Eastern Shore 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.

THE subscriber having obtained from the orp an's court of Talbot county, letters of administration on the estate of *William Lowe*, and an order for the sale of the same, will, ON FRIDAY, the 8th day of next month, if fair, if no, the next fair day, expose to public sale all the personal estate of the deceased, consisting of house hold and kitchen furniture; horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, corn, corn fodder, farming utensils, &c. The sale will commence at ten o'clock, at the late residence of the deceased, and a credit of five months will be given on all sums exceeding six dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the same, with interest from the day of sale JAMES EARLE, adm'r.

october 29——3

MERINO SHEEP.

THE subscriber will offer at *Public Sale*, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November, at Easton, a number of fine half blooded *Merino Ram Lambs*.

EDWARD LLOYD.

oct. 15——5

THOMAS AND GROOME,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a further supply of

DRY GOODS—
IRONMONGERY,
CHINA,
GLASS,
QUEEN'S WARE,
GROCERIES &c.

Which added to their stock on hand, renders their assortment as complete as can be obtained at this time; and which they intend selling at a very small advance for cash or country produce.

N. B They have also received *men's* and *boy's wool hats* of a superior quality, and some very nice *Buckwheat Flour*.

Easton, october 29——3

SAMUEL GROOME,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, the residue of his FALL and WINTER'S SUPPLY, Consisting of

DRY GOODS

OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS:

QUEEN'S WARE, CHINA, GLASS } *large assortment*

GROCERIES—among which are some very nice Buckwheat Flour and Firkin Butter.

He has also received a large supply of ladies, misses and children's morocco and calf skin slippers—ladies cork soaled morocco do—men's and boy's wool hats—Brandywine powder, patent and mould shot, &c. &c.

N B. He intends taking, and will in a few days be ready to receive, in exchange for goods—corn in the ear, or shell'd, meal, oats, bacon, flax seed, feathers, tow and teer linen, kersey, &c &c.

Easton, october 29——4

WILLIAM CLARK,

Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore his entire assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Which are now opening, and will be sold at a small advance for Cash.—Easton oct 22 m

NOTICE.

I WISH to employ a TANNER and CURRIER—Also—a TEACHER to take charge of a small school. No persons need apply, who cannot produce good recommendations of their industry and sobriety. WILLIAM POTTER.

Potter's Landing, oct. 29——3

WANTS A SITUATION.

ON the first day of January next, I shall complete my present engagement of teaching an *English School* in the Bay Side, Talbot county, about two miles distant from St. Michael's, where I have resided six years in the capacity of teaching, and would now contract for the ensuing year. Those who are inclined to employ a teacher, may know my terms on personal application, or by letter directed to me, and forwarded either by the mail or by hand, to the post office at St Michael's, which will be duly attended to by JAMES PURSLEY.

Bayside, october 29——3*

IN CHANCERY, Sept. 24, 1811.

ORDERED, That the creditors of *Henry M'Cotter*, deceased, exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof to the Chancery Office, within two months from the date hereof. True copy. Test,

NICHS. BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

october 29——3

CASH

Will be given for one or two negro women,

FROM 18 to 25 years of age, with or without children; such as have been used to attending to house work, or a dairy, will be preferred. The person who wants them, resides within a few miles of Easton, and intends them for his own use. For further particulars apply to the Editor of the Star——october 15——m

FROM THE ALBANY REGISTER.

COMMENTS

On the defence made by the federal papers of Timothy Pickering's anti-American doctrines.

No. VII.

The same evil spirit, which encouragad the British to spill the blood of Americans at Lexington and Bunker's tragic hill; the same which led through the wilderness hordes of savages to murder the children, the wives, and the parents of the whigs; the same which guided the incendaries who burnt their cities, their villages, and their farm houses, is, with no other difference but duplicity and deceit, *the same* which in the *negociations for peace* was guilty of *ingratitude of peace*, and without knowing if England was sincere, attempted to irritate that gallant ally, and deprive America of her powerful aid;—it is *the same* which, forming a legion of honor of *select officers and worthy* men who had served during the war, wanted to abandon to poverty the practical *soldier who was poor but incorruptible*;—it is the same spirit of *monarchism* which in the *federal convention* proposed and recommended the royal constitution of England, whose only cement is corruption as a pattern of human wisdom;*—it is *the same aristocracy* which created a *swindling funding system*, calculated to supply the means of corruption, and it is evidently the same interest which constantly obtained a majority in the cabinet of Philadelphia. By it, the most extraordinary efforts have been made in 1798, to annex, the United States to the confederacy of tyranny against the rights of man; by it, *Knox* and *Hamilton*, taking the advantage of the only weak side of our illustrious Washington, soured and irritated that great man against me, in unison with all the hounds of England, and excited him to the inconsistent measure of denouncing a foreign minister to nothing to do with the diplomatic corps—† by the same *anglo federal influence* he was prevailed upon to demand my punishment from the atrocious monsters who were then the scourge of France and of mankind—when he knew that I had faithfully executed my instructions, and that besides those obligatory ministerial duties, the elated applauses of the American republicans, their toasts, their addresses, and their acclamations, were the only irregularities of which his wounded pride could complain.‡ By the *same spirit* of *gle-mania*, which raged with more fuin the cabinet *after Mr. Jefferson hieft it*, the neutrality of America bene a mere phantom;§ and by it, fina, *when Mr. Pickering* took the reinof political department, war wasmented between America and Francand would have become real and terle, if one of the old apostles of indepdence, John Adams, had not awaned in time, by discovering the objeof the cabal, and saved his country byis prudence and his energy.‖ In sevel states the *same toryism* has occasiotly prevailed.—Massachusetts and Cnecticut, by the morbific effect of that corrupt poison, have seen their legislatures stigmatize the laws of the union, and our own republican state has had the mortification two years ago, to view one of the branches of its legislative body, infected with that mallady, pollute the state capitol with the praises of an English minister, sent here on purpose to defeat, with insolence, the binding stipulations acceded to legally by his predecessor, and assault our republican governor with disorganizing addresses, drawn by those spouting political pettyfoggers, by those hand-organs of faction, by those speaking machines which can never excel a mechanical routine of technical practice, limited by the most clumsy understanding. I have seen lately some of them walk the streets of Albany with the surly countenance of guilt and disappointed ambition, and with the grimace of envy, from under a supercilious brow, spy the steps of the free and open hearted sons of liberty; & I am greatly mistaken if those *natives* who *yell* and *whoop* against me are not of *that same abandoned tribe*. If those venomous reptiles contented themselves to hiss at me alone, I should not notice their significance; but in their impotent wrath they espouse, the forlorn doctrines of Mr. Pickering, they revile our government, they vindicate the British navy and criminate ours, and they support their hostile assertions by downright falsehood and impostures, which I may expose before I dismiss the subject of the Little Belt, for the benefit of little men, for whom their little pleas would come minutely in point.

After the most elaborate exertions to discover a few puny paradoxes immerged by those Indian scribblers in a sink of scurrility, I find that they have the impudence to rest their defence of the British sloop of war, on the liberty of the seas, which England has constantly violated ever since she had a navy; and that they endeavor to prove, by quotations from the authors who have all of that power, by extracts from the maritime regulations of the nations who have coalesced against her tyranny, by my correspondence with the federal government, and by the municipal regulations of that government respecting privateers and the peace of harbors extended to our shores, that the United States have abandoned their maritime dominion beyond a sea league, that they are barred from claiming it, & of course that all the acts of commodore Rogers are hostile; and if he, or his instructors, are not punished, we must have war or expect chastisement. I shall not travel over the ground whtch I have already explored, to prove the fallacy of that detestable English plea, and demonstrate that if all the powers of Europe, and the federal government, had given up their maritime dominion (which is false) and had circumscribed it to a marine league, it would not affect at all our specific American right *peruse*, against England, who has ceded it without restriction, nor against the powers who have acknowledged and warranted it; & that such a relinquishment would be totally nugatory—Because, the local states of North America have seized the American dominion of England immediately from the crown at the revolution, and have never delegated to the general government any other rights with respect to their waters whatever, but those which are enumerated in the constitution—And because, the law of nations, as well as the civil law, requires for titles to real and dominial rights, written covenants, such as those which have been concluded at Utrecht, Madrid, and other places, when England acquired a joint interest in the American seas or western ocean.

England is outlawed from the code of neutrality, and whatever is extracted from those equitable principles to countenance her piracies, encreases the focus of light which exhibits in its unwarrantable violence, her arrogance, her avarice, and the treason of her base advocates.

EDMOND CHARLES GENET,
A citizen of New York.

Prospect Hill, October 10, 1811.

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* In an extract from the secret debates of the federal convention, held at Philadelphia in the year 1787, taken by Chief Justice Yates it is quoted that Alexander Hamilton on the 16th of June made an elegant speech to prove that the British form of government was the best model that the world ever produced, and that all the democratic plans of government presented to the convention, including the present constitution, which is a mixture of them all, was "*Pork still, with a little mixture of the sauce*"—Hamilton and his party having failed in the attempt of establishing an English constitution in America by a *coup de main*, undertook to introduce it by a regular siege against republicanism. The regeneration of democracy in 1793, was in his way, and for having joined its votaries, I have fallen a victim to his dark schemes.

† The real object of the leaders of the federal party in urging on general Washington to denounce me to congress, was not so much to hurt me individually, as to check the warmth of a majority of both houses at the opening of the session of 1793 and 1794, in favor of France. In affirming that I had not acted agreeable to the views of that country, they expected to damp the zeal of the friends of general liberty; I felt it, and having no time to lose, I boldly published as much of my instructions as was necessary to prove that I had executed my orders with more moderation than rashness:—But I have not published all, France and America have reaped the fruits of my discretion, and of the devotion with which I have thrown myself in a burning furnace to serve their mutual interest.

‡ My determination in 1794 was, after having delivered my papers to my successor, to prosecute not only Mr. Jay and Mr. King, for the false and slanderous publications which had been promulgated under their names against me, but Mr. Jefferson himself, for authenticating by his name the letter devised and written by Mr. Hamilton: But the following circumstance prevented it. Citizen le Blanc, who was secretly a joint commissioner with the nominal minister Fauchet, my successor, *informed me that by the intrigues of Mr. Morris in Paris an order had been granted by Robespierre to demand me from the federal government; but that a compromise had been made with Mr. Hamilton, who was at first very warm for my exit, on condition th I should discontinue the suits against Mers. Jay and King and institute no other.* The villains," added le Blanc, "have mdered your character, ruined you, and now ant to deprive you of the right of defence ich the laws of America could not refuse ou; but my unfortunate friend, submit wh patience to your fate, for I must warn yu, that one of the rules of the committee f public safety is, to make the families reaining in France answerable for the condut of the emigrants who are beyond the gras of the republic; and your aged mother, your sisters, their husbands, and all their cildren, would pay with their lives for your dobedience to what we have promised for you" My heart was filled with horror. I tol him that I should leave John Jay and Rufus King, and all those who had slandered me, to answer for their calumnies to their maker, and I resolved to abandon a country which had been capable of sacrificing me without being heard, and who made the innocent suffer for the crimes imputed to others; a determination which the most flattering recal, sent by Talleyrand himself under the directory, has not been able to alter. As an illustration to the above anecdote, I must relate a circumstance which will shew how far the evil spirit described in this number has persecuted me. Immediately after the fall of Robespierre, a young man from the Illinois or Kentucky, by the name of Fulton, who had gone to France to claim indemnity for himself, general Clark and others, who had joined, with commissions from the French de [illegible] original revolutionary army of the Mississippi, appeared before the new committee of public safety, presided by the celebrated Abbe Sieyes. His petition, and his conversation, excited considerable coriosity; they sent for my public and private instructions, and Sieyes, having read them attentively, expressed this sentiment in presence of Mr. Fulton, who has reported it to me: "Genet has done only what he was ordered to do, and still if he had returned they would hav murdered him." The committee gave a brevet of chief of brigade to Fulton, proposed to recall me immediately, with citizen Talleyrand, then in New York, and offered ad interim the department of foreign affairs to my friend and co operator, Mangourit.—But Mr. Munroe, minister of the U. States at Paris, who was very influential in the convention on account of his personal virtue, of his true republicanism, and of his zealous good offices for the re-establishment of general peace, found himself under the official obligation of defeating that plan as far as it respected me, and even of opposing afterwards the mission of Mangourit to Philadelphia as charge des affairs. It is remarkable, as a subject of moral reflection, that the federal cabinet after having traduced my character, refused me defensive justice, and that the same cabinet, after having demanded my recal, prevented secretly my return to France. But no immorality can excite wonder under a British influence.

§ The baron Von Waltersdorff, late governor general of the Danish West Indias, Islands, was sent by his government to this country in 1794, to sound the dispositions of the cabinet of Philadelphia for their accession to an efficient system of neutrality with the northern powers of Europe; but he was totally disappointed. He came to see me in my retreat on Long Island, approved what he had seen in my correspondence on energetic neutralities, and told me "that he was satisfied that neutrality was a word held up by the federal administration, to lull the people; but an union with the English, the greatest enemies of neutrality, was the only object." Waltersdorff was a true Danish patriot, and commanded at Copenhagen, when the British so infamously pursuitsfy, set that city on fire, *murdered* its inhabitants, and purloined the fleet of Denmark.

‖ The United States have aright to expect of that patriot a developement of the artifices made use of by Timothy Pickering, under the auspices and by the direction of Hamilton, to preventthe second mission to France. We have aright to know the intrigues by which that mission was endeavored to be prevented, and if the venerable Adams would speak fully (and why should he not?) there is no doubt but that he would confess that he had been deceived himself in various instances by his cabinet; and there can be no doubt that the ame man who abused and trinmphed over a Adams, would also deceive and impose on the sagacity of a Washington.

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

NAVY—No. V.

The question is not altogether whether we are competent in our *pecuniary resources* to establish a navy, but what is to be done after it is furnished. To talk about "*short sighted pocket hearted avarice*," is rather a boyish mode of reasoning, and favors to much of a foolish *spendthrift indiscretion*, without calculating the *utility* which is to arise from the undertaking. We have *dashers* in theoretical politics, as well as in monied speculations. They always laugh at the expenditure, as if the magnitude of the sum was the only thing required to show our *spunk*. But though the cost should not be brought into view as *the sole reason* for not adopting the system, yet it ought to be a subject of serious investigation, for when the business is accomplished, and the money is spent, it may be too late to remedy the evil.

But it seems the British fleet is to meet its match by keeping all the *American force together*, while they attack the *seperate detachments* of their opponents. This force however is admitted to be equal to "thirty sail of the line." If then we are to oppose this armament, what force is it requisite for the United States to bring against it? Suppose a fleet of this magnitude should be on our coast, is it probable that our fleet would be all *in one port*, so as to be able to rally them in the most formidable manner on an immediate onset? If the British fleet may be divided by stretching along our extensive coast, it is equally probable that our ships would be distributed in the several seaports. If the whole American marine should cruise in company, the whole thirty sail of the line of the enemy would be equally consolidated.——Communication would be speedily made to the admiral as to the disposal of our fleet, and whatever mode we adopted, the same would be taken by our opponents. It is a farcical idea to talk about attacking a British fleet in *detachments*, for it is more probable we should be seperated than they. We must suppose that a proportionate strength of thirty ships would be arranged as to encounter our marine. We are therefore to throw aside this visionary mode of reasoning, and come directly to the enquiry. What number of ships and seamen are requisite for us to employ to encounter thirty ships of the line, which it is admitted might be sent to oppose us? Here the controversy is at issue, and on the decision of this question the whole system of marine rests. We shall wait till we hear "what we are to do with thirty ships of the line on our coast!"

TO BE RENTED,

THE Houses, Lots and Blacksmith's Shop now occupied by *John Craw*. This establishment is commodious and convenient, and is supposed to be the most lucrative country stand for business in the county.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

august 6——m

MILL AND FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intends removing to the westward, ha therefore offers for sale, his well known *Grist Mill*, situate on the head waters of Corsica creek, within two miles of Centreville, Queen Ann's county. She is in good order, with a never failing supply of water, has two complete water wheels, fourteen feet overshot, gears new and strong, and her pier head, and dam in the best order—she is considered to be the best flour mill in her neighborhood, near which is a good stand for a blacksmith's shop.

The subscriber also offers for sale, his *Farm* adjoining the above mill, containing one hundred and twenty-two acres of Land, the soil kind to the growth of wheat and corn, with a proportion of meadow ground. On said farm are the requisite out houses and dwelling, in tolerable repair. Persons desirous of purchasing said property are invited to view the premises.

Should the above property not be sold at private sale before the second day of December next, it will on *that day* be offered at public sale on the premises, when further particulars will be made known, and attendance given by

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

october 15——6

MARYLAND,

Kent County Orphan's Court, Oct. 12. 1811.

ORDERED, on application of Rebecca Lamb, executrix of *David Lamb*, deceased, that she cause a notice according to law to said deceased's creditors to produce their claims, to be inserted in the Star, at Easton, for three successive weeks. Test,

RICHARD BARROLL, Reg.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *David Lamb*, late of Kent county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, either to the subscriber or to Unit Angier, esq. of Kent county, aforesaid, at or before the 15th of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of October, 1811.

REBECCA LAMB, ex'tx of
david Lamb, dec'd.

october 22——3