From the EASTERN ARGUS.

Messrs. DAY & WILLIS,

A writer in the Centinel of last week has given a statement of what (as he says) *republicanism* was, previous to the election of Mr. *Jefferson*, and what it is now—which has induced me to make an impartial comparison of what *federalism* formerly was, and what it now is:

Before Mr. *Jefferson* came into office, it was *federalism* to preach at every corner of the street in favor of sedition laws, to punish every man who dared to speak against the president.

Now it is *federalism* to speak,—write and print the most scandalous libels that tongue can utter against the president and government of the United States.

Formerly it was federalism to cry aloud in favor of the common law of England, and to assert that society could not exist without it.

Now it is federalism to exclaim against the use of the common law, lest it punish men for libels, and to declare it an infringement on the liberty of the press.

Formerly it was federalism to say no man ought to hold an office unless he was in favor of the president and his administration.

Now it is federalism to clamour against the president, for the removal of any officer, however openly he may declaim, or act against the government.

Formerly when New Orleans was shut against our deposits, it was truly federal to cry *war, war!* the navigation of the Mississippi is all important to the U. States.

But since New Orleans has been obtained by negociation, without the expence of 30 or 40 millions of dollars, and thousands of lives, (which a war must have cost) the federalists cry aloud against the negociation, and say Louisiana is of no consequence to us. A proof that they want a war at all hazards.

Formerly it was federalism to have all state officers chosen from those who were firmly attached to the national government; as that would strengthen the union.

Now it is federalism to oppose the appointment or election of every man who *unfortunately* happens to be a friend to the government of his country.

Formerly it was federalism to appoint and commission subjects of England captains in the service of the U. States, while our own citizens were rejected.

Now it is federalism to cry out against foreigners, and the dreadful consequences of appointing them to office, since Englishmen have no preference.

Formerly it was federalism to call the *opposers* of the administration jacobins and disorganizers.

It is now federalism to call the *friends* of the government jacobins and disorganizers.

Formerly it was federalism to declare the president could do no wrong.

Now it is federalism to declare the president can do no good.

Formerly it was federalism to declare the majority should govern.

It is now federalism to wish the minority should rule.

A PLOUGHMAN.

Ye federalists, ye advocates of Britain do you need proof of the *degeneracy, perfidy* and *malevolence* of that nation, turn your eyes to their *practical banditti* proceedings on board the brig Union, capt. Pinkham, of this port. On the third day after capt. P's. departure from St. Vincent, he was met by an English schooner, and ordered by its capsain to come on board with his papers; captain P. being indisposed sent his boat with four men and the papers on board the schooner; on finding the papers regular, they came on board the Union, overhawled every thing in the cabin and swore that should they pretend to make any resistance, they should immediately suffer death. Having thus *graciously* prefaced that horde of *abandoned villains*—those *barefaced thieves* proceeded to rob the captain of his pistols and watch—broke open the mate's chest, took twenty seven dollars out of the same, which was all the cash they could find. How much farther they would have gone in their *infamous proceedings*, had not two privateers hove in sight, it is *impossible to say*. These vessels no doubt were their only *check*. And are these *vagabonds* those whose friendship is sought—whose smiles are courted by the *federalists?* Is it possible that a rational being should be so far blinded to real interest as to wish a connection with these *wretches? If such* are *your friends ye blind, ye heedless federalists*, we are not at a loss to say *what you are*.

New Ham. Gaz.

It is of so little importance to give an opinion of the causes which have produced, of the circumstances that attend, or of the consequences which are likely to arise from the pending controversy in Europe, that we shall suspend for the present our judgment. It is clear, however, that the leading nations in Europe must be the final arbiters on this question; and that their opinion will be soon manifest, by their conduct at this crisis. It is on their judgment then, that the issue must ultimately rest; and if they with England should controul the Mediterranean—establish an unrelenting despotism on the ocean—insult with impunity the northern powers on the Baltic—and continue to make the arrests, detensions and adjudications of her naval code, a rule for all other governments: that will soon be visible. If, on the other hand, Austria, Prussia and Russia, as well as Sweden and Denmark, are found to be engaged in a system of maritime regulations, for the future protection and security of their commerce, this also will be soon understood.

Flippant remarks or common-place invective can furnish but feeble aid in the elucidation of truth—all we know at present is, that Austria appears averse to a renewal of hostilities; and that in October last, Great Britain applied to every cabinet in Europe for assistance but in vain. Whether these governments will now change their opinion, in favor of war against France, is a question we should not presume to decide in the affirmative. But if we were to be directed in our sentiments by the facility with which Hanover has acquiesced in the new order of things, with scarcely the appearance of resistance—and with which, also, the great ports of Hamburgh and Bremen have been shut against the British trade; we should be compelled to believe, that the credit of England was never at a lower ebb on the continent, than at this moment.

Should we calculate the issue by what has already happened, a greater change will be wrought in the system of European politics, than has ever yet taken place; and if we live not in an age of reason, even the clergy must acknowledge, that at least it is an age of wonders! [*Bost. Chron.*]

The address of the British government to the people of England, against Buonaparte, as published in yesterday's Centinel, sounds so much like our Declaration of Independence, that it seems to be copied from it. The people of England are put into as much terror by the French, as the Americans were by the British at the period of our revolution. They describe Buonaparte as a tyrant, spreading fire and devastation, and exercising lawless domination—threatning the lives, liberty and property of the nation.—"Flames ascending from the once happy dwellings of innocent people;" cruelties committed on the unfortunate prisoners; and, in short, every detail is accurately described, of plunder, ravages and disolation, such as were prosecuted by the English and Hessians in this country.

When reading this address, we were reminded of our being obliged to quit the town of Boston, and to seek refuge among the inhabitants of the interior. The violation of British faith, after we had delivered up our arms, and were promised protection, while removing our property from the metropolis; and the robbing of children of gingerbread, by the inhumanity of their agents. The massacree of our fellow-citizens in state-street; the murder of our countrymen at Lexington; the dreadful carnage on Bunker-hill; the town of Charleston on fire; the horrid scenes on board their guardships, &c.—all these descriptions are lively pourtrayed in the address to the people of England.

As the inhabitants of Great-Britain now fear what we have actually suffered it is hoped that this visitation of Heaven will lead that nation to respect in future the peace and happiness of other countries. It may be the kind interposition of the Supreme Being to put them on serious reflection. It may lead his majesty and ministry to consider the distresses which for many years have been felt by the innocent inhabitants in the East Indies. It may bring to mind Hastings, and others who spread desolation through that afflicted country. It is hoped now they *begin to pray* Heaven for direction and preservation, that they will become penitent for their innumerable transgressions. The blood which has been shed in America and elsewhere, may have ascended to the God of Sabaoth and possibly this is the day of retribution, when their enormities are to be cancelled by tasting the bitter cup of incensed vengeance. They have poured out the phials of wrath for many years upon others, and it may be their destiny to have the *seventh* reserved for themselves. The "sword of Gideon" they will probably pray for in vain, for the sword of George and his emissaries has already done too much execution to have a *fresh* one put into their hands.

We sincerely condole with the unhappy people of England in their tronble and apprehensions, knowing that they are brought into this difficulty by the misconduct of their rulers. Our sympathy is further excited, as we have a party in this country who did all in their power to bring us into the same distressing delemma. If the Lord had not been on our side, we should have been involved in similar trouble; and instead of using our steel for the social instruments of ploughshares and pruning hooks, we should have been imploring with them the "sword of Gideon." *Bost. Chron.*

The double Disappointment.

Johnson tells us, in his life of the great Frederic of Prussia, that his majesty was particularly attached to his tall regiment—and that if he met with a woman of more than common height, he consigned her to Berlin, and married her to one of his giants, intending thereby to propagate procerity, and procure heirs for the father's habiliments. The following circumstance proves the truth of this pompous paragraph. As the king was one day travelling incognito through Brandenburgh, arrayed in a blue coat, little hat, and worsted stockings, he cast his eyes upon a young woman who was very near seven feet high. Such a sight as this never escaped him, and he alighted from his horse, and caused her to be brought before him—when finding she was a poor shoemaker's daughter, unmarried, uncngaged, and only 19 years of age, he immediately wrote a letter to the colonel of the tall regiment of grenadier guards at Berlin, commanding him to cause the bearer to be immediately married to the tallest man in the corps and to be present at the ceremony. This letter he delivered to the girl, without informing her of the contents; but making her a handsome present, enjoined her to carry it as directed, deliver it in the colonel's own hand, and wait for an answer; this done, he proceeded on his journey. The wench having never been at Berlin, and not suspecting the personage who gave her the letter, bargained with a little old woman in the neighborhood to carry it. The deputy was true to her trust, and delivered the letter as directed; but the colonel, on reading it, was surprised: however, his majesty's orders were peremptory, and must be obeyed; the parties met, and were married; and the affair remained a mystery, until the king's return to the capital; when the first persons he wished to see, were his handsome new-married couple. He was astonished at the sight of the bride, and in the greatest wrath demanded how she came to practice such an abominable deceit? The woman told him the truth, and lifting up her eyes to the ceiling, acknowledged "the kindness of Providence in bringing about such a wonderful work of charity, by such unexpected means."

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY *from Thomas Wootterers in Ruthborough, on the 12th instant, a negro woman named* FAN *or* FANNY, *about 28 years of age; she is rather of a yellowish complexion; about 5 feet 6 or eight inches high. She left her young child about nine or ten months old, which is now at Easton. She was sold to me by a Mr. Smith, living at Black town, where she is generally known. She had on when she went away a striped linsey petticoat, and tow linen shift, and linen jacket. I will give thirty dollars if secured in gorl so that I get her again, and the above reward if delivered in Easton, to*

JAMES HOWARD.

September 27, 1803. 3

Notice.

THE subscribers being legally constituted and appointed by Mr. JOS. TELFORD, his attornies in fact, for the purpose of collecting all such debts as are due to him, and of settling his business, request all persons indebted to the said TELFORD, either on bond, note or account, to come in immediately and discharge the same; otherwise legal means must be resorted to, to compel payment.

DAVID KERR,
CHARLES EMORY.

Easton, September 20, 1803. 6

Notice.

THE creditors of the late Mr. RICHARD JOHNS, are informed, that an instrument of writing is left in the hands of Mr. *John Harwood*, at Easton, which they are requested to examine, and if it meets with their approbation, a decree will be ordered by the Chancelor, for the sale of the real estate of the said RICHARD JOHNS, on the 1st day of November next.

STEPHEN S. JOHNS.

September 20, 1803. 3q

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on on the thirty-first of August last, a negro man named Charles (some times goes by the name of Cæsar)--He is about five feet seven or eight inches high, rather slender made, and about forty-three years old--has a scar on one of his cheeks, occasioned by a burn—no other mark recollected. Whoever takes up said runaway and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN SAYER BLAKE.

Queen Ann's County, Wye River, September 20, 1803. 3q

Notice is hereby given,

TO all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to be relieved from debts which I am unable to pay.

ROBERT STEVENS.

Queen-Anns county, August 30, 1803. 6

Authentic and Interesting.

Hamburg, June 10, 1803.

Mr. Sindic,

It is with sincere regret, that, at the present crisis, I find myself constrained by a sense of duty to appeal to the magistracy of this city on a question of national right. The case which is the subject of the inclosed protest, is not the first which has occurred within a few days, in which the protection due to the citizens of the United States of America within the territory of this city, has been violated by the ships of war of his Britannic majesty. When silence under injuries serve only to encourage their reiteration, that silence becomes a criminal direliction of public duty, and must be broken. In the name of the United States of America, I demand therefore that the government of this city take such measures as shall prevent the future infraction of the rights of the citizens of the United States within the territory of the free imperial city of Hamburg, and to obtain a suitable reparation of the injury already sustained.

I take this occasion to renew to you, Mr. Sindic, the assurance of my most perfect consideration.

(Signed) J. M. FORBES.
Consul of the U. States of America.

Mr. Sindic *Von Sienen, &c. &c.*
Hamburg.

Hamburg, 10th June, 1803.

Dear Sir,

The more I reflect on the circumstances which occurred between the officers of his Britannic majesty's frigate the Amethyste, and the captain and crew of the American schooner Astrea, which I verbally communicated to you yesterday, the more I am fortified in the sense of duty, which dictates a public remonstrance and protest, as the only and best means of preventing the repetitions of such injuries. From the course which hostilities are taking, the rights of neutrality becomes daily more important to the United States of America. Under this impression, I feel it my duty to repel the first infraction of these rights. I have therefore thought proper publicly to protest against the violation of the rights of protection within the territory of this city. I shall, if possible, furnish you with a copy of my protest this afternoon, and am with great respect,

Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN M. FORBES.
Consul of the United States of America.

Sir *George M. Rumbold*, Bart.
Charge d' Affairs of his Britannic Majesty, &c. for Hamburg.

London, August 22.

The accounts from Ireland yesterday and this morning are, we are sorry to say, of less consolatory nature than they have been for some time past. Rumours of intended risings are circulated, and attempts continue to be made to assassinate the yeomanry centinels. Scarcely a night passes without some of them being fired at. Yet these cowardly assamns stile themselves the friends of freedom, the protectors of their country.

A part of the Cavan militia, in attempting to secure some rebels on Monday last, in the town of Duboyne, were resisted by an assemblage of the town's people; and it became necessary for the troops to fire. Three were killed, and 17 of the rebels were taken and brought to Dublin.

The north of Ireland continues to be perfectly tranquil, and the sovereign of Belfast has published a proclamation for taking off some of the restrictions he had found it expedient to impose. He confirms the opinion we have invariably expressed, that the rebels are connected with French emissaries.

A captain of a vessel which arrived in Dublin a few days ago from a foreign port, has been arrested under a charge of aiding the designs of the foreign enemy.

An encampment of 15,000 men is to be formed near Limerick.

The commission for the trial of the rebels is to be opened on Wednesday.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Talbot county, in Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Nicholas Martin*, the younger, late of Talbot county, aforesaid, deceased, with the last will and testament of the said Nicholas Martin, thereto annexed; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, on or before the first Monday of March next: they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of August, in the year of Our Lord Eighteen hundred and three.

EDWARD MARTIN, *adm'tor.*

August 30, 1803. 6q

Bills of sale, bonds, notes and a general assortment of Magistrates Blanks, for sale at the Star-Office.

Testaments & Spelling Books.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE and well improved Farm, containing about 450 acres of land, of which 300 are cleared, under good fencing, and is at present in a high state of cultivation. This Farm is situated on the Main Ditch of the Long Marsh in Caroline county, and adjoining an estate of Mr. William Hemsley—distant from Duck Creek about 20 miles, and from Centreville 15. Upon it are a dwelling house, negro quarters, stable, meat house, and other necessary buildings for a farm, also two houses for the curing of tobacco—to the growth of which the soil is well adapted. There is likewise a flourishing orchard of upwards of 300 apple trees.

To a person who would pay down one third of the purchase money, a liberal credit would be given for the balance. Persons who would wish to view the above mentioned property, are requested to call on the Rev. Samuel Keene, Junr. or Mr. Woolman Warner, residing on the marsh, who will shew the property, and are authorized to contract for the same; or if convenient, application may be made to the subscriber in the city of Baltimore.

JAMES CHESTON.

October 11, 1803. 3m

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of James Cooper, late of Talbot county deceased, to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the first day of 12th month (December) next ensuing; otherwise they will be debared from any claim after that date.—All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

MARY COOPER, *adm'trix. of James Cooper.*

N. B. Those who have accounts to settle may call on Wm. Atkinson, at Easton, as the books are left with him to act in my behalf. M. C. *adm'trix.*

October 11, 1803. 3

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber, living near Easton, on Saturday night last, a bright bay horse, about thirteen and a half or fourteen hands high, supposed to be twelve or thirteen years old, somewhat rubbed on each side of his neck, one of his hind feet is white, and a small star in his forehead, and is in tolerable working order. A reasonable reward will be given for the horse, if delivered alone, and fifteen dollars will be given for the thief and horse, so that he may be brought to due punishment.

WILLIAM JORDAN.

Talbot county, Oct. 11, 1803. 3

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☞ Subscriptions received at the Star-Office, Easton, Md.

September 6, 1803. tf

WAS committed to the gaol of Baltimore county, on the 23d ult. as a runaway, a negro man by the name of TOM; he is about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, of a light brown complexion; had an olive colored jean jacket with sleeves, velvet trowsers, red cross bared Marseilles vest, and a white linen shirt—He says he belongs to Mr. Usher Williams, of Charleston, S. C. If his owner does not release him, he will be sold for his gaol fees according to law.

JAMES WILSON, *sheriff.*

September 19, 1803. tf

Magistrates and other Blanks, for sale at the Easton book-store.