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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*, and continued *weekly*, for *TWENTY-FIVE CENTS* per square.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on Thursday the 4th day of September next, if fair, if not fair, the next fair day, at the late dwelling of *John Townsend*, of Caroline county deceased, all his personal property, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs,

Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture. The terms of sale are, for all sums not exceeding ten dollars, the cash will be required, and for all sums exceeding ten dollars, a credit of six months will be allowed on the purchasers giving bond with approved security, with interest thereon from the day of sale.—

The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. THOMAS DAFFIN, *Ex'or. of John Townsend. dec'd.*

Caroline county, August 19, 1806.

Public Sale.

AGREEABLY to the last will & testament of *Christopher Bruff*, late of Talbot county, deceased, will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on 5th day, 4th of the 9th month, commonly called September, a tract of *LAND*, lying and being in Talbot county, between 6 and 7 miles from Easton, lying on the south side of the road leading into Landing Neck, and adjoining the lands of James Lloyd, containing 250 acres, more or less. A credit of five years will be given, with equal annual installments, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing date from the sale. Any person wishing to purchase the above lands, may have a view of the premises by applying to *Walter Flemings*, on the place, or to

ROBERT BRUFF.

☞ Should the above farm not be sold on that day, the same will be rented for the ensuing year.

N. B. Also several beautiful *LOTS* in the town of Easton, on the 9th of same month, on the above terms, fronting on Washington-Street, and the road leading to Easton Point. R. B.

Easton, 22d of 7th mo. 1806. 7

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscribers will expose *AT PUBLIC AUCTION* on the premises, at 12 o'clock A. M. on FRIDAY the 19th September next, if *fair*, (otherwise) on the next fair day, part of the real estate of the late Mr. *Howes Goldsborough*, of Talbot county deceased, lying in Goldsborough's Neck, on a branch of Miles River, adjoining the dwelling plantation of the late Mr. H. Goldsborough, and within about 5 miles of Easton—consisting of 305 acres of a tract of Land called Cottingham, with improvements, whereon Dr. Keene now lives—a tract of Land called *addition*, containing 60 acres, and part of *addition*, containing about 28 acres. On Tuesday 23d September, they will also offer at public sale, at the time and manner aforesaid, a tract of Land lying in Queen Ann's county, called *Jasper's Lot*, containing about 116 acres and a half, about four miles from I. B. at present in the possession of Mr. Samuel Rosebury—and on Thursday 25th September, part of a tract of Land called *Sandish*, or *Standish Wood*, at the hour and in manner aforesaid, containing about 232 acres, lying on Double creek in Queen Ann's county, and adjoining the farm sold by col. Perry Tilghman to Mr. Thomas. The terms of sale on the whole of the above property will be, the purchaser or purchasers to give bond with such security as the Commissioners shall approve, for the payment of the purchase money by instalments, with interest from the day of sale, within one, two, and three years—each instalment with interest on the whole sum to be annually paid, or the credit to be forfeited.

John Edmondson, Edward Roberts, Henry Holliday, George R. Hayward. } *Commissioners.*

Talbot county, august 26, 1806. 5

SUBSCRIPTION PAPERS

ARE now open at the following places in Easton, for LEE'S MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL AND FUGITIVE POEMS, Messrs. J. and Thomas Meredith's and at this Office. Very extensive subscriptions have been obtained in Norfolk and various parts of Virginia, within a few weeks past.

August 12, 1806. 7

Valuable Lands for Sale.

WILL be sold at public auction on THURSDAY the *eleventh* day of September next, on the premises, that valuable property on the branches of Tuckahoe creek, in Talbot county, known by the name of HARDCASTLE'S MILLS, together with the plantations adjoining to the same. This property will be offered for sale in three allotments:

LOT No. 1. Will consist of the mill and mill seat, with about fifty acres of land attached thereto, containing valuable timber land and unimproved meadow ground besides the land covered by the millpond. On the premises are a large commodious mill house, a framed dwelling house with two rooms on a floor and a good stable of sawed logs: This mill is supplied by never failing streams, and stands within a mile of three navigable landings, and twelve miles of Easton; and is well calculated for merchant and country manufacture.

LOT No. 2. is a farm lying on the east side of the road leading from Easton to Hillsborough and binding on the creek, with a field laid off on the west side of the said road adjoining the millpond, and containing in the whole about two hundred and twenty-eight acres of land, including a sufficient quantity of timber and wood land: On the premises are a good dwelling house with two rooms on a floor, a kitchen, carriagehouse, cornhouse &c. in good repair.

LOT No. 3. is the farm on the west side of the said road, and contains about three hundred and fifty eight acres of land including a sufficient portion of timber and wood land, and about twenty acres of meadow ground which has been improved and may be put in fine condition at a small expence: The dwelling house and other buildings on the premises require repair.

The above property will be sold by an Order of the Justices of Talbot County Court, for the benefit of the heirs of the late owner thereof, on a credit of one, two and three years from the day of sale: The purchaser or purchasers giving bonds with approved security for the payment of the purchase money in three annual installments with the interest upon the whole. The bonds will be made payable to the respective heirs according to their several proportions; and a plain plot of the property and of the allotments will be prepared in time for the satisfaction of those who may be desirous of becoming purchasers. Possession will be delivered at the end of the present year, or sooner if practicable; and the purchaser will be allowed to sow wheat on the premises. Further particulars to be made known on the day of sale.

CIA: WALKER BENNY, TESTRAM MARTIN, JOHN FREEMAN, } *Commis'ners.*

Talbot county, July 15, 1806. 8

For Sale,

A LARGE convenient two story brick dwelling house, at present occupied by the subscriber as a Tavern, well calculated for the business, and being the only one kept in this place; three rooms on a floor, fire places in each, and cellars under the whole; a brick cook house adjoining, smoke house, &c. with stables, carriage houses, gardens, yards, &c.; a pump of excellent water at the door; the whole in good repair. This property is pleasantly situated, and stands immediately on the post road leading from Philadelphia through Wilmington, Dover, Milford, Snow-Hill, &c, to Norfolk. The terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser, and possession may be had on the first of January next, or sooner if required. SAMUEL WHITE.

Frederica, Del. May 6, 1806. 6m

A CAMP MEETING

WILL commence on Thursday the 11th of September next, within one mile of George-Town Cross-Roads, and five of the Head of Chester, Kent county, and State of Maryland.

As CAMP MEETINGS have been distinguished by the blessings of Heaven, deep convictions and real conversions having been frequent and numerous at them, it is hoped this advertisement will arrest and duly fix the attention of the public.

Chester-Town, August 12, 1806. } 4

For Sale,

THE large three story brick Dwelling HOUSE, on Cannon-street, in Chester-Town, and the stables and garden thereto belonging, together with the valuable building lot adjoining, situated on the corner of Cannon and Cross-street. In a brick building belonging to said dwelling house are two fine spacious school-rooms and a kitchen. If the above property is not sold before the first of November next, it will be offered at public sale on that day. For further particulars apply to SAMUEL DOUGLAS.

Chester-Town, July 8, 1806. 17

FROM THE WESTERN WORLD.

The Kentucky Spanish Association, Blount's Conspiracy, and General Miranda's expedition.

[*Continued.*]

The short statement we have already given of the commencement of the first of these traitorous schemes, has, as we expected, drawn upon us the avowed enmity of several individuals, who, although not named by us, yet, conscious of the part they acted in the negociation with Gardoque, felt their minds roused to the memory of guilt and the blackest treason. But it is with the most lively satisfaction we learn, that we have received in general the thanks of our fellow-citizens, and proffers of the warmest support in the arduous task we have undertaken, of dragging before the public the enemies of our country; whether screened by the ensigns of military power, [illegible] at ease in mansions erected upon [illegible] bribes, or protected by the seat of [illegible]

It was our intention, and is still our design to touch merely upon those characters who are absolutely necessary to be named, in order to explain the history of this conspiracy. We were inclined to allow many others, equally guilty, to pass the remainder of their prostituted days unnoticed; believing that the recollection of the early period of their life being devoted to fraud and treason, would in the decline of age, be itself a sufficient punishment.

But whenever any individual, relying upon his wealth, upon the supposed respectability of his character, upon the imaginary influence he has among the citizens of the state, or upon the more slender protection of venerable deportment, volunteers himself to be called forward, let him recollect that Kentucky is not yet a Spanish province; that we have neither dukes, marquises, nor dons among us to consign authors to the dungeons of the inquisition, or send printers in chains to the row-galleys.

His honor, judge Sebastian, if his reason had ever risen to a pair with his passions, would have seriously reflected upon these circumstances, before he pronounced a few days since his philippic against the editors of the Western World. If his prudence had not entirely deserted him, he would have remembered the old vulgar proverb: "*Those who live in glass houses ought not to throw stones.*" He would have recollected the name of the gentleman who was appointed by the conspirators, *their commissioner to the court of Madrid*; and most seriously would have pondered on that part of a toast given at Frankfort, on the 4th of July: "*Those judges of the Kentucky court, whose integrity has never been stained by Spanish gold.*"

With this *memento* to judge Sebastian, we now proceed with our narration. After gen. Washington was acquainted by colonel Marshall, with the several particulars of the proposals made by Gardoque and col. Conolly, and the names of the partizans in Kentucky, he caused Dr. Stewart, of Alexandria, the son-in-law of Mrs. Washington, to address a letter to the speaker of the house of representatives on the subject. A committee of enquiry was in consequence appointed! but the artful manner in which this enquiry was suppressed by the agents of the association in congress, we decline mentioning, until we have procured the correspondence between gen. Washington and col. Marshall, with Dr. Stewart's letter and the speaker's answer, which we are in hopes of having before our history of the conspiracy be concluded.

On Conolly's arrival in Canada, the celebrated general Bowles, then at Montreal was fixed upon by lord Dorchester, as the most proper person to carry his scheme into execution in Kentucky and the western territory. Under the fictitious name of Drummond, he came into Kentucky in the fall of 1789; staid several weeks at Lexington and Louisville, and afterwards proceeded down the Mississippi to the Cherokees and Creek nations, in order to withdraw their attachment from the Spanish government, and transfer their interest to the support of Great-Britain, thinking that these savage tribes would be a powerful instrument to subdue the party in Kentucky inimical to the British interests. With this view he carried 10 or 11 of the principal chiefs to London in 1790, where they remained about 6 months. Here Bowles and Miranda were introduced to each other. Miranda had been alternately between Paris and London for several years previous to this period, courting both the revolutionists of France and the minister of Great Britain for employment. Had not the affair of Nootka-sound been settled, he probably would have been landed in California, or new Mexico, with a British army; but this commercial dispute having been adjusted, all expectations of a rupture with Spain were terminated.—We have not learnt the particulars which finally determined him at this time to accept of a command in the French army, and to abandon his idea of conquering N. Spain; but certain it is, he left the British court in disgust and came to Paris, where he became known to Joel Barlow, then an agent for the Ohio land company. Many of the members of the Ohio land company were active leaders in the Kentucky Spanish association; but we have strong reasons for believing that Barlow, himself was entirely a stranger to the conspiracy. The mind of this gentleman is too much occupied with Belles Letters and political disquisitions ever to make a confidential conspirator or good intriguer. It was, however, the wish of many of his employers that the Ohio state should be peopled with Frenchmen, thinking that those people being prejudiced against American manners and customs, they would be more easily induced to take a part against the citizens of the union. But Barlow, in place of attending to the object of his mission, set off on a revolutionizing expedition to the mountains of Savoy,* and left the affairs of the Ohio company in the hands of a Scotchman of the name of Wm. Playfair, author of the work entitled "The history of Anti-Jacobinism." Playfair had been employed for several years in France as a British spy, and therefore was acquinted by the minister of his court how to conduct himself in every case. He acquitted himself on this occasion, in a manner tho' not the most honorable, that completely defeated the plan of the company.

In place of contracting with French peasantry to purchase the Ohio lands, the only class of people whom they would have suited, he contrived to persuade about twelve hundred of the lower class of Parisians, composed of barbars, fiddlers, and bakers, and such as he knew were least acquainted with agriculture, to take shares at fifty guineas each; for which they were to receive a specified number of acres and their passage to America. Having embarked this motley and frivolous company on board three vessels bound to Alexandria, Playfair pocketed their money and set off for England, leaving Joel Barlow to account to his employers for the purchase money and the Frenchmen to seek for the acres where they could be found.—The unhappy foreigners landed at the destined port, and were conducted by a person of the name of Le Turck to the mouth of the Kenhawa. Instead of rich fields and vineyards, which they had figured to their immagination, they found themselves in the midst of immeasurable woods, exposed to the inroads of the savages and to the wants of nature. Discouraged with their situation and seeing no other prospect more flattering, the greatest number embarked for New-Orleans, and thus disconcerted the original views of the company.

Returning from this digression to gen. Wilkinson, we shall next consider his agency in the conspiracy, until the death of gen. Wayne, in 1796. General Washington being convinced from the information of col. Marshall, of the existence of a Spanish association in Kentucky, and of the strength of the party, adopted a policy which may be censured by a few, but which owing to the circumstances of the times, was certainly the most prudent which he could pursue, after the committee of enquiry in congress had quashed the investigation. He appointed Wilkinson, in 1791, to a colonel's commission at Fort Washington, under general Wayne; having instructed general Wayne of his character, and requested of him to use every possible endeavor to procure all documents which would tend to devolope the plans of the conspirators. The correspondence between Washington and Wayne on the subject, with all the documents which Wayne procured and which sufficiently explained the views of the association, we are informed are now in the possession of the son of gen. Wayne, viz. Isaac Wayne, esq. attorney at law, in Chester county, Pennsylvania.

The enmity which Wilkinson and his friends bore to the citizens of Kentucky, who opposed their views, cannot be better illustrated, than by citing the death of the unfortunate colonel Harden. This brave officer and patriotic citizen had uniformly opposed the views of general Wilkinson, and was most active in detecting the schemes of the conspirators. To get rid of such a formidable opponent, was, therefore, the earnest wish of the party. Charges of cowardice were purposely whispered about and preferred against him, particularly by gen. Wilkinson, who publicly arraigned his conduct under gen. Harmer. An occasion afterwards occurred, which gave Wilkinson, as he said, an opportunity of putting Harden's bravery to the test. A treaty was required to be effected with the Indian tribes, and Wilkinson fixed upon Hardin for this purpose, to carry a flag of true from Cincinnati to the Sanduski villages, without adopting any previous means of apprizing the savages of the peaceable intentions of Kentucky. The event was, as might have been expected; poor Hardin was massacred by the first party he met; and thus was a powerful obstacle to the views of the Kentucky association, treacherously and basely removed.

A circumstance happened in the fall of 1792, which afforded the people the first proofs of the importation of Spanish gold among the party. This was the murder of a man of the name of Owens, an intimate of Wilkinson, who was carrying from the Spanish government at New-Orleans, the sum of six thousand dollars in specie, to Wilkinson. The crew, who were four Spanish soldiers, after killing Owens, made their escape; but two of them were taken and brought before judge Innis, who remanded them to general Wilkinson then at Fort Washington. The latter, although the murder was committed within the American territories, attempted to return the prisoners to Giozo at Natchez. But major Doyle, who commanded at Fort Massac, knowing his duty, took them into custody, and ordered them for Lexington, where they underwent a trial, but were acquitted, from the want of sufficient evidence. The particulars of the six thousand dollars were, however, fully substantiated on the trial; which would never have been heard of, if the murderers had not been carried to Lexington: and the concealment most probably was Wilkinson's motive for ordering them to New-Orleans. General Washington having been informed of the circumstances, demanded an explanation from Wilkinson, who in vindication alledged, that the six thousand dollars were sent as a compensation from the Spanish government to him for the trouble he had taken and the expences he incurred in establishing a tobacco trade between Kentucky and New-Orleans. That he presented to the Spanish court a memorial for that purpose, setting forth that his losses were equivalent to twenty thousand dollars and the six thousand of which he had been robbed were the only remuneration yet granted.

The importation of another considerable sum to the party in 1796, was ascertained by the officer sent by general Wayne to take posession of the Spanish forts of Walnut Hills, Natchez, and Chickasaw Bluffs, in consequence of an agreement to that effect entered into between general Wayne and the Baron De Corondelet, governor-general of Louisiana. The latter had agreed that they should be delivered up in October, 1796, in consequence of which, capt. —— was ordered to take possession. In descending the Ohio, he fell in with Alfred Sebastian, a son of judge Sebastian, and at present an officer under Wilkinson. This young associate had been sent express with private dispatches from Wilkinson to Giozo, but his skiff having stove near the mouth of the Ohio, captain —— took him on board his boat, and landed him at New Madrid. Alfred expressed great uneasiness at first, lest captain —— should seize his dispatches, and was commencing an earnest supplication for their preservation, when capt. —— assured him he had no such intentions, but if his orders had been such, his treaties should be of no avail. At New Madrid, young Alfred was met by a Dr Powers, who had in charge a sum of money for Wilson. This Powers was a native of Great-Britain, and had been employed for several years as the mutual agents of the

* *See a letter addressed to the people of Piedmont, by Joel Barlow, written at Chamberry, in Savoy, in December, 1792. printed in French at Grenoble, in Italian at Nice, and sent from these places into Piedmont, and other parts of Italy during that winter; afterwards translated into English and printed at London in 1795.*