point in forbearance beyond which she will not tamely be driven, and perceiving that the sword is about to be drawn in defence of our just rights, he comes forward "*in the truest spirit of reconciliation*" to make known to the U. States, the "*terms of reparation*" which his royal highness has commanded him to propose!!!

Of this conduct there can be but one opinion entertained; which is, that it is the determination of the British government never to rescind her orders in council, or cease violating our neutral commerce, until the voice of our cannon proclaims to the world, that all lawless encroachments shall be resisted.

Under these circumstances, we hope the Legislature of Maryland will not be backward in expressing their own opinions and the wishes of their constituents; and prove to the surrounding world, that the noble spirit which led our fathers to the tented field has not been degenerated by the inheritance of the sons. *Maryland Republican.*

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We have seen, with no less surprise than concern, an attempt in a late Baltimore paper to make an impression that, while a tone of great decision is assumed in the Message to Congress, and in all the public acts of the government, a secret supplication was intended to be made to Great Britain, by a communication which was to be forwarded to that country by the Hornet. Nothing is more remote from the fact than such an insinuation. We are confident that all the acts of the government are in strict unison; and that the instructions which may be given to our ministers abroad, will correspond in every circumstance with the tone assumed in the message to Congress. It is known that the Hornet is now ready to take despatches to our ministers in Europe, particularly to those in France and England, and it is expected that she will sail in a few days. The attitude taken by the government is of a character not to be mistaken, and there is every reason to believe that it is one which the Congress will maintain and the nation approve. — *Nat. Intel.*

GABRIEL DUVAL, Esq. the present Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States, and JOSEPH STORY, Esq. of Massachusetts, have been appointed by the President and Senate of the United States, to be Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States; the former to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Chase, and the latter in the place of J. Q. Adams, who is understood to have declined the station. — *Ibid.*

New York, Nov. 18.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the fine fast sailing schooner Maria, Louisa, capt Stowell, in 37 days from La Teste, [from which she sailed on the 15th of Oct.] with a very valuable cargo. Capt. S. informs us, that the emperor Napoleon had gone to Holland, whither he had been followed by the new American minister, Mr. Barlow; that reinforcements of troops were constantly marching into Spain; and that a war between France and Russia was still the subject of conversation. The American frigate Constitution was at Cherburg. No new seizures of American vessels had taken place in the French ports; but several had recently been released. Captain Stowell has brought dispatches for the secretary of state.

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The United States frigate President, Commodore Rodgers, and sloop of war Wasp, sailed from this port on Thursday last; and yesterday morning the frigate U. States, com. Decatur, on a cruize.

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The British Packet Townsend, sailed from this port yesterday morning, for Falmouth and Halifax.

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Frankfort, K. Nov. 6.

MORE OF THE INDIAN WAR.

We have it from a quarter which cannot be questioned, that gov. Harrison has ascertained that the *presents* to the Indians from the British, for the present season, are immense, in *arms, ammunition, &c.* More than 1900 Indians are now embodied, and reinforcements are daily expected. Harrison's situation is critical, every information relative to his movements is immediately communicated by *British emmissaries* to the Indians—some of these emmissaries reside at *Vincennes*—Gov. Harrison has their names. It is expected that the company which left Louisville last week, to join Harrison, will be intercepted, and it is indeed singular that a force had not been *properly* demanded sufficient to fight their way to the camp.

We are informed that gov. Harrison's *first* orders from the President, were to march with the regulars he has under his command, together with the militia he could conveniently raise, up the Wabash some distance above Vincennes, then to build a fort and dismiss the militia, retaining only the regulars—*not to attack* the Indians unless *attacked*. Those orders we discover have not been observed, and report says, that he has lately received *new orders* from the President.

This is the sum of our late information; what men versed in Indian fighting will say to this method of maintaining peace with the Indians, we cannot exactly say, but had always thought that this kind of *moderation*, on such an occasion, betrayed weakness. As congress will commence their session next week, would it not be prudent that enquiry should be started, illustrative of the English intrigues with the indians ever since the peace of '83—this perhaps would come best from the western members—(and in our opinion far more important than the correspondence with the British cabinet) at least, the President cannot fail to recommend this subject in strong terms in his message. We are then persuaded that the Indian war will be found to be really *British*. The Savages only the allies of GREATER *Savages*.

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Baltimore, Nov. 18.

Penitentiary.—We announce with pleasure, that as this *useful institution* has gone into operation, 54 convicts, working on the roads were this morning brought into court and privileged to choose between their working on the roads, and serving out their time in the Work House. 47 chose the latter, and 7 preferred the Roads. It is scarcely necessary to add that criminals hereafter convicted, will go of course to the Penitentiary—as the *wheel borrow* law dies.

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The Court of Enquiry, at Frederick town, has been again opened for the reception of testimony, as several important witnesses have arrived, particularly the well known Don Thomas Power, a Spanish subject.

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Jersey Banking-House, &c.—On Wednesday last, the trial respecting this property came on before the Supreme Court. A respectable jury, from the county of Bergen, was empanelled. The evidence on the part of the state was principally given in—when, unexpectedly the Counsel for the defendant entered a demurrer and rested their defence wholly on a point of law; which point, we understand, is the unconstitutionality of the act laying the tax on bank stock. The jury was of course, discharged, and the argument postponed to next term. Messrs. A. D. Woodruff, L. H. Stockton, and A. S. Hunter, were employed on the part of the state—Messrs. A. Ogden, R. Stockton, and W. Griffith, for the defendants.

Trenton pap.

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Two large barges, sloop rigged, sailed from Cincinnati (Ohio) for New Orleans, 30th October, chiefly laden with flour. The steam-boat, of 400 tons, lately built at Pittsburg, passed Cincinnati on the same day, at 5 o'clock P. M. going at the rate of from 10 to 12 miles per hour.

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PARAGRAPHS FROM THE TRENTON TRUE AMERICAN.

It is an idea which frequently meets the eye or ear, that all who are not friendly to England, are devoted to France.—Nothing is more false and unfounded. Republicans are attached only to their own country—to America. They have no foreign attachments—no foreign interests. All they love, and all they have, is at home. They have no affection for either France or England. They feel the same kind of resentment against both if it differs in degree, it is because England has injured and insulted us most & longest——and still perseveres in her wrongs and indignities.

—

Because republicans felt a sympathy for France while she was endeavoring to establish *a free government*, they are accused of attachment to her now, when she has erected *a military despotism!*—Reverse this reasoning, and it would be correct: Those who applauded Frenchmen for pursuing freedom, must despise them for becoming slaves.

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Numbers of our merchants who bellowed loudly against *the embargo*, have since it was raised, had the pleasure of seeing their ships and cargoes carried into British ports, and *embargoed there!*—"Who will mourn for them!—No one!"

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Some people are apt to despise others who have not had what they call "a liberal education,"—Such should remember, that WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, RITTENHOUSE, GREEN, HANCOCK, SAMUEL ADAMS, and a multitude of our best and greatest men, were *not* College bred.

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Men in the common walks of life have been of more real service to mankind—have given birth to more useful inventions, discoveries, and improvements—than all the nobility & gentry, the "well born" and "well bred," aided and encouraged by all their boasted "wealth & talents."

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No one will deny that our government is the best in the world: Yet to no government in the world is there a more uniform and obstinate opposition.

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When federalists talk against a "*Southern President*," they should remember that Mr. *Pinckney*, who lives much further south than Mr. MADISON, received the vote of *every federal elector* for President!

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No man was louder in condemning *self created societies* than WASHINGTON—and yet in almost every quarter of the Union Federalists have associated together, & called their associations "*Washington* Societies!"—Thus at the same time violating the *precepts* and prostituting the *name* of WASHINGTON.

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In '76 there were *two Spirits* in operation, directly opposed to each other—a *Whig* Spirit and a *Tory* Spirit.—Some who now boast of being influenced by "*the Spirit* of '76" were then governed by the *latter* of these spirits.

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During the revolutionary war, those who aided, abetted, or encouraged British aggressions and usurpations; & opposed all the measures of the Americans for defence or resistance; were called *tories*. What name ought men who conduct *in the same way* to bear now?

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Receives as undivided and unqualified applause as any thing of the kind has ever done since Thomas Jefferson's Inaugural Speech.

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Departed this life on the 18th inst Mr. *John C. Leonard*, in the 56th year of his age.

Died, at Boston, on the 13th inst. *Robert Treat Paine*, Jun. Esq the splendid poet of America.

TALBOT PATRIOT TROOP.

THOSE Members of the Troop who are indebted for fines and were absent at the last meeting, will take notice, that I will attend at Mr. Peacock's Tavern in Easton, on the first Tuesday in December next, 3d day of the month, for the purpose of receiving fines and hearing appeals, as all fines which are not remitted or paid on that day will immediately be enforced by an officer agreeably to the bye-laws. All the members of the troop will be prepared to meet in full uniform, with ten blank cartridges on the 22d day of February next, in honor of the day, when the non-commissioned officers, both serjeants and corporals, will appear with a black strap on the left shoulder, except the first serjeant, who will wear his on the right.

Robt. Ely Goldsborough, Capt. Pat. Tr
november 26——1

BAR IRON, STEEL, SALT, CHEESE, &c.

THE subscribers have received a complete assortment of Bar Iron and Chair Tire, from the most approved forges—Crowley and Blistered Steel—very fine Blown Salt in sacks—ground Allum ditto—Goshen Cheese—Firkin Butter, and a complete assortment of

GROCERIES:—

Also, a further supply of DRY GOODS, Ironmongery, Castings, Nails, Stone and Earthen Ware, &c &c—All of which they offer very low for cash.

THOMAS & GROOME
november 26——m

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE *Negro Man* about 32 years old. He is a good rough carpenter and cooper. Enquire at this office.
november 26——3

IN CHANCERY, Nov. 19th, 1811.

ORDERED, That the report of John Kemp, trustee for the sale of the real estate of *William Atkinson*, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 25th day of January, 1812—provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in the Easton Star, before the 25th day of December next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $1736 50. True copy. Test,

NICHS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can
november 26——3

FOR RENT,

THE STORE ROOM & CELLAR now occupied by *William M. Wayman*—Possession may be had the first of December. Apply at the Star office.
november 26——

POCKET BOOK LOST.

ON Tuesday last in Easton, a *Constable's Pocket Book*, containing a number of papers, of no use to any one but the owner. Four dollars reward will be paid, and no question asked, by leaving it at the Star Office.——november 26——3

NOTICE.

AS I intend to remove to Easton the ensuing year (in the house occupied at present by Mr. *John Harwood*,) I will accommodate five or six boys or girls as boarders by the year

SUSANNAH TRIPPE
november 12——3

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

IN A RETAIL DRY GOOD STORE,

A LAD, that can come well recommended. Apply to the Editor ——nov 19——3

FOR SALE OR HIRE,

THE ENSUING YEAR,

A NEGRO MAN named *Jack Nicols*. For terms apply to David Kerr jun. esq or to WILL. RICHARDSON.
november 19——3

LUMBER YARD.

THE public can be supplied with various kinds of LUMBER, on reasonable terms for cash only, at the subscriber's Yard, back of the Bank where he intends keeping a supply of such as will suit this market. GEO. W. SMITH.
October 15——3

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber on the 10th instant, a negro man named *Sam Wilson*, about 20 or 21 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, full face and flat nose—Had on when he went away, dark kersey over jacket and trowsers, an old white hat. If taken twenty miles from Hicksburg, twenty dollars; if out of the county, fifty dollars; and if taken out of the state, one hundred dollars, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

JOSEPH CUMMINGS
Dorchester county, nov 6——3m

MARYLAND LAWS

LAWS OF MARYLAND,
(BOUND AND HALF-BOUND,)
For sale at the Star Office.

PROPOSALS

BY EDWARD EARLE,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

THE WORKS

OF

CORNELIUS TACITUS,

With an Essay on his Life and Genius, Notes, Supplements, &c.

BY ARTHUR MURPHEY, ESQ

The first American from the last London edition—with the author's last corrections.

AS a brief recommendation of the above works to those to whom they may not be already known, the following notice of them is copied from the London Review of the time when they were first published.

"Though," says this Review, "it be with the translation of Tacitus that we have now to do, not with the character of that original and great historian himself, it would be difficult, perhaps unnatural and indecorous, to pass by the present opportunity of recognising the merit of that sublime genius, and joining in the general voice of applause and admiration. Cornelius Tacitus, by a rare felicity of circumstances, united in himself all those relations, qualities and accomplishments, that are requisite to form a great historian: He was of senatorial rank, and in that order highly distinguished. He enjoyed the favor of the princes and sovereigns of the civilized world, and held civil offices of the highest dignity and importance. He possessed a native probity and elevation of mind; and these noble qualities were heightened and confirmed by an habitual conversancy with the history of the Roman republic, and an education in the principles of the sublimest philosophy. The profoundness of his reflections, the precision of his diction, his elegant and energetic brevity, and something remarkable picturesque and dramatic in his manner, conspire with the dignity and importance of his subjects, to clothe his works with a never fading bloom, and render his fame immortal. He records the actions, the counsels, the secret motives of the great actors in the greatest political drama that was ever exhibited on the world; and the History of Tacitus, as is well observed by his accomplished translator and critic, is "Philosophy teaching by example."

The contents of these volumes seem naturally to divide of the following division:—

1. A dedication to the right honorable Edmund Burke; an essay on the life & genius of Tacitus; the annals of Tacitus, with supplements and an appendix; a genealogical table, with an index, of the Cæsars; notes on the annals and appendix, and maps of the ancient world as known to the Romans, and of Asia. 2. The history of Tacitus, with an appendix, and notes to the history and appendix; and maps of the city of Jerusalem and of Italy. 3 The celebrated and valuable Treatise on the manners of the Germans, with notes and a map of ancient Germany; and the life of Agricola with notes, & a geographical table of the places, rivers, &c mentioned in these volumes. To these *authentic* works of Tacitus is added, "the dialogue concerning Oratory, of which, as Mr. Murphy in a note has justly remarked, "The commentators are much divided in their opinions about the real author. This work, they all agree, is a masterpiece in the kind; written with taste and judgment entertaining, profound and elegant. But whether it is to be ascribed to Tacitus, Quinctilian, or any other person, whom they cannot name, is a question upon which they have exhausted a store of learning" Mr. Murphy, after giving an account of the principal arguments *pro* and *con*, says in conclusion, although he seems to lean to the opinion that it is the production of Tacitus: "The dispute is of no importance; for, as Lipsius says, whether we give the dial gue to Quinctilian or to Tacitus, no inconvenience can arise. Whoever was the author, it is a performance of uncommon beauty."

"Mr Murphy has given the sense of his author in a pleasing and proper style, and even catched not a little of his manner: in order to do which, in so long a work, it was necessary to be master of the whole compass of the English language. His notes and supplements show that he is intimately conversant with Roman antiquity, and with literature in general. He views the objects that pass before him with the eye of a critic, a moralist, and a politician; and in particular, he makes interesting comparisons between the situations and characters of different ancient and modern tribes and nations."

CONDITIONS.

1. *The Works of Tacitus shall be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscriptions shall be obtained to justify it.*

2. *They shall be printed with a new pica type, on a fine paper made for the purpose, with proper attention to uniformity of colour and quality throughout.*

3. *The volumes shall be delivered in the order in which they are published, and shall succeed each other as speedily as a due attention to the execution will permit—each volume to be paid for on delivery, at $2 50 per vol. in boards.*

☞ *The London edition of Tacitus is in 8 vols 8vo; the American edition will be in 6 vols 8vo. and will sell at half the price of the former.*

*** *Subscriptions will be received by the publisher, and by the principal booksellers in the United States—Such as may become answerable for the amount of six copies, shall be entitled to a seventh.*

Philadelphia, November 1811 (26)——3

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE Denton jail on the night of the 14th instant, a negro man named *Daniel Downs*, a free man, about fifty years of age, very black, and his teeth very much out before, his clothes very ragged, but it is supposed he will change them; he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high. Any person taking up said fellow and delivering him to the subscriber in Denton, shall have the above reward.

THOS. SAULSBURY, sheriff of
Caroline county.
november 26——3