STAR,
OR,
E'n. Shore General Advertiser.

EASTON, Tuesday Morning
October 4, 1803.

General Election.

Yesterday came on the annual election for the state of Maryland—for congress, delegates to the general assembly, and sheriff. The election for this county was opened at nine o'clock, and continued (in this district) without intermission until seven o'clock in the evening; although the day was very unfavorable, from incessant rain and wind, there was probably more votes taken than has been for some years—the friends of the several candidates being equally anxious, and active in favor of their candidates.—The judges of the election proceeded to count the votes, which terminated at one o'clock—when they were found to stand, for

Representative to Congress..
Joseph H. Nicholson.
With little or no opposition, there being no other person regularly voted for.

Sheriff for Talbot County.
Philemon Willis. 464
Hugh Sherwood. 261
Leaving a majority of 203 votes in favor of Mr. Philemon Willis, the republican candidate from those districts which we have received returns—there can be but little doubt of Mr. Willis's election to the office of sheriff.

Delegates to the General Assembly.
William Rose,
Edward Lloyd,
Thomas S. Denny,
William Meluy. } Republicans
Robert H. Goldsborough,
David Kerr, } Fed'ral

In the Trappe district a few votes were taken for Mr. Nicholas Martin, as candidate for the assembly; but as he was not generally run in the different districts, we have not ascertained the precise number of votes which were taken for him.

The editor ever desirous of laying before his readers the earliest information—kept the paper open until the arrival of expresses from the several districts, which was at a very late hour; when the polls were found to stand as follow, from the three districts, the fourth not having arrived, when he was obliged to mail his subscribers at a distance by the mail, which starts this morning at eight o'clock; but from the present majority from three districts, he has but little doubt of the republican ticket being carried by a considerable majority.

District No. I. Easton.

William Rose.	176
Edward Lloyd,	200
Thomas S. Denny,	186
William Meluy,	209
*Robert H. Goldsborough,	112
*David Kerr,	108

District No. II. St. Michaels.

William Rose,	——
Edward Lloyd,	——
Thomas S. Denny,	——
William Meluy,	——
*Robert H. Goldsborough,	——
*David Kerr,	——

District No. 3, Trappe.

William Rose,	57
Edward Lloyd,	61
Thomas S. Denny,	54
William Meluy,	55
*Robert H. Goldsborough,	91
*David Kerr,	83

District No. IV, Williamsburg, (Chappel.)

William Rose,	141
Edward Lloyd,	162
Thomas S. Denny,	152
William Meluy.	138
*Robert H. Goldsborough,	94
*David Kerr,	86

Those marked thus * are federal.

☞ Some valuable pieces have been omitted this morning, in order to give a state of the polls; and we are very sorry that our dependant friend has deprived us from giving them from all the districts—tho' we set up the whole night, in order to receive the returns from the second district.

Fifty thousand maps of London have been thrown off in Paris, at 12 sols each, (6 pence) in which the rich streets are all described, and the houses of the affluent are all stamped with a particuler mark, that the invaders may know where to go to work when they arrive. A printed description is sold along with the map, in which the riches of London are aggregated, and the cowardice of the inhabitants held up to contempt.

London pap.

RUSSIA.—A Paris paper of the 2d of Aug. says, "The hopes of peace by mediation appear to be at an end—as the direct communication with England is now entirely stopped. Russia and England have concluded a new convention with respect to the treatment of the vessels of the former power.

To the Citizens of Talbot County.

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS,

A publication of Mr. Robert H. Goldsborough's in the Herald of Tuesday last, causes me to solicit your attention for a moment. Mr. G. has endeavored in that publication to exculpate himself from several charges brought against him by J. Gibson, Esquire. How far Mr. Goldsborough has succeded, is for you to say; but before you condemn or acquit him, hear me without prejudice or partiality. I shall take a cursory view of the charges as they stand before me, and make such remarks as I may think applicable.

1. Whether Mr. G. was guilty of improper conduct or not at the Methodist quarterly meeting, I shall not pretend to say; it will, however, be conceded on all hands, that if he went there to *electioneer*, he acted improperly. That *this* was his motive, we may fairly infer from his general conduct. M. G. can best tell what the motive was; if a bad one, conscience will be a sufficient scourge, and to that I leave him.

2. In addition to the positive testimony adduced to substantiate the second charge, the maxims of the federal party and his own confession, may be fairly introduced as presumptive testimony.—It is now and always has been a favorite maxim with the federalists, that men without property ought not to have the right of suffrage—that the poor ought not to participate in legislation, but that the rich and "thinking few," ought to have the exclusive power of enacting laws. It is absurd, say they, that men without property should have the power of controuling in any manner, the actions of those who possess it; now, therefore, but men of property ought to have a vote or a share in legislation, and the "swinish multitude" ought to be contented with protection. Federalists embrace these maxims, Mr. Goldsborough is a federalist, therefore Mr. G. embraces those maxims. Mr. G. has confessed that he would not have voted for the repeal of that part of the constitution relative to suffrage. If Mr. G. prefers universal suffrage to the qualification of thirty pounds or a larger sum, why would he not have voted for the repeal? He may tell you that he does not think it a "substantial and rational reform." If not a "substantial and rational reform," why pretend to prefer it? *because it is popular and he wishes to be elected.* Mark the inconsistent and quibbling conduct of the man; he pretends to admire that law which he as a federalist must condemn, and which he confesses, would have met his decided negative, had he been a legislator at the time it was enacted.—Add this presumptive to the positive testimony of ten intelligent and disinterested men, and then say whether it is not more than probable that the *infallible* Mr. Goldsborough so far lost sight of his interest for once, as to make the assertion alledged by Mr. Gibson. I would observe by the way, that the gentleman peremptorily denied in a publication of 7th inst. his having said that had he been in the legislature, he would not have voted for the suffrage bill. Here the gentleman was off his guard again, and the unfortunate confession of this fact, must tend at least to depreciate him as a man of veracity "in the opinion of every man of honor."

3. The last charge, "that had he been president of the United States instead of Mr. John Adams, that he, Robert Henry Goldsborough, Esq. would have drawn the reins of Government tighter on the people than Mr. Adams did," and to substantiate which, I am the only witness, is denied by Mr. Goldsborough, and he says "no man can bring one atom of testimony to prove it" "It is too idle and too foolish a thing for any man in his sober senses *to say.*" Before I proced further, permit me to observe, that in this case, I am to be considered a disinterested and competent witness, and that full credit should be given to me as such, without Mr. Goldsborough can prove me unworthy of belief.

Mr. Goldsborough has stated this case improperly and from them has drawn improper conclusions. But his statement best answered his own *pure* purpose, and he as a man of CANDOUR, preferred it.—The true statement is, that you, my fellow-citizens, are the offended party, Mr. Goldsborough the offender, and I the witness to provet the fact. Mr. Goldsborough in his statement has made me a party, and as no man can be a witness in his own cause, he wishes to destroy my testimony by opposing his own; for says he, very learnedly, "you have my word against Mr. Downes's, weigh them together, mine will be as heavy, sound them together, mine will become the mouth as well his." This trick will not benefit him; it is such a "palpable obscure," "that any purblind eye may find him out."

I shall in the first place introduce presumptive testimony to prove that Mr. Goldsborough in all probability made the assertion; and, secondly, shew, that I am to be considered a disinterested and competent witness (not a party) to prove the fact. First then, a government of more "energy," is the heart felt wish of every high toned federalist. It was thought necessary under the administration of Mr. Adams, to enact a sedition law for the exclusive protection of the officers of government. This law was thought an infringement on the liberty of the press. This law was complained of by the republicans, and they lashed the federalists for enacting it. The federalists were angry at the opposition they met with from the republicans, and the meek Mr. Adams said that they, the republicans, "ought to be *humbled in dust and ashes.*" Mr. G. Morris, said that "we, the senate, ought to save the people from their worst enemies, themselves." Denny has said that "the people are not fit to choose their own governors, and that the tyrannic rule of a Tiberius would be preferable to a democratic government." *The federalists say that the people have too much liberty.* Is it not known that the high toned federalists, and particularly the Hamiltonian faction, were displeased with Mr. Adams because he did not act with as much "energy" as they wished him? Is not Mr. Goldsborough a high toned federalist? is he not a Hamiltonian?—Is there any thing more common than to say, if I had been in such a one's place, I would have acted differently, or I would have acted as he did? Is it not very supposable then, that he Mr. G. might have said, that he would have "drawn the reins of government tighter than Mr. Adams did?" There is nothing surer, and I venture to assert that their is not one high toned federalist in this country, who has not had the same idea, although he may have never expressed it. But "it is too idle and too folish a thing for any man in his sober senses to say." I think what Adams, Morris and Denny have said, is equally "idle" and "foolish;" but the profound and philosophic Mr. Goldsborough neve uttered a sentence of stubteloquence in his life, so he did not. This was the kind of defence he made at the Three Bridges. He asked the people in a most pathetic and eloqent tone, whether the had ever heard him talk foolishly? Eve then,

"What fluent nonsent trickled from his tongue,
"How sweet his period neither said nor sung."

It is *possible* that the gentleman will not deny that he has said it "will neither attempt to cajole you with delusive promises, or wrest from you your honest opinion by bribery or corruption," this sentence will bear two constructions; the one makes the gentleman completely rediculous; the other to draw down upon him your contenpt. What less than contempt could you feel for the man, who thinks so little of your honesty and virtue, as to say that he could bribe you if he would.

The gentleman told me at Dudley's musterfields that it would be considered arrogance in me to oppose him. I could not refrain from laughag at the childish petulance of the man; but it was neither "idle" nor "foolish"—it was uttered by the logical Mr. Goldsborough. Mr. Goldsborough not long after the meeting, "in the pride of his strength" exultingly said in Easton that the young man (meaning myself) would never oppose him again.* Pufed up with self-conceit, and like a second Quixotte, "more than mortal strong," he thought his dreadful brow, his eye of fear, his Stentorian voice and Demadean eloquence, would over-awe me, and "wither every nerve;" but the gentleman was mistaken, I neither fear him on the Rostrum, nor dread him in the field of Mars. Combine all these circumstances, my fellow-citizens, weigh them well, and I think you will say, that it is at least probable the gentleman made the assertion.

In the second place I am to shew, that I am to be considered a disinterested and competent witnesses (not a party) to prove the fact. First, it will be impossible for Mr. Goldsborough to shew that I could derive any possible advantage by relating what he said to the people. I could derive no advantage and am therefore disinterested. I am competent, because there can be no substantial objection made to me as a witness. The way being now cleared, I will state a case which most of you recollect. Mr. Wm. Dawson† of Easton, was indicted for having sold cyder on the sabbath. Richard Hall was the witness in behalf of the state. Mr. Dawson denied the fact, put himself upon his country, and was tried by his peers. Mr. Dawson adduced several witnesses in his behalf; yet, on the evidence of Hull, he was found guilty and fined. Hull was not interested in the business Mr. Dawson was. Hull was a competent witness—believed, and Mr. Dawson found guilty. Now according to the logic of Mr. Goldsborough, Mr. Dawson's negative ought to have had as much weight, as Mr. Hull's affirmative; therefore to have found Mr. Dawson guilty, Hull must have brought forward a witness to prove the fact. Suppose one man strikes another, there being no witness present, and the assaulted person informs the grand jury, will the assaulter get clear by denying the fact? Surely not. Mr. Goldsborough as a lawyer, must know that a contempt against the king‡ of England, is punished with fine and imprisonment. Cursing the king is considered a contempt. Suppose then, that Mr. Goldsborough and myself were British subject, he was to curse the king in my presence, and I was to inform against him, would he not be punished? Surely he would. His denying the fact would not avail him. The plea that his word is as "heavy" as mine, "weigh them together" &c. &c. would be considered mere stuff. These cases are analogous to the one between you my fellow-citizens, and Robert Henry Goldsborough, esquire. Your mind is the court in which he must be tried. He is now arraigned at your bar—I am the witness to prove him guilty, and your honors (to use the language of courts) will inflict whatever punishment you may in your wisdom think his arrogant and anti-republican assertion deserves. I think that there is an "atom of testimony produced," and by this time every unprejudiced mind must be convinced, that Mr. Goldsborough made the assertion. I have now only to remark on the insinuation, that if he did make the assertion, I have been guilty of a breach of confidence. I would ask in the first place, whether it is proper for any man to entertain a political sentiment which he would be afraid of proclaiming to the world? Secondly, do the common rules of society enjoin us to keep a profound secret the voluntary assertions that are made in our presence? if they do there is not one revolutionary character in a hundred, nor do we find millions of breaches of confidence. Thirdly, is a common place conversation on the subject of politics, in which we advance our political opinions, considered confidential? No such thing. I defy Mr. Goldsborough, I challenge the world to produce one solitary instance of my betraying a confidential conversation. It cannot be done. This insinuation was made without the slightest foundation, to gratify federal malignity; and it is as perceptable as the full blaze of a meredian sun, that Mr. Goldsborough, with all his affected moderation, had the feelings of Lady M'Beth, and with her was ready to exclaim,

"——— Come thick night
And pall thee in the dimmest smoke of hell,
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes."

Conscious of innocence, I "smile at the drawn dagger and defy its point" My reputation is not to be immolated on the altar of revenge; neither is it to be destroyed by the attacks of the potent R. H. Goldsborough, esq.

Sum up what I have said, my fellow-citizens, reflect on it maturely and decide without partiality or prejudice. I have discharged my duty to myself and you, and shall conclude with wishing you all the most perfect happiness.

PHILEMON DOWNES.
Centreville, September 29th 1803.

* *If Mr. G. should deny this as usual, I shall prove the fact by a gentleman who happened to be present.*

† *This is a familiar case, and cited to shew the capability of one witness to prove a fact: and by no means intended to cast a reflection on Mr. Dawson.*

‡ *I cite this case that it may make a strong impression on the gentleman's mind for he is very fond of kings; but the "vulgar herd," he most cordially tedests.*

The *President of the United States* arrived at the city of Washington, on the 25th ult.

A treaty of offensive and defensive alliance, has been concluded between the French, Dutch, and Italian republics, and ratified by the chief consul at Brussels. The king of Spain has been invited to accede it.

Died on Friday last, in this town, Mrs. LEAH HASKINS, the amiable consort of GOVERT HASKINS, of Baltimore.

In Chancery, September 22, 1803.
JAMES BROWN,
against
The Heirs of HENRY STOREY.

THE statement of *Richard T. Earle*, trustee for the sale of the said *Henry Storey*'s real estate, being this day laid before the Chancellor, it is thereupon ORDERED, That by causing a copy of this order to be inserted thrice in Cowan's news-paper, and in the Star, before the 12th of November next, the said trustee give notice to the creditors of the said Henry Storey, to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancellor, before the twentieth day of January next.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

WAS committed to the gaol of Baltimore county as a runaway, on the 15th ult. a negro woman who calls herself RACHEL MAY; she is about twenty-four years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, dark complexion, much pock marked—she has on a blue spotted callico gown and striped gingham petticoat. She says she was railed by colonel Ezekiel Fekes, of Dorchester county, on the Eastern shore. If she is not released, she will be sold for her gaol fees, according to law.

JAMES WILSON, sheriff.
October 3. tf

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office, Easton, October 1, 1803.

A.
Anderson Harriot R. Abbot Mary,
Anderson George, Atkinson William.

B.
Barnett John, Blake John,
Bentley Elizabeth.

C.
Crouch Daniel, Cone S. C. 2.
Cobern Solomon, Chamber Alexander,
Caulk James, Conway Jacob,
Crowzier Mathew.

D.
Deborah Marth, Dickinson Philip,
Denny James.

E.
Emory Mary, Edmondson Sarah,
Earle James, 2 Erskine John.

F.
Frazier William, Fleming John.

G.
Gibbs William, Goldsborough Thos. 2
Gem John, Goldsborough R. Dr.
Goldsborough James.

H.
Harrison James, Holmes James,
Hutchings K. E. Hamilton Edward N.
Hutchings Jane, Hale John,
Hayward Edmund, Hemsly William jur

J.
Jordon William.

K.
Keane S. Rev. Dr. Keene Benjamin,
Keene Vachel, Kirby Thomas.

L.
Leukis Michael, Lee Corbin.

M.
Maynadier Wm. M. M'Callam Harroitte,
Martin Solomon, Martin Robert,
M'Ginny Mary, Mullican John.

N.
Needles Tilltram, Nicols I. & Jeremiah,

P.
Pelton Benjamin, Patridge John,
Parker Nancy.

R.
Robinson David col. Robinson Amasia,
Rogers David.

S.
Skinner Andrew, Street William,
Stevens William, Steele Isaac,
Sears William Smith Thomas,
Spencer Richard, Sherwood Mary,
Stansfield Richard, Sirrell Archibald,

T.
Tilghman Anna Maria.

V.
Vetich James.

W.
Wright Anne, Wroth John,
Wood Eliza.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in Post-Office, at Centreville, (Maryland) this 1st day of October, 1803.

A.
Able Frederick.

B.
Browne James, Betton Mrs. Mary,
Bryon William, Biscoe Basil.

C.
Cain John, Caldwell William,
Chew Mrs. A. M. Cooper Mary,
Cooper Daphney, Costin Henry,

D.
Dodd John,

H.
Hollyday Mrs. 2 Harper John,
Hopkins Michael, Hobbs Amelia,

I.
Ireland Nathan.

M.
Michan Paul.

N.
Newman Richard.

R.
Roberts Zacharias, Roberts Thomas,
Raborg Andrew, Ridgaway Richard.

S.
Stradley Major, Sudler Eliza,
Scott Solomon, Stinson William.

W.
Wood Sarah, Wright Samuel T.
Wright Samuel W. Wright William T.
Wright Ann, Wright Henry.

October 4. 3

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *DENIS HOPKINS*, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated for settlement, to the subscriber.

JONATHAN HOPKINS, adm'tr.
Talbot county, October 4. 3q

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, Maryland, on Tuesday night the 27th of September last, a negro man, named JIM, or JAMES BARNETT, about thirty years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high, slender made, with one leg considerably larger than the other; very apt to stutter when telling an untruth; his clothes being very numerous, a particular description of his dress cannot be given. He is an excellent ship-carpenter and caulker, by trade. Whoever will secure said fellow in any gaol, so that I get him again, if in the state of Maryland, shall receive twenty-five dollars; and if out of the state, the above reward, with reasonable expences if brought home,

THOS. L. HADDAWAY.
St. Michael's, Talbot county, Maryland, October 4, 1803.