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.

For sale,

ON TUESDAY, the 7th day of November next, at this place (Easton,) a large stock of CATTLE, mostly young—Likewise, two fine MARES, and some other property, as will be seen on the day of sale. A credit of six months will be given on all sums above six dollars, upon the purchaser giving note with such security as may be approved. The sale to commence about 11 o'Clock, A. M.

HENRY NICOLS, Jun.

Easton, October 31, 1809. 2

The Subscriber

Has just received from Philadelphia, *(of the latest importations.)*

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

CLOTHS and Cassimeres,
Superior Cambrick and corded Dimities,
Ginghams,
Dark and light ground fancy Calicoes,
Black and white Cambric Muslins,
British, Book & India Jaconet do.
Plain and figured Leno do.
Chambray Cotton and Silk do.
White and coloured Marseilles,
Bombazetts and Bombazeens,
Boston Bedticking,
Cotton and Linen Checks,
Table Diaper,
White and coloured Cotton Hose,
Suspenders,
Chintz Shawls,
Madras, and Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Morocco and Leather Slippers,
Fancy Cords and Velvets,
Plain and figured Leno Shawls,
Coloured and white Sewing Cotton,
Coloured and white Sewing Thread,
Ladies long and short Silk Gloves,
Thread and Cotton Laces,
Queen's Ware,
China,
Glass, &c.

Also on hand, an assortment of

GROCERIES:

All of which he is determined to sell at the most reduced price for CASH, or exchange for country produce, as follows—Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Feathers, Wool, and Clean Cotton & Linen Rags—and the highest prices given in exchange for the above mentioned articles.

WILLIAM HARPER.

Centreville, Oct. 31, 1809. m

FALL GOODS.

JAMES WILLSON, JUN.

Has just received and now opened, a handsome assortment of

Seasonable Dry Goods:

Together with a general assortment of *Crockery Ware, China, Glass-Ware, and Groceries.* All of which he will sell at the most reduced prices, for Cash.

Easton, October 31, 1809. 7q

JOHN MEREDITH,

HAS just received, in addition to his

Fall Assortment of GOODS:

BEST SUPERFINE *BLUE AND BLACK CLOTHS,* low priced Muslins, Calicoes, &c.

October 31, 1809. 3

Advertisement.

THE creditors of *Edmond Lynch*, late of Queen-Ann's county, deceased, are hereby informed that the subscriber intends to make a dividend of the assets in his hands amongst the claimants, at Church-Hill, in Queen-Ann's county, on the 15th day of November next—The creditors will therefore take notice to meet there at the said day and place, with their claims against the deceased, duly authenticated; they may otherwise be barred of their demands on the said estate.

CHRISTOPHER RUTH, *Adm'r* of Edmond Lynch.

Queen-Ann's county, Oct. 31, 1809. 3

The Subscriber

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken that commodious house lately occupied by Captain *James Frazier* and Mr. *Thomas Prince*, of Easton, as a TAVERN—He has been some time engaged in repairing, and will in a few days have it in compleat order for the reception of Travellers and others. He is determined to keep the best of LIQUORS, faithful, attentive SERVANTS, together with his own attention, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, October 24, 1809. m

The Academy of Easton,

IN MARYLAND.

THE Trustees of this Institution having occasion to employ a well qualified TEACHER in the Mathematical Department, hereby give notice, that they will be ready to receive the application of a suitable person for this office, at any time between this period and the first Monday of December next.

It is intended that the Gentleman to be so engaged shall profess the science of Mathematics, Geography, History and Rhetoric, and produce satisfactory testimonials of his qualifications for this department.

Persons disposed to apply will make their proposals to the subscriber at this place, from whom the terms and conditions of the appointment may be known.

N. HAMMOND, Sec'ry.

Easton, October 31, 1809. 6

To be rented,

THAT excellent stand for a STORE, at the Nine Bridges, occupied by *Thomas Style*, Esq. There is a good large Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Store-House, Granery, Stable, Carriage-House, &c.—Garden, and Lot of Ground. Also a Dwelling House and Lot of Ground at same place. Possession can be had on the first day of January next.

WILLIAM HARPER.

Queen Ann's county, near Nine Bridges, October 31, 1809. 3q

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Baltimore, is under the necessity of requesting all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment to JAMES WILLSON, Jun. with whom his books and accounts are left for settlement. Those who do not comply with this request before November court, may expect to be dealt with agreeably to law.

THOMAS PRINCE.

Easton, October 31, 1809. 3

N. B.—T. PRINCE has opened a genteel *BOARDING HOUSE* in Baltimore, at No. 11, Pratt street, where the patronage of his friends and former customers is respectfully solicited.

IN ADDITION TO MY PRESENT, I HAVE CONCLUDED TO ADD THE

Commission Business.

MY own interest and Gratitude will be sufficient to secure the Confidence of those who may see proper to consign their Grain, Tobacco, &c. to me.

F. D. M'HENRY.

Baltimore, Sept. 7 (26) 1809. 7

Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland.

THE Stockholders in this company are informed, that a further instalment of five dollars on each share of the stock of the said Company, is hereby called in and requested to be paid at the BANK OF MARYLAND, on or before *Thursday*, the 7th December next.

ROBERT M'KIM, *Pres'dt.*

October 24, 1809 7

Notice.

THE Partnership of *Stangasser & Jacobs*, TANNERS and CURRIERS, of Easton, was dissolved on the first inst. by mutual consent—All persons having claims against said Firm are desired to bring them in for settlement to the subscribers, to whom those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH STANGASSER,
WILLIAM JACOBS.

Easton, Oct. 24, 1809. 3

To the Public.

THE subscriber has rented that well established Tan Yard, late the property of *Uriah Yarnall*, dec'd. in the Town of Easton, where he intends carrying on the

Tanning & Currying Business

in the best manner; being personally acquainted with the different branches, he is determined by close attention to merit public potronage, a share of which he solicits. He will give CASH or Leather for Hides and Bark, where a quantity of both is wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid by the

Public's obedient Servant,

JOSEPH STANGASSER.

N. B. Farmers can have their Hides tanned and curried on the usual terms.

October 24, 1809. 3m.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Subscribers have obtained from the orphan's court of Talbot county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Captain *Abner Parrott*, late of said county, deceased—All those who have claims against the said deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers; and all those indebted to the said deceased, are desired to come forward and make payment immediately.

THOMAS STEVENS,
JOHN KENNARD, } Ex'ors.

May 16, 1809. m

FOR THE STAR.

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF MARYLAND.

THE Act passed at the last Session of the Legislature of this State, proposing two amendments to the Constitution—the first, "That on the death, resignation, or removal out of this State of the Governor, it shall not be necessary to call a meeting of the Legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned thereby, but that the first named of the Council for the time being, shall qualify and act as Governor till the next meeting of the General Assembly, at which time a Governor shall be chosen in the manner heretofore appointed and directed."—The second, "That hereafter, no Governor shall be capable of holding any other office of profit, during the time for which he shall be elected." Having been pubished for the consideration of the people, agreeably to the directions of the Constitution; no doubt with a view to draw forth the expressions of the public opinion, as to the propriety of the proposed amendments. I have ventured to remark that, as to the first amendment proposed, "That on the death, resignation, or removal out of the State of the Governor, that the Legislature shall not be called to fill the vacancy, but that the first named of the Council shall qualify and act as Governor till the next meeting of the Legislature," there can be but one opinion—the propriety of this amendment, so forcibly impresses itself on the mind, that it really excites astonishment, that it has not sooner been adopted; but at the same time that I approve of this amendment, I submit to your consideration, as a co-requisite, the necessity of altering the thirtieth section of the form of government, which requires that a Governor shall be worth *five* thousand pounds, and be a resident of the State *five* years; or otherwise a Councellor who need be worth only *one* thousand pounds, and be a resident only *three* years, altho' "the first named of the Council," and duly qualified as a Councellor, on the death of the Governor, would not be entitled to fill the office of Governor, if not worth five thousand pounds, or not a resident of the State five years.

In considering this part of the case, I am naturally led to an examination of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, where I find that the President and his Council, the Heads of Departments, are not required to have any property; and to ask, why it should be required that the Governor and Council of this State should have certain pecuniary qualifications? But to come nearer home, I am at a loss to decide, if property is to be considered as a test of integrity or intelligence, why it is not required in a Chancellor, a Judge, or a General, as well as in a Governor, a Councellor, a Senator, or a Delegate?—or why this kind of qualification should not be required in the officers and representatives of the General Government, as well as in the officers and representatives of the State Government? And I would humbly submit to you, that if certain pecuniary qualifications are necessary in your opinion, to the integrity and intelligence of the officers and representatives of the General Government, that you instruct your Senators and Representatives in Congress on that subject—but if you should be of opinion with me that they are not, that you will feel yourselves instructed to submit to the people, an act for the abolishing all money qualifications to office, or to represent the people in the State Legislature; and amend our form of government, making it in that respect, conform to the government of the United States: It is certain there can be but one correct principle on this subject, as to both governments, and it is certainly of primary importance that that principle should be ingrafted in both. If distinctions are to be made among our fellow citizens in their selection to office, they ought certainly to be for their superior integrity and understanding, and not for their superior wealth.

The political parties in this State have been contending who were the most active in extending the right of voting to the poor; a fair opportunity now presents itself of doing justice to all our fellow citizens, by placing them on an equal footing, by abolishing the odious distinction of property, as a criterion to office—this will test *the* sincerity of said parties, as well as their attachment to the rights of man, and the act will be regarded as a charter of enfranchisement—there can be no fear that, *thereby*, any man will be appointed to office who is not duly qualified; or elected to represent the people who is not justly entitled to their confidence.

As to the second amendment proposed, to wit—"That no Governor shall be capable of holding any other office of profit during the time for which he shall be elected." I presume on due deliberation, that it will not receive the confirmation of the Legislature.—On the adoption of the first amendment, every inconvenience arising from the death, resignation, or removal out of this State of the Governor, will be provided for—and the public as well as the Governor may be deeply interested in his being appointed to another office. Can there be any principle that ought to stop a Governor who accepts the government, a temporary and unprofitable office, (with its *present salary) from accepting a permanent and profitable office? Or can you discover any correct principle to govern a *magnanimous* Legislature in disfranchising a favorite to whom she hath thought proper to confide the government? It cannot be beneficial to the public, in her most important offices, to be deprived of the services of any of her citizens, deemed "most fit and best qualified" for the office.

While I am on this new case of contemplated Constitutional exclusion from office—I will invite you to examine the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, on the subject of exclusion from office. Art. 1.—Sec. 16.—p. 2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office, under the authority of the United States, *which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time:* and no person, holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either House, *during his continuance in office.*

By this you will discover that the Senators and Representatives in Congress may be appointed to any office under the United States, which has not been created, or the emoluments of which have not been increased, during the time for which they were elected; nor are there any exclusions from office under the government of the United States, except for want of age, want of residence, or want of citizenship. And here permit me to remark, that that instrument was the work of the united wisdom of a Convention of the United States, with a Washington at its head, whose circular letter attached to it bears the seal of his approbation. And why, let me ask, should the favorites of the government, or of the people, be the only persons excluded from the favors of office? Why those only excluded who possess, in the greatest degree, the confidence of the people? Is there any thing in the office of a Governor, a Councellor, a Senator, or a Delegate, to contaminate or to corrupt him, more than in a Chancellor, a Judge, or a General? And is it not ungrateful to exclude those, and those only, from profitable appointments, who have been selected for their wisdom, their integrity, and their patriotism, to fill unprofitable offices, or to represent the people in the Legislature—Why make a Chancellor or a Judge, a Governor or a Legislator; and not make a Governor or a Legislator, a Chancellor or a Judge? Every exclusion from office is an odious abridgment of a common right; it may not only deprive the individual of that benefit, but may deprive the public of an useful officer—it at any rate narrows the choice, and ought certainly to be avoided, unless productive of some public evil or inconvenience.

I really conceive that the correct principle of exclusion from office, has been adopted by the framers of the Government of the United States; that instrument too has been hallowed by our own approbation, having been ratified by a Convention of each of the United States.

And I submit to you, whether in amending our Constitution, the Constitution of the United States ought not to be respected as high authority in all cases where it applies. It is surely as necessary to exclude from the Government of the United States all characters not to be trusted, as from the State Governments. And it is as improper to make unnecessary exclusions from the State Government, as from the Government of the United States.

I have been induced to submit these remarks, from a persuasion that the opinion of the most humble contituent will be duly respected by the honest representative, who will always bear in mind that, the voice of the people is the supreme law.

DIOCLESIAN.

Queen-Ann's County, October 28, 1809.

TO WELL-MEANING FEDERALISTS

In the State of New-Jersey.

[Applicable (with one exception) to Maryland.]

Year after year, for many years past, you have been brought to the poll to give your votes in opposition to the general and state Governments—

Year after year you have been made to believe that another effort would put the Republicans down and place your party in power.

Just as often as these expectations have been raised, they have been disappointed by the event.

This year again you have been induced to renew the struggle; but it has ended as former ones have, in your own defeat, & the triumph of your opponents.

You have found by experience that those who flattered you with fair prospects of success, were either deceived themselves, or wilfully deceived you.

In despite of the ardor of your exertions, the Republicans still maintain their ascendancy, and even increase their majority.

Under these circumstances, is it not worth your while to pause,—and review the course you have pursued, and examine the road before you?

Would it not be well to ask yourselves, "What advantages are we to reap from this system of everlasting opposition?

"If we should succeed, are we certain that we should be the gainers—that our Government would be wiser or better administered—that our rights would be more resolutely maintained—that our liberties would be more permanently secured—that peace would be more sedulously cherished—that our treasures would be more carefully managed—that our debt would be more speedily discharged—that, in short, we should be more prosperous, free, and happy than we now are?

"Is there any probability of succeeding, even should we persevere?

"Have we not often tried our strength, and as often shewn our weakness?

"Had we not last year, while the pressure of the Embargo was universally and severely felt, and all its evils and inconveniences were laid at the door of our own Government, instead of being charged to the Governments whose injustice rendered it necessary—had we not then as good a change of success as we shall ever have?—& had not the Republicans then a majority throughout the state of more than four thousand votes?

"If we could not come any closer then, can we rationally hope to overtake them now?

"And even could we carry our elections in this state, what good could it effect on the great scale—since of the other sixteen states, ten are decidedly Republican; and of the remaining six we cannot even hope that more than two will remain to us after another election?

"Finding, then that all our efforts have been so far unavailing—and that all future exertions are likely to be equally abortive—is it our interest or our duty—is it politic or patriotic in us—to continue our struggle?

"Will it not cost us money, and time, and pains, for nothing?

"Will it not produce anxiety, disappointment, and mortification, without the least advantage?

"And while it does us no good as a party, may it not do us harm as a part of the nation?

"May it not hold out to foreign powers the dangerous idea that we are a divided people; and encourage their aggressions and insults, by exciting an opinion that division has made us too weak to resist and too tame to resent?

"Have we not reason to believe that our opposition to our Government has already been calculated upon by the British; and that in consequence of this they have gone to greater lengths in their hostility toward us than they would have done had they been united?

"And shall we not disappoint such insulting calculations?—Shall we not

* The present salary of the Goovernor is £1000—the present salary of the Chancellor £1225—formerly in 1785, the salary of the Governor was £1500—and the salary of the Chancellor £725.