Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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THE TERMS OF THE REPUBLICAN STAR ARE TWO DOLLARS *and* FIFTY CENTS *per annum, payable half yearly, in advance—No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.*

ADVERTISEMENTS *are inserted three weeks for* ONE DOLLAR *a square; and continued for* TWENTY FIVE CENTS *per week*

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree from the honorable, the Chancellor for the state of Maryland, to me directed, dated February Term, 18 5,

WILL be sold on the premises at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the 1st day of October next, (if fair, if not the first fair day after) all that undivided moiety of lands, situate, lying and being in Dorchester county, the property of *Jeremiah Colston*, deceased, consisting of a tract of land called *Saint Anthony's*; a tract of land called *Chance*; a tract of land called *Roxall*, and a tract of land called *Prakarde*, with all the lands adjoining including the whole point, agreeably to a deed of bargain and sale, from James Lecompte to the said Jeremiah Colston, dated the 9th October, 1797.

Also, will be sold the day after the sale of the above lands, all the land contained in the deed from Henry Colston to the said Jeremiah Colston, where the dwelling house and wind mill stands, opposite to Oxford in Talbot county, known by the name of *Cove Hole*. The purchaser or purchasers, giving bond with approved security for paying the purchase money with interest within twelve months from the day of sale—The whole will be sold subject to the widow's dower.

All the creditors of the said Jeremiah Colston deceased, are requested to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof to the Chancellor within four months from the time appointed for the first sale mentioned above.

CHARLES EMORY. *Trustee of Jeremiah Colston, deceased.*

Easton, August 20, 18 5. 7

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the High Court of Chancery of the state of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, *at Easton, on Tuesday the 8th day of October next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, if fair, if not, the next fair day,*

THE REAL ESTATE, late the property *John Thomas*, deceased, or such part thereof as may be necessary for paying his debts, lying in Talbot county, containing about seven hundred acres, or thereabouts. This tract consists of several parts of tracts and parcels of land, situated near the head waters of the Eastern branch of Wye river. The purchaser or purchasers of the whole or any part of the above property or lands, to give bond with approved security, to the trustee for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within fifteen months from the day of sale; and on ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, and on the receipt of the purchase money (and no before) the trustee will convey the land, or such part thereof as may be sold, to the purchaser and his heirs, free from all claim of the heirs of the said *John Thomas*. All persons who have any claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancellor, on or before the tenth day of June next.

JOHN GIBSON, Trustee.

September 10, 1805. ts

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, *at the house of Mrs Ellis on Tuesday the fifteenth day of October next, at 11 o'clock, (or on the next fair day.)*

A FARM in Cecil county, belonging to the heirs of *Thomas Ralph* deceased; containing about three hundred and twenty eight acres. It is pleasantly situated on the tide water of Bohemia, not more than half a mile from Mrs. Ellis's Tavern, and adjoining the mill of General Biddle. The soil is well adapted to the growth of grain and grass, and is of that kind which is most easily improved by the use of Plaister of Paris. The situation is esteemed healthy, and the occupant will at all times have a choice of markets on the Chesapeake and Delaware waters. It will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. On full payment of the purchase money a good deed will be given, by

WILLIAM SPENCER, Trustee.

September 17, 18 5 3

☞ *WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Esq. of Centreville, is duly authorised to receive any money due to the Editor for subscription to the* Star, *for advertisements, &c in Queen-Anne's county—to whom those indebted are respectfully requested to make immediate payment.*

From the (Richmond) ENQUIRER.

VINDICATION OF MR. JEFFERSON.

No. IV.

Incursions of the enemy into the upper country.

It was shortly after this period that Mr. Jefferson repaired to Monticello, 2 or 3 miles from Charlottesville, where the legislature had determined to meet in the early part of June. His office was on the point of expiring; his country was invaded by a powerful and persevering enemy: No skill could be too disciplined to combat their activity; no length of time seemed likely to exhaust the venom of their persecution. Mr. Jefferson distinctly perceived the danger which was hovering over his country; and he determined to sacrifice the little remnant of his authority for the more effectual preservation of the commonwealth.

He knew how necessary it is to the success of military affairs that a commander should be known by his troops.—But in the short remnant, which remained of his constitutional term of service, he could scarcely expect to form acquaintance with and to conciliate the love of his army. Could he even have succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations, to what mighty use would his exertions have been applied at the very moment when they should be attended with success? When he had obtained the love and the confidence of his army; when he was about to draw upon the discipline and valour of his troops; the constitution would have stript him of his functions; an unknown successor would have stept into the command, and the precious moment of activity might have been lost in going through the same ceremonial of cultivating the acquaintance and obtaining the confidence of the soldiers. But at the head of the Militia there was already to be seen a commander whose persons was known to the army, and whose orders had long received their obedience. Was it not then the duty of Mr. Jefferson to have resigned the small remaining portion of his authority which he could have done so little for the purpose of increasing the powers of a successor, who was already capable of accomplishing so much? To the Military attainment of that successor too Mr. Jefferson was modest enough to yield the palm of uncontested honour. Educated amidst the civil professions of society, he had the magnanimity to think himself inferior to a commander, to whom experience had familiarly

——— explained the use
Of the deep column and the lengthened line,
The square, the crescent, and the phalanx firm.

Animated by these convictions, Mr. Jefferson resigned the helm of government

His friends in the legislature, whilst they admired the modesty and the magnanimity of his temper, extended their confidence to the commander, whom he had preferred for his successor. They thought with him that union of the civil and the military powers in the same hands would greatly add to the success of the operations of the war; and with him they thought that the military genius of Gen. Nelson was sufficient to entitle him to this distinguished honour. Gen Nelson was therefore selected as the successor of Mr. Jefferson. This appointment took place on the 12th of June, as will appear from the following extract from the Journals of the House of Delegates:

"Tuesday June 12th: 1781: Resolved that Thomas Nelson junr. esqr. be appointed governor or chief magistrate of this commonwealth for one year; he having been so elected by joint ballot of both houses of assembly.

Test, J. STEWART. C. H. D.

About the middle of May, Lord Cornwallis at the head of the main southern army, had formed a junction with Arnold, who had become sole commander of his detachment since the death of Phillips at Petersburg. Before this superior force, the Marquis de la Fayette was obliged from his position at Richmond. The English then crossed the James river and marched up into the country about fifty miles from the capital and within thirty of Charlottesville, where the legislature was holding their session. It appears from the letter of Gov. Jefferson dated Charlottesville, May 28th; that the combined army amounted to 7000 regular troops, while that of the Marquis de la Fayette did not exceed 3000; and that was no possibility of increasing that number from the want of arms, which had been sent from Rhode-Island but had not yet arrived. In the same letter Mr. J. urges the necessity of dispatching Gen. Washington with the northern army to the relief of Virginia, and mentions that though his" office would expire in a *few days* by the *constitution*, still as a private man (he) should derive great confidence from his presence."

Things were at this crisis; his office having actually expired but his successor not yet installed in the administration of affairs, when col Tarlton was dispatched by Lord Cornwallis with his regiment of horse to surprise Mr. Jefferson whom he still believed to be in office, and the legislature then setting in Charlottesville. At this moment the speakers of the two houses and some other members of the assembly were the guests of Mr. Jefferson at Monticello. Tarlton having advanced within 10 miles of this seat, early in the morning of the 23rd of June sent off a detachment of horse to secure him and his friends, whilst he himself proceeded rapidly to Charlottesville in order to surprise the legislature. But he was disappointed in both these expectations. Notice had been given by sun rise, both at Charlottesville and Monticello, of the designs of the enemy. The speakers and their colleagues had returned to the former place, from whence they had scarcely sufficient time to escape, with the other members of the Legislature.—Mr. J had already sent his family to a place of safety, but was still at Monticello making arrangements for his departure, Lieut. Hudson arrived at half speed with the information that the enemy were already ascending the winding hill of Monticello.

Had Mr. Jefferson been possessed of the mystic lamp of Aladdin; had he been endowed with the magnitude and the strength of those imaginary giants, who have lived only in the tales of the nursery; he might then have singly resisted the triumphant troops of Tarlton, and perhaps might have escaped the epithets of "coward" and "traitor." Or had Mr. J. reversed the error of the valiant knight of La Mancha and mistaken a troop of horse for a flock of sheep his insanity might have at least procured him some of the honors of chivalry. But even then his federal opponents while they admired the valour of the hero would have been ungenerous enough to have ridiculed the temerity of the madman. Or perhaps their pliant understandings, which have already found treason in his escaping, might proclaimed him a traitor for remaining without a chance of resistance. But as Mr. Jefferson was neither a Poyphemus nor a Don Quixote, he acted perhaps—as most of his opponents would have done on a similar occasion:

"Like a brave general after being beat,
"They exult and rejoice, in a prudent retreat."

SMART.

Mr. J. immediately left Monticello, and knowing that he should be pursued if he took the high road, struck out into the woods of the neighbouring mountain, when he proceeded in safety to overtake his family.

Of this far famed event, so little understood and so frequently misrepresented, Lieut Hudson has given us the following account:

"In the month of June, 1781, on my "way to join "the Marquis La Fayette's "army, I met near Milton, "with a Mr. "Long, who informed me, that Dewitt "(for which service the legislature gave "him a sword) had arrived the preceding "evening at Charlottesville and brought "information of the approach of the English to that place under Tarlton. Upon "enquiring from Long whether Mr. Jefferson had received intelligence, he was "ignorant. I directly proceeded to Monticello, where I found Mr. Jefferson "*tranquil* and *undisturbed*. At *my earnest* "*request*, he left his house which was "surrounded in *ten minutes at farthest*, "with a troop of light horse. I was convinced his situation was truly critical, "since there were but two men (Mr. "Short and his gardener) and Mr. Carr, "at that time a boy, upon the spot. I "well remember he was *not Governor* at "*that* period; *his term of service having* "*expired*, and Gen. Nelson appointed his "successor."

SUCH then fellow-citizens, is the celebrated adventure of CARTER'S MOUNTAIN, which has so frequently resounded in the Slanderous Chronicles of Federalism. Tis true they have ever cautiously avoided entering into its details, because they well knew how to evade detection. Their talisman would then have been broken; their ignorance or their misrepresentation would have been exposed; and this favorite insinuation against the character of Mr. Jefferson would have been frittered down to the simple fact: that Mr. J. did not choose to remain in his house, singly to encounter a whole troop of horse, or suffer himself to be taken prisoner by an inveterate enemy.

This then is the famous adventure of Carter's Mountain! The burthen of every favourite ballad. the butt of every federal humourist. Where now shall the the poet seek a theme for the composition of his satire? where shall the wit find a point for his curious epigram? Ye Editors, Scribles, Paragraphists and Punsters, array yourselves now in sackcloth and ashes—All your genius is reduced to vapour. Alas! the Hero of Carters' Mountain has disappeared, and the wit of Federalism is extinguished for ever!

Having accompanied his family during one day's journey, *this hero of Carter's Mountain* returned to Monticello. Tarlton meanwhile had retired, after 18 hours residence in Charlottesville. Finding the enemy had flown, Mr. J. once more joined his family, and repaired with them to an estate, which he had in Bedford, about 80 miles S. W. It was here that another adventure befel him, to which the ingenuity of Mr. Turner has given a dramatic effect. Riding on his farm (as most farmers would do) some time after, he was thrown (as some riders would have been) by an unruly horse, and (as a natural consequence of such an event) he was disabled from riding for a considerable time afterwards. But observe the magic genius of Mr. Turner: how it "annihilates both time and space;" how it shifts the scene of action by a single *volition*, and stops "the feathered foot of time;" How Albemarle is converted into Bedford, and how he obliterates whole days to give consistency to his tale. This unfortunate fall which he received in Bedford county, Mr. Turner finds it much more convenient to give Mr. J. in his retreat before Tarlton. Does the reader wish to know the reason? He shall have it in the precise language of Mr. Turner himself;

"His retreat or rather his *flight* from "Monticello, on the information that "Tarlton had penetrated the county, "and was *advancing* to Charlottesville, "was effected with such *hurried abruptness* as to produce a fall from his horse, "and *a dislocation* of *the shoulder*" And then, adds our author, "he proceeded to Bedford" and then "he forwarded his resignation to the assembly." But it has already been observed that this resignation was *ever prior* to Tarlton's approach to Charlottesville. We shall now attempt to shew, that Mr. Turner is not a more faithful chronologist with respect to the dislocated shoulder. For we shall, first prove that this accident did not befal Mr. J *before* he arrived at Bedford; and secondly, that it did befal him *whilst* he was there.

The certificate of Mr. Bradfute will prove the first:

"In the year 1781, I lived within two miles of the Poplar Forest an estate at that time belonging to Thomas Jefferson, Esq. now president of the United States. Sometime in the summer of that year I went to the Poplar Forest on some business with Mr. Jefferson's overseer, where I found Mr. Jefferson. I had not before heard of his arrival, of course I believe he had been up only a day or two, or some short time. I was in company with Mr Jefferson, in his tent, perhaps an hour or two; he appeared to me to be perfectly well, and I heard no complaint.

"ROBERT BRADFUTE."

August 6, 1805.

The certificate of Mr. James Steptoe senr. of Bedford, will establish the last position:

"In the year 1780, I resided within two miles of the Poplar Forest, Bedford county, Virginia; this estate did then belong to Thomas Jefferson, esq. Sometime in the summer of that year I heard that Mr. Jefferson was at the Poplar Forest, and when riding over his farm had been thrown from his horse and much hurt. Having been acquainted with Mr. Jefferson when he lived in Williamsburg, I immediately went to see him, and found him very much disabled indeed—too much so, I think, to have travelled on horseback—The account which I received at that time respecting Mr. Jefferson's fall from his horse *after his arrival on his farm*, I do certainly believe to be correct, and I do now believe so.

"JAMES STEPTOE, sen.

August 6, 1805.

Other persons could be produced to authenticate this circumstance The man who lived with Mr. J. at the time, and who probably saw the fall is still alive, His testimony we should have obtained, but that the distance at which he resides was too great, to permit us acquiring such information as might go along with these remarks. Mr. Steptoe's character is however a sufficient surety for the testimony "of numberless witnesses." To a cultivated understanding, he unites an incorruptible integrity of heart, and the most graceful urbanity of disposition. Differing tho' he does from the present administration on many political questions, he has never suffered himself to wanton in those malignant effusions of party spirit which betray all the peevishness of passion without the strength of the understanding.

Such than we respeat is the celebrated adventure of Carter's Mountain!!

From the Connecticut True Republican.

To the enlightened and high exalted part of the land.

I the subscriber, being so far raised form a long and distresing sickness as to be able to read and write a little in [illegible] of which illness, among [illegible] many serious thoughts and meditations [illegible] about changing worlds, and my past life, I found many things, which I ought to have done which I had left undone, among which was a wonderful display of the goodness and power of God, in a circumstance whereof I was an eye witness, which I ought to have published to the world, and did not, and am now about in point of duty to publish; and as I have ever found it to be the opinion of the far greater part of the professors of religion within my acquaintance, that since the apostles days, miracles have ceased, but I have been of the contrary opinion, yet I believe they have ceased in proportion to the declension of the love of life and power of faith in the church—Therefore I hope it may be for the glory of God and the comfort of the read christian, what I shall now by the mercy of God publish to the world.

Therefore what mine eyes have seen and mine ears heard that declare I unto you——Being on the afternoon of a certain day in September, A. D. 1793, at the house of Mr. Ebe, Fuller, in N. London county—soon after I got into the house, there came in the then widow Roxy Elderkin, now the wife of Mr Josiah Burnham, of Windham, and with her daughter (viz) Nancy Elderkin, then about thirteen years old, which said Nancy had been from infancy to that day, a deaf child, as deaf as persons who are called deaf people—there was then present Mr. Fuller and his wife, and his wife's mother, (viz.) the widow Rebecca Elderkin, who resided there, and all professors of religion, our meeting together at that time and place was not by any previous appointment, but merely accidental, and after an hour or two agreeable interview together, and being about to part, I was desired to pray with them before we parted, which I attempted, and had a comfortable time; altho' I did not feel any thing very special, so much as at some other times, yet I believe there was more fervency rested on or with the friends present than with myself; however, in time of prayer the case of the deaf girl was brought into my mind, and I believe by that good spirit that will always assist every creature in the performance of every duty done in obedience to God. However the case of the deaf girl was mentioned in prayer, and when prayer was ended, the first I heard and seen was the girl standing up in the midst and declared with boldness, and said I now hear perfectly well, or words to that import; now there was a solemn silence among us while we further heard her express with seeming fervency and joy, the goodness of God manifested to her in restoring to her the sense and faculty of hearing, and went on and informed what she had felt in time of prayer, and said with a great degree of candor and deliberation, that for some time after prayer was begun that she could not hear so as to understand a word until a certain moment, she said that she sensibly felt a power or a something, as she expressed it, to rest upon her and ascend up from her in a moment, and at that instant her hearing was restored to her. and the first she heard was her case mentioned, and she prayed for and said she perfectly well heard all all the remainder of the prayer. But unbelief seemed to take place in my mind and I have been almost ever since silent on the subject until now. However the person whom the miracle was wrought is now living, and has been blessed with