also important considerations, they will be perhaps three times greater in the present system than that proposal—and can there be a doubt that justice will be as *correctly* and *impartially* administered. Would the judges of the general court do more justice as such, than the same persons would do if commissioned as judges of a court of appeals; or would a jury sitting in a county court at Easton give a different verdict than if they were in the general court—and who ever heard of an appeal to the court of appeals from a reference of their judgment to that of the general court.

We formerly had a favorite active law for the trial of the causes instituted in the general court, in the counties—but this law was limitted to a short duration, and the *upper house* refused to continue it. It is now again in our power, and I trust that the interest of a few *tavern keepers* and *lawyers* of *Easton* and *Annapolis*, who want to sacrifice the best interest of the community, on the altar of avarice, will not be regarded by the sovereign people of Maryland.

A FARMER.

Eastern Shore, 16th September, 1803

STAR

OR,

E'n. Shore General Advertiser.

EASTON, Tuesday Morning *September* 27, 1803.

REPUBLICANS!

BE FIRM!—BE UNITED!

ON MONDAY NEXT,

the 3d of October.

You will have it in your power to elect such men to represent you in the general assembly of Maryland, as will not only continue your present happy situation; but will add to it, by lessening your burthens; and secure to your posterity the blessings of that liberty for which your forefathers fought and bled to establish. The four republican candidates, a majority of them you have tried and found them faithful—the fourth candidate you will find equally inflexible in support of the liberty and happiness of his fellow-citizens.

Remember republicans,—particularly that portion of you who have hitherto been deprived of a vote, for the trifling qualification of *thirty pounds*, that you are entitled to a vote—and by that vote you may either retain, or loose that inestimable privilege. Republicans gave it to you; and will not deprive you of it—Federalists hitherto deprived you from voting—and if you elect them, they may deprive you again.

☞ Printed TICKETS, will be delivered at the Hustings, on the day of the election.

As the invasion of England is all the rage at present, the following chronological article may gratify curiosity.

Invasions of England and Great Britain from the death of Edward, the confessor.

1066, Sept. 29, successful, Wm. of Normandy.
1069 unsuccessful, by the Irish.
1071 unsuccessful, by the Scots.
1093 unsuccessful, by do. when their king, Malcolm, was killed.
1101 unsuccessful, Robert, of Normandy.
1136 unsuccessful, by the Scots.
1139 unsuccessful. Maud.
1326, Sept. 23, successful, Isabell, queen of Edward II.
1390, July, unsuccessful, duke of Lancaster.
1416 unsuccessful, by the French.
1462 unsuccessful, Henry VI queen.
1470 unsuccessful, earl of Warwick.
1471 unsuccessful, Edward IV.
1471 unsuccessful, Henry VI queen.
1484 unsuccessful, earl of Richmond.
1485 Aug. 6. successful, ditto.
1487, successful, Lambert Simnell.
1495 unsuccessful, Perkin Warbeck.
1497 unsuccessful, ditto.
1588 unsuccessful, Philip of Spain.
1650 unsuccessful, Charles II.
1685, May 25, unsuccessful, duke of Monmouth.
1688, Oct. 19, successful, prince of Orange.
1693, March 12, unsuccessful, James II.
1708, March 17, unsuccessful, the Pretender.
1715 unsuccessful, ditto.
1745, July 14, unsuccessful, ditto.
1797, Feb. 22. unsuccessful, by the French in Wales.

☞ A MEETING of the People of the Chapel District, will be held on SATURDAY next, the 1st day of October.

September 27, 1803.

Maryland Legislature.

The last session of the general assembly of Maryland repealed their old law with regard to elections, and passed one in its room allowing universal suffrage.—This law gives to all free white citizens of full age, the right of voting in all instances, when by the law or constitution, the people have the right of election.—The former law gave this right to every free man, whether of color or not who would swear he was worth thirty pounds, The superiority of the last over the first provision, is, that it excludes free negroes and mulattees, and destroys all temptation to perjury, and certainly from the present value of money thirty pounds is little more than no interest at all, therefore that qualification was insufficient and nugatory, but another provision in the new act is that the votes shall be taken by ballot, by the old law they were *pronounced by the voter at the poll.* This alteration, it seems, has made a very great clamor amongst the *federalists*, those exclusive friends to order, in that state—the *federal* landlord, of extensive farms finds his influence among his tenants at an end; the tenants no longer fear to be turned out of possession to give way to more supple instruments, for exercising a *free and unbiassed vote*, consequently a great source of corrupt influence is dried up at its very fountain head, and elections become pure, in proportion as they are rendered free. No wonder then, that the indignation of *federalists* should know no bounds, for a deadly stroke has fallen at their favorite principle; no wonder that they so much exclaim against *democracy* and endeavor to support *aristocracy*, the pride of wealth, and the tyranny of the landlord. Americans! it ought to be engraved on your hearts, deep, sacred as the word of eternal truth, that property is not the criterion of *freedom*, nor money the purchase of a vote.

Aurora.

PIRATES.

The two most piratical powers in the world are the regency of Algiers and the government of Great Britain; the one not less destructful to the repose of mankind, and the cause of humanity than the other; if any difference of culpability can be ascertained, it must be attached to Great Britain. On an examination of the conduct of the two powers, towards Americans, we can fix no charge against the infidel pirates but what must doubly apply to the christian freebooters. The Algerines are open, undisguised robbers; the British commit similar enormities, with the aggravation of the sin of hypocrisy; while she out-stretches one hand in friendship, with the other she aims the impoisoned dagger at our vitals. The Algerines keep within the seas which border their own coasts, and do not extend their monopolies far from their own shores. The whole world groans under the weight of British aggressions. The continent of Europe, the plains of Asia and Africa, the islands America bleed at every pore, from her cruelty and avarice. The Algirines capture our vessels, and enslave our citizens. Britain goes further—not content with the boundless extent of the ocean, on which to commit her depredations, to rob us of our property, and consign our seamen to slavery—our bays and inlets are the haunts of her freebooters, and, as if to complete the climax of our degradation, their perfidy, their pimps and pandors are employed in our own ports to kidnap our sailors, for the purpose of enslaving them on board their licened picaroons! away then with the approbious epithets bestowed on Algiers and Tripoli! away then with the squeamish tale of infidel barbarity! when the very nation against whom we successfully wielded the sword on Bunker's hill, the plains of Abraham, at Brandywine, and at Yorktown, are practising similar, if not more attrocious enormities, on humanity and honesty, while we hold with them the solemnities of a treaty of "amity and commerce!" Generation of vipers—how long shall the world bear with you!

Amer. Pat.

Cambden, S. C. August 1.

APPARITION!!!

On or about the 20th of June last, as I lay meditating before day, I saw plainly the appearance of a young woman, by name Tabitha Ashley, standing by my bed-side. Tabitha departed this life about the 15th of February last. The apparition said to me, "Will you go to my father's house, and read and pray with them, pray, pray mighty with them, and warn them to prepare to meet their God in Heaven? And also, go to my sister's house, and warn them also to prepare to meet their God in Heaven!" And I said, I will go. This alarming sight and voice put me in strange amazement for ten days; when one day as I was alone in my smith-shop, about mid-day, I heard a voice say to me, "I am afraid you will not go to my father's house." I then turned to see who it was, but saw no one. I then turned to go out, when the voice said, "and will you go?" I then spoke and said, if the Lord will enable me I will go, and perform as far the Lord enables me. The voice replied, "do, as soon as you can make it convenient." Accordingly I went and performed my message, and again in my return, I heard the voice say to me, "now I am satisfied." The appiration was dressed in a robe of white, of a strange description.

South Carolina, Kershaw district.

Personally appeared William Gragg, who being duly sworn, says on oath, that the foregoing declaration is certain and true. Sworn to and signed, this 18th day of July, 1803.

WILLIAM GRAGG.

Before me,
JOHN NIXON.

The Louisville paper of the 25th ult. contains the following information: An expedition is expected to leave this place shortly under the direction of captain William Clarke and Mr. Lewis (private secretary to the president) to proceed through the immense wilderness of Louisiana to the Western or Pacific Ocean. The particular objects of this undertaking are at present matters of conjecture only; but we have good reason to believe that our government intends to encourage settlements, and establish seaports on the coasts of the Pacific Ocean, which would not only facilitate our whaling and sealing voyages, but enable our enterprising merchants to carry on a more direct and rapid trade with China and the East-Indies."

There is a manifest line of distinction between the dody of the federalists and the head, which is this—the *head* or leading men do wrong *wilfully*—the *body* or moderate men, *wish to act right* if they knew how.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Prince George's county, dated September 7, 1803.

"Republican interest in Prince-George's county has increased considerably—There is no doubt of the four republican candidates being elected by a larger majority than ever—this information may be relied on. Many moderate federalists have declared themselves in favor of republicanism.

In Calvert county (where there are not not more than seven hundred voters) the republican candidates will get a majority of upwards of 140 votes.—"Truth is powerful and will prevail." Many influential men on the federal side, are sensible of the great benefits resulting to the people of this county from the present administration, and are neither ashamed nor afraid to acknowledge and own their change of sentiment. They openly declare in favor of the republican candidates and as decidedly declare against federal views and measures."

Departed this life, a few days past, Mrs. *Dickinson*. the amiable consort of *Samuel Dickinson*, esq. of this county.

Wanted

AS AN APPRENTICE to the Druggist business, a smart Boy, of 12 to 15 years of age, who has some education and can be well recommended for his honesty and sobriety. Application may be made to

EDWARD EARLE.

Who has just opened,

A compleat assortment of Medicines, which he can recommend for their quality,

And will sell wholesale and retail, on the most moderate terms for Cash. In his assortment are included, a number of the most celebrated Patent Medicines, such as Church's and Bateman's Cough Drops, Warner's Elixer, Stoughton's Bitters, Godfrey's Cordial, Haarlem & British Oils, Anderson's and Hooper's Pills, James' Powders, Salt of Lemmons, (excellent to be kept in families to take out stains of ink, red wine, &c.) Kennedy's celebrated Corn Plaster, Steer's Opodeldoc, Grain and Patent Sago, Essence of Soap, and most other articles kept in this line of business, to which an addition is daily expected.

ALSO,

An assortment of GOOD LIQUORS, from fourth proof Cogniac to New-England Rum, Spices, fresh and good, a few boxes Tea China, Window Glass, Nails, &c. all of which will be sold at the most reduced cash prices. A few boxes genuine Havanna Segars.

Easton, September 27, 1803 3

To be Rented,

FOR the ensuing year, and possession may be had on the first of January next, the Dwelling House, at present occupied by the rev. Francis Barckley, situate on the corner of Harrison and Goldsborough-streets; there is a Granery, carriage-house, stable, and Garden, on said lot, and the same well inclosed; there is a well of water in the yard. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

MARY TRIPPE.

Easton, Sept. 27, 1803. 3

Notice.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, to all persons concerned, that I *Saml. Nicols*, of Talbot county, mean to apply to the legislature of Maryland, at their next session, for the benefit of an insolvent law, as I find myself unable to pay off and discharge the claims which are against me.

SAMUEL NICOLS.

Easton, Sept. 26, 1803. 6

TO THE People of Talbot County.

AS many of you were not present on Tuesday last, at Easton, at a public discussion between Mr. Robert Goldsborough and myself, in relation to certain charges made against him in the Star, confident that every charge against him was fully proved to the satisfaction of every judicious impartial person that was present, I think it my duty to the public, to renew a statement of those charges here, and publish the evidence which I adduced on that day, that the absent citizens may form an opinion of Mr. Goldsborough's fitness to represent them.

No. 1. Mr. Goldsborough was charged with indignant behaviour to the Methodist Society, by going to their quarterly meeting, at the Trap, for the purpose of electioneering.

No. 2. He was charged with saying, that thirty pounds was not a sufficient sum to entitle a man to be a voter, that it ought to be a sum of such consequence as to excite industry in the people, so as to acquire it for the sake of a vote.

No. 3. He was charged with saying that if he had been in the assembly, he would have voted against the bill of general suffrage; this charge against him, he has confess'd, notwithstanding in the Star he denied it.

No. 4. He was charged with saying, that if he had been the president of the United States, instead of John Adams, he, Mr. Goldsborough, would have drawn the reigns of government tighter around the people than Adams did.

To support the first charge, I was of opinion, and I believe a correct one, that no testimony was necessary, but what remained in the minds of the members of that church, as it concerned them only, and had nothing to do with Mr. Goldsborough's political character, it only went to shew his disrespect to that church, and expose his ignorance in going to such a place to electioneer, it was only necessary for me to shew, that the members of that church thought he had treated them with indignity. Before the meeting took place, I got Mr. Samuel Gossage, one of the church, to go to Mr. Goldsborough, and tell him what he and others had told me; Mr. Gossage related to Mr. Goldsborough in my presence what is contained in statement No. 1, which Mr. Gossage consented to, but wished not to sign it; Mr. James Ridgway also fixed the charge on him, as he appeared in person. To the charge No. 2, see certificate No. 2, and Mr. James Nabb, and Mr. Martin Niedles confirmed the same.

The third charge, he confessed. To the fourth charge, see certificate No. 4. Strengthened by Mr. Goldsborough's indirect confession, for he declared to Mr. Downes when the charge was made some time past, that he, Mr. Downes, was welcome to all the advantages he could make of betraying a confidential conversation, and said that Mr. Downes ought to be eternally damn'd for betraying a confidential conversation; now pray why ought Mr. Downes to be damn'd for betraying a confidential conversation, if no such conversation had taken place, the public are now to judge whether he is guilty, and they will say that Mr. Goldsborough's bare denial, is not to be taken as evidence, as he is interested in the event, but Mr. Downes who is a gentleman, and has been one of Mr. Goldsborough's intimate friends, has no interest in forcing this charge on him, only his duty to the people, that they may not be deceived in Mr. Goldsborough's political principles.

J. GIBSON.

Talbot County, Sept. 21, 1803.

[No. I.]

In a conversation this day with Mr. Goldsborough, Mr. Samuel Gossage, a member of the Methodist church, and Jacob Gibson, Mr. Gossage said he did not like to give certificates; but told Mr. Goldsborough, that he saw him walking about without his hat, that he had been harranguing and treating the people, as he Mr. Gossage was informed, that when he, Mr. Gossage got to the meeting-house Mr. Work had made (as he was also informed) some very severe animadversions on Mr. Goldsborough's conduct, and that at that time much confusion took place at the meeting house, and fighting with whips, sticks, &c. that the members of the church generally exclaimed against Mr. Goldsborough's conduct, and that they were of opinion, he, Mr. Goldsborough, was the cause of it, that he heard some of the trustees of the Church say, he, Mr. G. ought not to be voted for, for the indignation offered to their Church.

[No. II.]

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify, that being present at a meeting on the 16th July of captain Dudley's company and many other citizens, where Mr. Robert Goldsborough and others were speaking to the people, Mr. Goldsborough was called on for his opinion on the general suffrage bill—Mr. Goldsborough declared that he thought the sum of thirty pounds too small a sum, and said that it ought to be a sum of such consequence as to excite industry in the poor people, to acquire it for the sake of a vote, or words to that amount. He stated that the constitution of Virginia compels a voter to be a free-holder, and said if it was right in that state it was pardonable in him. We heard Mr. Goldsborough also say that if he had been in the assembly last year that he would have voted against the passage of the bill that gives a general suffrage.

Henry Troth, James Middleton, Henry Faulkner, John Warner, Moses Butler, George Wilson, Henry Clark, William Crowney, Martin Needles, James Nabb, } *Has also confirmed the charge.*

[No. IV.]

I hereby certify, that I have heard Robert Henry Goldsborough, Esq. of Myrtle Grove, say, "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."

PHILN. DOWNES.

September 15, 1803.

The Creditors of

ROBINS CHANBERLAINE, are hereby informed, that the following claims, viz.

Peter Sharp,	Samuel Baldwin,
Greenbury Goldsborough,	Samuel Thomas,
John Blake,	Thomas Macgill,
Thomas Coward,	William Tibbitts,
J. & P. Ruckle,	Samuel Browne,
Joseph Ofburn,	adm'r of W. S. B.
Hugh M'Curdy,	William Haskins,
Jacob Gibson,	Richard Benson,
Rich. H. Moale,	Samuel Chamberlaine,
Ditto. Ditto.	John Needles,
George Browne,	Christopher Johnston,
Elizabeth Ennalls,	Thomas Snowden
Elizabeth Cole,	Samuel Vincent,
William Carmichael,	George Hoffman,
Vestry of St. Peter's Parish,	James Baxter,
Ennalls Martin,	Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

Having been registered by the Auditor for want of sufficient proof—Notice is hereby given, that on the 2d Monday, of November next, a Dividend will be made, to such creditors, whose claims shall be that fully established, out of the money lodged in the Chancery Office, by the Trustee; and such claims as shall not be established to the Auditor's satisfaction, on or before the said second Monday of November next, will receive no part of the said dividend.

All persons who purchased at the respective sales heretofore made by the Trustee, of the property of R. Chamberlaine, are requested to take up their bonds on or before the said second Monday of November next.

JOHN EDMONDSON, *Trustee.*

September 27, 1803. 6

To the Voters of Dorchester County.

THE subscriber sometime since having declared his intention of becoming a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office of Dorchester county; but from the number of Candidates, and engagements of a private nature he has been induced to relinquish the intention of being a Candidate at the ensuing election. He therefore takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends, for their kind wishes in his behalf; and hopes those to whom he had made his intentions known, will excuse his relinquishing his former declarations to that effect.

HENRY SMOOT.

Dorchester County, September 26, 1803 } 3q

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Personal Estate late of *Andrew Foster Leverton*, of Queen-Ann's county, deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Thursday the 6th of October next, on the last dwelling plantation of said deceased, and continue from day to day, until the sales are compleated. The terms of sale will be made known on said day, by the subscriber.—Also the personal estate of *Bennett Lowe*, late of Talbot county deceased, will be exposed to sale, on Monday the tenth day of October, in like manner, at the place of his last residence. Attendance in each case, will be given at eleven o'clock on said days, by

JOHN FISHER, *administrator.*

N. B. Horses, Cattle and sheep, may be had at private sale, before said day, by applying to J. F.

September 22, 1803. 2q

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Thomas Wootters 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 Block 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

Wanted Immediately,

At the *STAR-OFFICE* an Apprentice *To the Printing Business.*