.UGUST 24.

at this port his
igate Venus, capt.
from Portsmouth,
Mr. Morier, the newly
des affairs, and des-
Mr. Pinkney for the se-
ate. The Venus will wait
ome Mr. Jackson and his fa-

The London papers received by her at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser, are to the 7th of July, two days later than our advices by the Pacific :—but they are extremely barren of intelligence.

The fleet from St. Helena, consisting of 19 ships, which left that island on the 12th of May, had safely arrived off the Isle of Wight.

4000 troops had arrived at Cadiz from Carthegena to assist in the defence of that city. LONDON, July 7.

Letters from an officer of the 43rd regiment of light infantry, dated head-quarters, the 10th of June, in Portugal, state that the 43d, with other light corps formed the advanced brigade of Lord Wellington's army under the command of Gen. Crawford. They had several severe skirmishes with the advanced cavalry of the French army, and some days previous to this letter, they had succeeded in defeating and taking prisoners two French squadrons of chasseurs. Only a river parted Lord Wellington and Massena's army, and was supposed that a battle would take place very soon. The Portuguese army under Marshal Beresford, was stated to be in high order and discipline.

Letters from Antwerp, received yesterday, state, that the Scheldt fleet was in perfect readiness for sea in consequence of extraordinary exertions at the personal instance of Bonaparte. The fleet consists of seven sail of the line and five frigates. It is to be wished they may venture out, but while our ships are in constant blockade of the mouths of the Scheldt, this event is not hoped. Vice Admiral Sir Edward Pellew sailed on Wednesday from the Downs, in order to take the command of the squadron in the room of Sir R. Strachan.

It has been stated in a morning paper that government have received advices of the Toulon fleet, greatly superior to our own, being in perfect readiness to put to sea. That preparations have long been making to get the fleet ready is known. But as to its vast superiority in number, we believe we may safely say that our readers need be under no apprehensions with respect to the result of an action with our fleet, should the enemy dare to risk one. Some expedition is certainly in contemplation from the coasts of the Adriatic. Murat has a large force. There is only an army drawn down to the Venetian coast. Egypt has been mentioned as the destination of the expedition.

Some letters from Cadiz of the 13th, speak in a desponding state of O'Donnels army in Catalonia, stating, on the authority of a letter from Alicant of the 28th of May, that O'Donnel had been defeated by Gen. Suchet, his army scattered, and that he made his escape with great difficulty. There are later despatches from Gen. Suchet, which were communicated on the 10th ult. & which make no mention of any such decisive defeat.

A vessel is arrived at Guernsey, from a port on the coast of France. She made her escape on Monday last, having about half a cargo of wheat on board.——She was fired upon from the fort, but was at too great a distance to be injured or bro't to, and consequently proceeded on her voyage.

Extract of a letter from Celerico, in Portugal, dated June 13.

I still remain at head quarters; I am of opinion that his Lordship will not move or commence operations immediately. The French, to the number of 6000 have crossed Aguila, & are investing Ciudad Rodrigo. Our advanced corps, under Gen. Crawford, is about three leagues in front of Almedia, which town, with almost every village in the neighborhood, as Penhel, Quada, &c. are occupied by the British. Our situation is certainly very strong one, and I expect, but it is only conjecture, that the French will not move us without a great superiority of force, and of course a certainty of success. Should that prove the case, our retreat will be to Lisbon and Peniche, where our engineers are now throwing up a line to guard against all evils, and depots of provisions are forming.

The *Courier*, of the 7th, contains the following curious article—"The latest letters from America state, that a difference which arose between Mr. Smith and Mr. Gallatin, in the council chamber, and in the presence of the President, led to a display of Ministerial pugilistic skill, which was, however, soon interrupted by Mr. Madison's interference. Apprehensions were entertained that the affair would terminate in a duel."

The East India fleet of 19 ships, had arrived safe in England, last from St. Helena.

Lord Wellington's army in Portugal, is stated to amount to only 25,000 men —while that of Massena exceeds 80,000.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Received by the Oneida, Capt. Stout arrived last evening, in 48 days from Dublin. LONDON, July 9, 1810.

This morning, Mr. Cobbett was bro't up to receive judgment in the court of king's bench, also his printer and publisher. The court was crowded in the extreme, and it was with great difficulty that the prisoner could be put to the bar. Judge Grose was very severe on Mr. Cobbett, whom he sentenced to two years imprisonment in Newgate, to pay a fine of 1000*l.* and to give security for keeping the peace for seven years, himself in 3000*l.* and two sureties in 1000*l.* each. The sentence on the other parties was three months imprisonment, and to give security for their future good behaviour, themselves in 200*l.* each, and their two sureties in 100*l.* each.

Sweden is torn in pieces by intestine evils. The marshal of the kingdom has fallen a sacrifice to the vengeance of the populace, on supposition that he abetted the intrigues of France, to place the country under the dominion of Denmark, as the Swedes have the most rooted hatred for the Danes, which nothing can eradicate. The general opinion is, that Bonaparte wishes to consolidate the two kingdoms under one crown, and after the odious business is accomplished, he will place Louis Bonaparte and some other of his family on the throne, as his great object is to have the command of the Sound. Our ministers foreseeing that such is his object, will cause, it is said, a great blow to be struck in the north of Europe, in the course of the summer, as Bonaparte has his eye upon the Swedish fleet. Another revolution is expected in Sweden, but no revolution can rescue that unfortunate country from his fangs. The destiny of Holland is fixed, and it is now doomed to be governed by the military myrmidons of the French chief, to whom, however, the people are expected to give unavailing resistance. A storm is gathering over the Turkish empire, and expectations are entertained in the French journals, that the present government will speedily be overthrown. These perpetual convulsions and revolutions never, however, better the condition of the poor.

FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Extract of a letter from an American at Constantinople, to a gentleman in Boston, dated April 21, 1810.

"Yesterday a fire broke out in Pera, one of the divisions of the suburbs, and to the N. and E. of Constantinople. It raged with the greatest degree of rapidity, and presented a truly terrific sight to the spectators. At 11 o'clock it extended nearly a mile, and formed one continued flame; nor was any stop put to it until sun set, when some stone building stopped in some measure its rapid progress, and about midnight its ravages were nearly at an end. The distress of the inhabitants is very great. It is supposed that 30,000 are now in the fields, and burial grounds, with the little they were able to snatch from the destructive element. It is supposed that about 8,000 buildings were entirely consumed."

It is not at all relished that Mr. Erskine should talk so freely of the federalists. But their way to excuse it is quite extraordinary. It is insinuated that he obtained the characters and views of the federalists from Mr. Jefferson and his friends. This is wonderful indeed, that the English nation should entrust their secrets to a man, who learnt the views of their friends from their enemies, without an attempt to learn from their friends whether the tale was a true one. Such a miserable shift as this, was needless. Why did not the apology say —Mr. Erskine read the federal papers, which he took to be the true language of the party, and did not think that such consent could obtain throughout the nation, if the true sense of the party was not expressed. And they who told to all the world their wishes, must have laughed at him had he gone to any particular men for more full explanation, when they had said all they wished to the world. *Sal. Reg.*

"Nine rope makers, inhabitants of Liverpool, were, on Wednesday, sentenced in the court of king's bench, to twelve months imprisonment, for rescuing one of their fraternity. The attorney general in support of the prosecution, observed that there was not only a spirit among the rope makers of Liverpool to prevent any individual belonging to them from being impressed, but there also existed in that town a spirit to annihilate the impress service altogether, and to demolish all receiving houses.

London paper.

Large Hog.

Mr. BENJAMIN HAMLEY, of Tiverton, lately killed a hog, that weighed, when dressed 725 pounds. His under jaw 33 1-2 pounds and his head 56.—The first cut next his back bone 12 1-2 inches. The hog was two years, six months, and three days old when killed.

Rhode Island Republican.

There are 133 banks in the United States, the nominal capital of which exceeds fifty eight million dollars.

FROM THE GREEN-MOUNTAIN FARMER

THREE THOUSAND FREEMEN REJOICING,

In commemoration of the Glorious Victory achieved by AMERICAN PATRIOTS, commanded by the Veteran General JOHN STARK, *over the British, Hessians, Tories, and Indians, on the Heights of Walloomsack, the 16th August, 1777.*

REMEMBER the glories of Patriots brave,
Though the days of the Heroes are o'er,
Long lost to their country and cold is their grave,
They return to their kindred no more:
Those stars of the field, which in victory pour'd
Their beams on the battle, are set,
But enough of their glory remains on each sword,
TO LIGHT US TO VICTORY YET!

Walloomsack! when nature embellish'd the tint
Of the fields and thy mountains so fair,
Did she ever intend that a tyrant should print
The footsteps of slavery there?
No—Freedom! whose smiles we shall never resign,
Told those who invaded our plains,
That 'tis sweeter to bleed for an age at thy shrine,
Than to sleep but a moment in chains.

Forget not the chieftain of Hampshire who stood
In the day of distress by our side—
Nor the Heroes who nourish'd the fields with their blood,
Nor the Rights they secured as they died.
The sun that now blesses our eyes with his light,
Saw the Martyrs of Liberty slain—
Oh let him not blush when he leaves us to night,
To find that *they fell there in vain.*

The anniversary of the memorable victory of the 16th August, 1777, was commemorated near the field of conquest by the Republican Freemen adjacent, with those serious and animated demonstrations of gratitude, which the surrounding scene, the event, the advantages resulting and now enjoyed, were calculated to produce.

The dawn of the day was announced by the discharge of cannon by the Hosick Artillery at the encampment, and the Pittstown Artillery at the battle ground. The weather was serene and temperate. On the ground of general STARK's encampment, the appointed place of rendezvous, a flag of Union suspended from a lofty flag staff, was floating to the breeze: on one side the flag was represented a descending eagle bearing in its beak the emblem of peace —in its clenched talons it held the emblems of war indicating a wish for peace, yet prepared for resistance: on the opposite side the usual symbolical stripes and stars were displayed; to the right of these was a representation of the Goddess of Liberty, standing in the attitude of solicitation. The aged soldier observes this figure; he looks to the hills of the west where raged the battle; his thoughts are of other times; he looks again to the flag of his country; he recognizes the angel form of Liberty which erst he had seen mounting the gathering clouds of war, serenely moving and mixing with the stately spirits of the storm; 'twas she, by God's appointment, inspired and sustained him in the conflict—He thanks his God, and renews his allegiance to Liberty.

Midway, below the flag of Union, was suspended another flag on which were written in conspicuous characters, "JEFFERSON & MADISON."

At equal distances on either side of the standard of Union, 18 trees were planted, on each of which was suspended a flag with the name of a State written thereon, arranged in geographical order.

The effect of the whole was striking. The mind became intuitively familiar with the subjects immediately connected with the occasion of the meeting.—The rich flow of thought—the crowd of images presented to the imagination—and the lofty and kindling enthusiasm excited, out-reach narration.

At half past 11 o'clock, the procession formed under the direction of Col. David Robinson, marshal of the day, and his assistants; and marched to a view of the battle ground. The Hosick Artillery, stationed at the encampment, announced by a gun the first moving of the procession, & the Pittstown Artillery announced by a gun the near approach of the procession to the Hill of Victory. In front of the procession were placed citizens who volunteered their services as Musicians, consisting of the Petersburg Band in beautiful uniform, and martial music—alternately playing their favorite marches. Next marched 700 footmen—these were followed by aged and other citizens on horseback and in carriages, amounting in the whole to three thousand, and far exceeding in numbers any procession ever witnessed in this vicinity.

It was very interesting to behold, as the procession moved along the aged patriot point the young men to the place where the disciplined invaders intrenched themselves, where our brave but undisciplined patriot husbandmen planted the standard of victory; here the Hessian dead were buried; there is the "narrow house" of Baum, their chieftain; and here the remains of the tory commander were consigned to kindred earth;—but these constituted a part only of the group of incidents which contributed to make the scene deeply impressive—"the harvest for feeling."

The procession, joined by the Pittstown Artillery, returned again to the encampment:—where the rev. Mr. Marsh opened the exercises by an excellent prayer, at once descriptive, pathetic and devout. An oration was then pronounced by Jesse L. Alling, Esq. in which he depictured the glooms and horrors of slavery and despotism in every quarter of the world: in Africa, where the parent for a price sells his children to slavery: in Asia, where for ages man has been the slave of slaves: In Europe, where its footsteps have been marked by blood and tortures; and lastly and more lengthily, he dwelt upon the attempt made by England to enslave America, and bow the lofty spirit of freemen to her cadaverous influence. Their brave and successful resistance he pourtrayed in glaring and pathetic language. He reminded the citizens that ascriptions of gratitude were due to God: and he concluded by patriotic wishes, that the blessings of Freedom might be extended and perpetual.

It is expected the oration will soon be published, when the public will be better able to judge of its merits, than by any delineation we can give.

After the oration, the citizens partook of a cold collation. The cloth being removed, the following toasts (omitted for want of room) were drank, interspersed with appropriate original songs, under the discharge of cannon.

The gathering of citizens from thirty and even sixty miles distant—some on foot, some on horseback, single, and in clusters, and without leaders or previous arrangement, strikingly resembled the irregular rallying to the battle, consummated by the victory now celebrated. The resemblance in another view was equally striking—the enemies of Liberty, *now as then*, shunned the encampment of STARK and his brave compatriots, and from similar motives—their joy and their treasure were elsewhere.

It was, indeed, an exhibition of sentiment—a simultaneous expression of gratitude. Order and decorum were preserved; no noise or riot disturbed the solemnities, no disputes interrupted or checked the temperate festivities of the day. Good, though not complete, was evidently predominant——Patriotism gained force; the living heroes were gratified; the departed patriots were remembered: piety grew warmer and the signal mercies of the God of Columbia were acknowledged.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.

SIR,

If you should think the folowing reflections worthy of a place in your paper, they are at your service.

WHEN we behold with what rapidity, the ravager of Europe (Bonaparte) prostrates, the thrones of the European monarchs, we cannot but be lost in the intricate labyrinths of wonder and surprise. Those who were quietly immersed in the bosom of peace, and sufficiently fortified to withstand the attack of a common enemy, fall prostrate before the all-powerful arm of a Bonaparte.

We have beheld the firm phalanx, an Austrian army, endeavouring with all the combination of force to make a stand against this formidable enemy of mankind. But alas! their powers were too feeble to withstand the deep laid plans of Bonaparte, and the violent impetuosity of the French soldiers. Their throne is sunk, and immersed in the whirlpool of oblivion, never to rise again.

With great solicitude, we have contemplated Spain struggling with energetic ardor, and the spirit of patriotism to maintain her national independence, her accustomed rights and privileges, but their efforts prove too weak, and their forces too enervated to repulse his irresistable power, they must fall and be buried in the common reservoir of fatality.

England is the only power that has been able to resist his all powerful arm, notwithstanding the debased and ignominious corruption of her ministry, and the licencious depravity of her councils, her navy still rides triumphant on the billows of the ocean, regardless of the rights of man or the laws of nations, she makes no distinction between friends or enemies, she destroys her foe, and with rapacious avarice plunders the innocent and defenceless merchantman. This is the only bulwark between Bonaparte and universal monarchy. And it is said that it protects the Independence of America from the talons of the Gallic Cock, how long it will afford us this wished-for protection, God only knows.

Her impotent monarch already totters on the throne of depravity, and the grave of oblivion yawns to receive and shield him from the execrations of his oppressed and injured subjects. His councils are torn and fretted by the galling worm of faction, his ministers corrupt and debased. Such is the power that is said to protect the Independence of America.

The mal-content faction hold out to the people, the ambiguous promises of Great Britain, only to lead astray the unweary multitude, if it were not for those political incendiaries we should be able to repulse Bonaparte with indignation and scorn, and reward Great Britain, according to her merits. Those demons of corruption are extenuating the aggressions of one power, and implicating the other, in lieu of which they ought to shew them that they have too much spirit to bare with scurrilous and indignant language from their ministerial minions — It is a melancholy fact, that there is a party in America so prejudiced in favor of either Great Britain or France, that neither of them let pass an occasion to commit violence on the American property when it comes within the verge of their power.

How many of our citizens are groaning under the scourge of the tyrannical discipline of the British navy, and what numbers of worthy citizens, reduced to want by French violence and injustice.

What is it to us, which of the two powers are paramount in villany? one truth is certain, unless we are men consistent and unanimous, the grand fabric of liberty which the valour of a WASHINGTON established, and that independence which the genius of a JEFFERSON penned, must fall and bury the beauty of the world in its ruins. QUIVIDO.

Dorchester County, August 26, 1810.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of LAND, situated on Miles River, in Talbot county, known by the name of Maiden-Point, *containing 444½ acres,*

THE Farm consists of about 250 acres, a considerable part of which is strong enough for the growth of Tobacco; the rest, which is only of an ordinary quality, produces good crops of Wheat and Indian corn, and is capable of an high state of improvement.—It is confidently believed there are accumulations of oyster shell manure, on different parts of the farm, sufficient to enrich the whole of it. The other part of the tract is clothed with an abundance of excellent fire wood, and timber for ship-building and the usual purposes of the farm.—The advantages of Maiden Point, in many respects, are inferior to none on the river. It is about nine miles from Easton and three from St. Michael's, the post-road from the former place to Haddaway's Ferry running directly by the farm. It's situation is high and salubrious, commanding an extensive view up and down the river, which, at the proper seasons, abounds in a great variety of fish and wild fowl. It is deemed unnecessary to descend to farther particulars, as any person desiring to purchase, it is presumed, would previously take a view of the premises—For terms apply to

LEVIN H. CAMPBELL.

Cambridge, August 28, 1810.——m

NOTICE.

I WILL give to an OVERSEER, of the first rate standing in his profession, immediately, or for the ensuing year, three hundred dollars, who is capable of managing in a complete manner my dwelling plantation, without my aid or direction, as I am unable to devote my usual attention to it, or bear the fatigues of the concern any longer—out of which sum he must pay a young man (if he has not a son that will answer) to aid or assist him in the business, and to work as occasion may require with the hands. I will also lay in the usual accommodations for both, with other privileges for the family's use, &c.

JACOB GIBSON.

Marengo, August 28, 1810.——m

N. B. I want an Overseer immediately, for the remainder of this present year, and will give good wages if he is active, enterprising, and a good seeder, and will not get drunk when on my business. J. G.

NOTICE ONCE MORE.

ALL those persons who have neglected to bring in their claims against *Amasa Robinson*, dec'd. are once more requested to bring them in to me legally and properly authenticated, on or before the 15th day of October, to receive their dividend, otherwise they will be barred forever, as the subscriber wishes to close the administration, and pay away the balance of the estate in hands as administrator. All those indebted to him on his own account, are also requested to come forward and discharge the same by the first day of November next, as no indulgence can or will be given to any person after that day.

THOS. COWARD.

Oxford Neck, August 28, 1810.——m

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscriber offers for sale or rent, his present DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, in the town of Easton, situated on Aurora street, with every convenient out house, including a good ice house.—Also, for sale or rent, a good two story brick dwelling house on Washington street.—Likewise, for sale, several hundred acres of LAND in Caroline county, not far distant from Dover Ferry.—The subscriber wishes to purchase two hundred shares of stock in the Farmers Bank of Maryland, for which a liberal advance in Cash will be given.

DAVID KERR, Junior.

Easton, August 28, 1810 m

TAXES.

THE subscriber has began his collection for the present year, and will attend at Easton on TUESDAYS, for the purpose of receiving payments. All those who do not settle with him on or before the 20th of September next, may expect no further indulgence; as he is determined to close his collection as speedily as possible, and will be under the disagreeable necessity of proceeding against them in the most summary manner, without any discrimination.

SAMUEL B. DARDEN,
Collector Talbot County Tax.

August 31, 1810. 4

TO BE RENTED,

THE ENSUING YEAR,

THE two Houses now occupied by Mr *Gibbs* and Mr. *John Kennard* These two houses are as well situated as any in the town of Easton, for Mercantile Business.—For terms apply to

ROBERT LLOYD NICOLS.

August 28, 1810.——m

NOTICE.

I WOULD TAKE IT A FAVOUR of those GENTLEMEN that are due me either on Bond, Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same; where it is inconvenient to settle the whole, a part would be acceptable, as we can do without CASH.

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, July 31, 1810.