Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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Terms of the 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 at public sale, on Wednesday the 2d of August next, on the premises; the terms of sale will be made known on that day,

THAT beautiful situation on Choptank River, opposite the town of Cambridge, known by the name of Akers's Ferry, and now in the possession and occupancy of *James Saunders*. It consists of one hundred and thirty three acres and one third of an acre of LAND—thirty-three acres of which are in excellent wood and timber, the remaining one hundred acres are arable, and lie along Choptank River and Bolingbroke creek, binding therewith, and contain the Ferry House, and all the other necessary out buildings, with garden, orchard &c. This is a most delightful situation for the residence of a private gentleman or would be a most lucrative stand for a Tavern and Ferry. This place is remarkably healthy, and abounds in all the delicacies desired from the salt rivers viz. fish, oysters, wild fowl, &c. The sale to take place at 12 o'clock, and attendance given by the subscribers, who will give a deed for the same.

WM. & THOS. WELSH.

Talbot county, May 30, 1809. 10

Valuable Land and Personal Property for Sale

Agreeable to the last Will and Testament of Captain ABNER PARROTT *late of Talbot county, deceased, will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on the 17th day of August next, if fair, if not the next fair day,*

THAT very valuable FARM on which he lately resided, situate on the head of Bolingbroke Creek, & on the post road leading from Easton to Saunders's Ferry, about three miles from the latter place. This Farm contains about 240 Acres of Land, and is in a high state of cultivation; the improvements thereon are tolerably good. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this very valuable property, as it is presumed that any person wishing to purchase will view the premises before the day of sale. The terms are, that 500 pounds, part of the purchase money, must be paid on the day of sale, one third of the balance of the said purchase money to be paid at the end of two years from the day of sale, with interest thereon from that day; one other third of the balance to be paid at the end of four years from the day of sale, with interest thereon, as aforesaid, and the residue to be paid at the end of six years, from the day of sale, with interest thereon, as aforesaid; and after payment of the whole purchase money, and interest, a good and sufficient deed will be given to the purchasers. Possession will be given on the first day of January next.

Likewise, a part of the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of some valuable household and kitchen Furniture; also, some very valuable Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; two Carriages, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on a credit of twelve months for all sums over twelve dollars, by giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. And for all sums under twelve dollars, the cash will be required.

JOHN KENNARD, THOMAS STEVENS, } *Ex'ors.*

July 25, 1809. 4

The Clerk of the Council

GIVES Notice, that the sixty-two copies of the LAND-HOLDER'S ASSISTANT and LAND-OFFICE GUIDE, published by *John Kilty*, esq. that were directed by the Legislature, at November Session 1808, to be purchased for the use of the County, Orphans and Levy Courts, in this state, are ready, and will be delivered by him at the Executive Chamber to the orders of the respective Clerks of the counties.

Annapolis July 25 1809 4

For Sale,

THE subscriber offers for sale, that Farm, lately the property of Mr J Turner, situate in Talbot county, containing about seven hundred acres of LAND a considerable proportion of which is covered with valuable timber, and meadow; it is offered on a credit, or for good assignments: he would have no objection to exchange it for a small farm handsomely situated near the salt water. If the above farm is not sold by the 10th of August, it will be for rent or lease. For particulars apply to JAMES NABB.

Talbot county, July 25, 1809. tf

Wanted—an Overseer,

TO take charge of Three or Four FARMS, for which purpose I shall be at my late residence, in Caroline county, on the 14th of August ensuing. It is unnecessary for any person to apply unless he has had considerable experience in husbandry.——ALSO—two or three Farms to let.

ISAAC PURNELL.

July 25, 1809. 3

CAUTION.

SEEING in the public papers an advertisement subscribed by *William & Thomas Welsh*, offering for sale a parcel of land, lying on Choptank river, and known by the name of Akers's Ferry—think proper to inform all those who may wish to purchase, that this land belongs to me, and not to William & Thomas Welsh. James Saunders and wife acquired this land by election, under the laws of this state relative to descents, and the same Saunders became bound to two claimants, with William and Thomas Welsh as his securities, for the payment of a certain portion of the sum of money at which the land was valued; with the view to indemnify William and Thomas Welsh against the suretiship thus entered into by them, and for no other purpose this land was conveyed to them—James Saunders and wife have since sold and conveyed the land to me, and I hold myself bound to protect the securities, and to settle with the two before mentioned claimants; I have in part discharged the demand of one of the claimants, and so I shall wholly discharge it—the other claimant is a minor, and not entitled to payment until her arrival at lawful age; I hold myself ready to settle with this claimant so soon as she shall arrive at lawful age, and have offered to William and Thomas Welsh my bond, with unquestionable security, to indemnify them in the mean time against their suretiship and am now ready to execute to them such bond. For reasons unknown to me, my offer of bond with security has been rejected.

WM. JENKINS.

July 18, 1809. 3

The above farm and ferry will be for rent the ensuing year. W. J.

Farmers Bank of Maryland.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON, *July 7, 1809.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in the *Farmers Bank of Maryland*, on the *Eastern Shore*, that an Election will be held at the Court-House, in Easton, on MONDAY, the 7th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M for the purpose of choosing Thirteen Directors to manage the affairs of the Branch Bank at Easton.

HALL HARRISON, Cashier.

July 11, 1809. 4

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership of *Potter* and *Ross* dissolved on the 11th of June by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said partnership, are requested to make immediate payment to Anthony Ross jun.—Those who have claims against said partnership, are directed to call on him for payment.

WILLIAM POTTER,
ANTHONY ROSS, jun.

Denton, July 25, 1809. 3

The Subscriber has just opened an assortment of well chosen GOODS, which he will sell low for cash or country produce. ANTHONY ROSS jun.

For sale.

A SMALL FARM, containing about ninety-eight acres of LAND, beautifully situated on the waters of Iris Creek (alias Anderberry's Creek) with a dwelling house and a comfortable kitchen adjoining, together with other improvements—And whereas it is presumed that any person wishing to purchase, would first wish to view the premises; it would be unnecessary to give any further description thereof. Any person purchasing the aforesaid property, may have possession on or before the first day of January next, with permission to seed wheat next fall. For terms apply to the subscriber, living near Oxford Ferry.

JAMES COLSTON.

Talbot county, July 25, 1809 3

Robert and William Fish,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the TAYLORING BUSINESS in a part of the house occupied by *William Dawson*, Easton, where they intend carrying it on in all its various branches, hoping by their attention and punctuality to merit a share of public patronage. The subscribers are in possession of the latest London Fashions, and by a correspondent in Baltimore will be regularly furnished with them.

Easton, July 25, 1809. tf

FROM THE MARYLAND REPUBLICAN.

COMMUNICATION.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

Thoughts on the late conduct of the Legislature of Maryland respecting the choice of a Senator.

No. IV.—CONTINUED.

* [I have proved that the Federalists have violated the constitution of the United States by not making an appointment, and that they have violated the customs and established rules of the Legislature; and I will now prove, that not satisfied with these essential injuries, they have violated that constitution in two other parts, a Resolve of the Legislature of 1790, and attempted to deprive the EASTERN SHORE of one of its most important rights.] In the first member of the fourth section of the constitution of the United States, is inserted the following clause "the times places and *manner* of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be *prescribed* in each state by the Legislature thereof." This power was given to the legislature by reason of the great variety existing in the constitution of the different states which prevented the general convention from adopting any particular mode least it should clash with some one or other of those states a circumstance most cautiously guarded against by the convention, in every component part of that most excellent monument of our general rights. The general convention were of opinion that the legislatures best knew the genius and dispositions of the states which they represented, and could best conform to former established usages and customs. The first election which took place was in November session 1788 by *joint ballot*. At that election no attempt was made to prescribe the manner of making the election, but in 1790 the legislature reflecting that the constitution of the United States vested in it the power of prescribing the manner of choosing Senators, and wishing to arrange the subject finally, a message was sent by the senate, and afterwards concurred in by the House of Delegates containing the following clause "and as no mode of conducting this election, is at present *prescribed* by the legislature, we have forwarded a resolution for that purpose." For what purpose? why to prescribe the manner of choosing senators to congress, and thus carrying into effect the powers vested in them by the constitution. From that period to this, all elections of senators have been by joint ballot nor was there ever any opposition to it until last June. The legislature having prescribed the manner of making this "election," and the Federal Delegates having acted contrary to this resolve, have violated the constitution in the 1st part of the fourth section, and the resolve of 1790.

In the fifth article of the constitution of the United States is to be found the following clause, "No state, without its *consent*, shall be *deprived* of its *equal suffrage* in the senate." The smaller states, among which is Maryland, considered the equality of representation in the Senate of the United States among their dearest rights, and guarded against the influence of the larger, by this part of the constitution. If any state wished to yield this important privilege it would either call a special convention for that purpose or by some act of the legislature signify its consent.—but here there was no act of the legislature to signify its consent; on the contrary the senate insist on and press the House of Delegates to make the appointment, but the house acted in such a manner as to prevent it, and thus deprive the state, of its equal suffrage. When I see one house erecting itself into a separate and distinct tribunal, assuming the sole and entire powers of legislation, and by that exclusive assumption, depriving the state of one of its most important rights, I must confess that though accustomed by an attentive perusal of history to expect such things, that I feel myself affected at the scene and the sternness of the Stoic becomes lost in the feelings of the man. If the Federal Delegates had secretly wished to "deprive" the state of "its equal suffrage in the senate," why did they not originate a resolution containing such a proposition. Though differing from them in sentiments, and disapproving of such an attempt, yet their political opponents would have admired the courage of their conduct, and could have judged by the physiognomy of the action their more latent designs; but when we view them fighting beneath a vizor, and cautiously concealing their aim, we discover a want of candor and spirit in their political conduct which evinces a secret consciousness and error and a fear least the people should penetrate their designs and withdraw their misplaced confidence.

In the resolution of 1788, passed December 3d, there is contained this clause when speaking of the two senators. "one to be a resident of the Western and the other of the Eastern Shore. It has been an invariable practice ever since the passage of that resolution, to elect one senator from the Eastern, and one from the Western Shore. But in June session it was contended on the floor of the House of Delegates that all these resolutions were intended only for the moment, and were not designed to have a future operation. Why was this urged? To destroy the mode of joint ballot, and to deprive a large section of the state of a privelige which had been given it in order to produce harmony in the two great geographical districts of Maryland. Any person who is acquainted with the constitution, with the history of the state convention, and the local situation of the Eastern and Western divisions, knows, that to secure the affections of the Eastern part, to suppress jealousy, and to prevent any law being passed which should be particularly onerous upon that smaller division of the state, that it has been surrounded with impregnable bulwarks. Six of the fifteen state senators are to be chosen from the Eastern Shore. For the same reason, in the House of Delegates all the counties are represented alike, and it is a well known fact that when it became necessary to divide the upper and newly settled countries of the Western Shore by reason of their great extent and increasing population that to equipose the balance of power, the Delegates from the Eastern Shore were always anxious to erect some new county therein, in order to counter balance the one upon the Western side of the Chesapeake. So favoured has the Eastern Shore been, that no amendment to the constitution can pass which *particularly* affects it, "unless for the alteration and constitution thereof, at least two thirds of all the members of each branch of the General Assembly shall concur." Cons. sec. 59. It has a high court of appeals, a treasurer, a land office, and an Examiner.

People of the Eastern Shore!—citizens of Maryland! all legislatures of former times were willing to bestow privileges on you, but the federal majority in the House of Delegates have already attempted to deprive you of an equal power with the Western Shore in the senate of the United States. Do you think they will stop their hands at this point of breach of privilege. No! they will pursue the web they have begun to weave until all those rights I have enumerated, and for which your former patriots contended, have been taken from you. This subject was considered so permanently settled that Smith in his view of the constitutions tells us, "in Maryland the mode prescribed is by joint ballot, one member to be a resident of Eastern and one of the Western Shore." Citizens of Talbot and Caroline, lately entirely republican, but now deigning to share your popular honours with these violators of the constitution and the rights of your Shore; ye citizens of Worcester! also lately republicans, but now stepping beyond Talbot and Caroline, and tamely surrendering the field of battle without a contest, and yielding up the fruits of hard-earned victories to the first spoiler who comes, without a shew of resistance; and ye brave citizens of all that division of the state once foremost in the lists of patriotism, always equal in courage and magnanimity to any other portion of the state, whither have ye fled? Do ye sleep in the silence of the tomb that your eloquence no longer responds to the calls of your country. Tired with opposition, have ye sunk into the arms of indolence, and suffered the laurels which once graced your brows, to be rudely torn from your nodding crests. I have known the time when the voice of a Piney sounding along your peninsula would bring forth an embattled host of actors whose united might would silence the host of aristocracy. But Sinney sleeps in the tombs of his fathers, and shall I add no man has the courage to supply his place? No! No! there are enough whose courage, whose talents, whose enterprise fit them for the task, who will yet step forward to wield the weapons of the people's rights, and dispel the mists of delusion which overhang your shore. JUSTINIAN.

* *Justinian thinks it necessary to report the sentence included in crotchets, and which concluded the first part of this number, particularly as an Erratum had been discovered in the first copies which had been struck, which materially altered the sense.*

A Duel was fought in Piney Neck, Queen-Ann's county, on the 13th inst. between Mr. *G. W. T. Wright* and Mr. *Benjamin Nicholson*. The difference arose on the evening preceding, in consequence of an obsevation, made by Mr. N. which he conceived he could not explain in the way which Mr. Wright thought necessary. A challenge then ensued on the part of Mr. Wright, which was immediately accepted by Mr. Nicholson, who appointed the next morning for their meeting. Mr. N. had no pistols, and observed, he would accept of one of Mr. Wright's. After their arrival on the ground, a short conversation took place, in which the terms were made known, and which were immediately acceded to by Mr. Wright, who observed, that he felt himself bound not to object to any terms. The pistols were then produced by Mr. Wright, who proposed that they should be placed under a handkerchief, and that Mr. Nicholson's friend should draw one of them. Mr. Wright suggested to Mr. Nicholson that he had better fire the pistols, in order that he might know how they carried their balls, before his friend made a choice of them. The terms being settled to the satisfaction of both parties, the gentlemen took their stands, at the distance of about seven or eight feet. They were to fire at the word, and in case either reserved his fire, he should lose it, unless he should fire by the time his adversary's second should *distinctly* count four.—The Gentlemen being both ready and the word being given, they fired nearly at the same moment. Mr. Nicholson received Mr. Wright's ball in his left hand, which was at that time across his right side—the ball passed through his hand, shattering the thumb, and made a slight impression on his right side. Mr. Nicholson's ball did not take effect. Mr. Nicholson's hand being bound up, and Mr. Wright not being satisfied, the pistols were charged without loss of time, and the gentlemen again assumed their stands—they fired again nearly at the same instant, when Mr. Nicholson received Mr. Wright's ball in his right side, two inches above the hip bone, about the centre of his body. Mr. Nicholson immediately staggered and fell in the arms of his friend, and extending his hand to Mr. Wright, remarking that he was shot—observed, "Wright, I forgive you, *old fellow*, give me your hand before I go." Mr. Wright stepped up to him, and accepted his hand, observing "I am now perfectly satisfied Mr. Nicholson, and I hope that your wound will not prove as dangerous as you suppose." Mr. Nicholson's ball again passed without injury to Mr. Wright.—Mr. Nicholson then expressed a wish that Mr. Wright might not be molested on his account. There being none but the parties on the ground, Mr. Wright's second immediately rode for a surgeon,—he returned with one in about an hour, during which interval Mr. Wright offered to Mr. Nicholson every assistance in his power. On the arrival of the surgeon, Mr. Wright and his second left the ground, being told that their assistance was no longer necessary, and thinking it unsafe to remain any longer on the ground, as all were under the impression that Mr. Nicholson could not long survive. Previous to their first fire, it was mutually agreed, that they should continue the combat as long as they could stand or sit. The seconds of Mr. Wright and Mr. Nicholson have thought proper to make the foregoing statement, in order to prevent any misrepresentations and to correct any erroneous impressions which may have been made. Both Mr. Wright and Mr. Nicholson behaved with the utmost deliberation and courage, throughout the whole of this affair; they both expressed their regret that a reconciliation could not be affected, so as to meet their ideas of propriety.

During the whole of this affair, they conversed together with the greatest respect and politeness, nothing happening on either side to cause the least warmth or dissatisfaction.

J. S. BLAKE,
WM. GRASON,
Seconds on this occasion.

Queen-Ann's county, July 19th, 1809. }