Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every *Tuesday Morning*, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

[VOL. 11.....14.] TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1813. [No. 19.....686.]

THE 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.

By order of Kent County Court,

Will be offered for sale, on WEDNESDAY the 27th of January next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,—all the real estate of *Benjamin Terry*, deceased, lying in Kent county, consisting of two tracts or parcels of Land; the first, being the family residence, contains about three hundred acres—the other contains one hundred and eighty acres, or thereabouts, and lies about two miles distant from Mr. Edward Sim's tavern. The farms will be shewn, and further information given, on application to the subscribers. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the first named farm.

CHARLES TILDEN,
JAMES BEVINS,
GEORGE SPRY,
JOHN MAXWELL, Jun. } *Commissioners.*

december 8——6

EASTON ACADEMY

At a public examination held on the 23d & 24th December, 1812, in presence of the Trustees, &c. the senior classes being so much thinned by removals to College, no premiums were given.

In 3d class, humanity, premium to Joseph Haskins, son to Mr. Joseph Haskins, Merchant, Easton.

4th class, do. premium to Robert W. Goldsborough, son to Robert H. Goldsborough, of Myrtle Grove.

N. B. The Academy will open on 4th day of next month, English grammar, Arithmetic, &c. taught in this Academy.

J. BOYLE, Principal.
P. QUINN, Assistant.

december 29——3

SAMUEL GROOME,

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE,

And is now opening at his Store, directly opposite the Bank,

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS.

ALSO,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CARPENTERS' & OTHER TOOLS,

IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c.

TOGETHER WITH

Groceries of almost every description.

Which, with his stock on hand, renders his assortment very complete, and which he assures his customers and the public, will be offered at a small advance for CASH.

N. B. Meal, corn, pork, flax seed, feathers, tow and teer linens, kersey, &c. at the market prices, will be taken in exchange for Goods.

december 1——6

A FRESH SUPPLY.

WILLIAM CLARK

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,
SPIRITS,
WINES,
TEAS,
SPICES, &c &c.

ALSO—An additional supply of seasonable DRY GOODS, among which are

Domestic Chambrays & Ginghams;

White, blue, red, yellow, and orange coloured

COTTON YARNS,

FOR WEAVING.

All of which will be sold on the usual low terms, for cash or country produce.

dec. 22——m

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a fresh supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Which they will sell at the lowest rates for CASH.

JOSEPH & WILLIAM HASKINS.

Easton, october 27——m

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Which he will sell, on the most reasonable terms, for CASH.

J. B. RINGGOLD.

Oct. 27——m

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

HIS FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

Which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or Country Produce.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

Easton, november 3——m

TABLE SETTS OF CHINA.

The subscribers have just received a few setts of handsome blue & white TABLE CHINA, containing 172 pieces, which they will sell very low for Cash.

JOS. & WM. HASKINS.

november 24——m

TO BE RENTED,

THE ENSUING YEAR.

The house and lot at present occupied by the subscriber, situate on Washington street. For terms apply to the subscriber.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD.

dec. 29——m

N. B. The subscriber will remove at the commencement of the new year to the house now occupied as the office of the People's Monitor, where he respectfully invites his old friends and customers to give him a call—He has a good supply of materials in his line. Boots and shoes made on the shortest notice, and in the best manner.

S. S.

FOR RENT

The red framed House on Washington street, now occupied by Mr. Robert Bromwell, a few doors below Mr. Bennett's large building. For terms apply to the subscriber.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

dec. 15——4

BOARDING-HOUSE.

The subscriber has removed to that large and commodious house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Haskins, on Washington street, opposite the Bank; where she can accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen, by the day, week, month, or year.—She hopes to meet with encouragement from a generous public.

SUSAN. TRIPPE.

Easton, dec. 8——m

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

December 22d, 1812.

On application of Thomas Coursey, administrator of *Henry Coursey*, late of Caroline county, deceased—It is ordered by the court, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three weeks, in one of the newspapers published at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office, this eleventh day of December, A. D. 1812.

Test— J. RICHARDSON, Reg'r of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above Order—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the fourteenth day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of December, anno domini, 1812.

THOMAS COURSEY, adm'r of Henry Coursey.

dec. 29——3

IN CHANCERY,

December Term, 1812.

Senah Busick, use of Samuel Brown, against William Skinner Ross. } The bill in this case states that a certain *James Thomas Ross*, in his life time, was indebted by two bills obligatory to the said Senah Busick, and being so indebted, with intent to cheat and defraud the said Senah Busick and his other creditors, fraudulently conveyed a tract or parcel of Land called "ROSS'S PURCHASE," to his infant son, William Skinner Ross, the defendant, in this cause without valuable consideration, that the said Senah Busick assigned and transferred the said bills obligatory and the money due thereon to the said Samuel Brown that the said James T. Ross is since dead without leaving personal estate; and that the said William S. Ross, the defendant, has enlisted as a soldier in the regular army of the U. States, and has removed from the State of Maryland, and does not now reside in the State. The object of the bill therefore is to obtain a decree to set aside the said deed as fraudulent and void against creditors, and sell the said Lands for the payment of the debts due by the said James T. Ross, and obtain general relief. It is thereupon on motion of the complainant, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Star at Easton, for three successive weeks before the 15th day of February, 1813, to the intent that the absent defendant may have notice of the present application, and the object of the bill filed, and may be warned to appear in this Court in person or by a solicitor before the 15th day of June, 1813, to shew cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

december 22——3

SOMERSET COUNTY COURT,

September Term, 1812.

On application of *Henry King*, of Somerset county, by petition in writing to the court aforesaid, praying the benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled, an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said acts, being annexed to his said petition; and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Henry King has resided in the State of Maryland, two years preceding his application: It is therefore ordered by the said court, that the said Henry King, by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court house door, one of the tavern doors in the town of Princess-Anne, and one at Stevens's Ferry, and by advertising in the Star of Easton, in one of the Baltimore papers, and in one of the Philadelphia papers, three successive weeks, three months before the first Saturday in April term next, giving notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the court house, on the first Saturday in April term aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Henry King should not be discharged agreeable to the terms of the said Acts of Assembly aforesaid.

Test, JOSIAH POLK, Clk. of Somerset County Court.

december 22——3*

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1812

Whereas *Levi Matthews*, by petition in writing to the honorable judges of Somerset county court, hath set forth that he is under execution for several sums of money which he is unable to pay, and praying said court would extend to him the benefit of an act of assembly entitled An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, a list of his property and a schedule of his debts, on oath, as far as he can ascertain or recollect—it was ordered by the said county court, that the said Levi Matthews give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court, in one newspaper in Easton, three months previous to the first Saturday in April term next, and continue the same for four successive weeks; and also to advertise at the court house door, and one tavern in Princess-Anne, three months before the day above mentioned, for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee.

Test— JOSIAH POLK, Clk.
Somerset county court

dec. 22——4

TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

That large and commodious house in Easton, at present occupied by Mr. Richard Owen. For terms apply to

JOHN KENNARD.

november 24——m

IMPRISONMENT OF SEAMEN.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

I transmit to the House of Representatives a report of the Secretary of State complying with their resolution of the 9th inst.

JAMES MADISON.

December 21st, 1812.

REPORT.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th inst. requesting information touching the conduct of British officers towards persons taken in American armed ships, has the honor to lay before the President the accompanying papers marked A. B. C. from which it appears, that certain persons, some of whom are said to be native, and others naturalized citizens of the U. States, being parts of the crews of the U. States' armed vessels the 'Nautilus' and the 'Wasp,' and of the private armed vessel, the 'Sarah Ann,' have been seized, under the pretext of their being British subjects, by the British officers for the avowed purpose, as is understood, of having them bro't to trial for their lives, and that others, being part of the crew of the Nautilus, have been taken into the British service.

The Secretary of State begs leave also to lay before the President the papers marked D. and E. From these it will be seen, that whilst the British naval officers arrest as criminals such persons taken on board American armed vessels as they may consider British subjects, they claim a right to retain on board British ships of war American citizens who may have married in England, or been impressed from on board British merchant vessels; and that they consider an impressed American, when he is discharged from one of their ships, as a prisoner of war.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES MONROE.

Department of State,
December 19, 1812.

(A.)

SIR JOHN BORLASE WARREN TO MR. MONROE.

Halifax, 30th Sept. 1812.

SIR,

Having received information that a most unauthorised act has been committed by Com. Rogers, in forcibly seizing twelve British seamen, prisoners of war, late belonging to the Guerriere, and taking them out of the English cartel brig Endeavor, on her passage down the harbor of Boston, after they had been regularly embarked on board of her for an exchange, agreeable to the arrangements settled between the two countries, and that the said British seamen, so seized, are now detained on board the U. States frigate President as hostages; I feel myself called upon to request, sir, your most serious attention to a measure so fraught with mischief and inconvenience, destructive of the good faith of a flag of truce and sacred protection as a cartel. I should be extremely sorry that the imprudent act of any officer should involve consequences so particularly severe as the present instance must naturally produce, if repeated; and altho' it is very much my wish, during the continuance of the differences existing between the two countries, to adopt every measure that might render the effect of war less rigorous, yet, in another point of view, the conviction of the duty I owe my country would, in the event of such grievances as I have already stated being continued, not admit of any hesitation in retaliatory decisions; but as I am strongly persuaded of the high liberality of your sentiments, and that the act complained of has originated entirely with the officer who committed it, and that it will be as censurable in your consideration as it deserves, I rely upon your taking such steps as will prevent a recurrence of conduct so extremely reprehensible in every shape.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest consideration,
Sir, your most obedient
And most faithful h'ble serv't,
(Signed) JOHN BORLASE WARREN,
Admiral of the Blue and Commander, in Chief, &c.

His Excellency James Monroe, Esq.
Secretary of State.

MR MONROE TO SIR JOHN BORLESE WARREN.

Department of State, 28th Oct. 1812.

SIR,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 30th Sept. complaining that Com. Rogers, commanding a squadron of the U. States' Navy at the port of Boston, had taken twelve British seamen, lately belonging to his Britannic majesty's ship the Guerriere, from a cartel in the harbor of Boston, and that he detained them on board the President, a frigate of the United States, as hostages.

I am instructed to inform you, that inquiry shall be made into the circumstances attending, and the causes which produced the act, of which you complain; and that such measures will be taken, on a knowledge of them, as may comport with the rights of both nations, and may be proper in the case to which they relate.

I beg you, sir, to be assured that it is the sincere desire of the President to see (and to promote, so far as depends on the U. S.) that the war which exists between our countries be conducted with the utmost regard to humanity.

I have the honor, &c.
(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

Sir John Borlase Warren, Adm'l of the Blue, and Commander in Chief, &c.

(B.)

Washington, Dec. 17, 1812.

SIR,

I have the honor to annex a list of 12 of the crew of the late U States' sloop of war Wasp, detained by Capt. John Berresford, of the British ship Poictiers, under the pretence of their being British subjects.

I have the honor to be,
Respectfully, sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. S. WISE, PURSER.

The honorable Paul Hamilton,
Secretary of the Navy.

[Here follow several other documents, already published, or not deemed of material importance, except the following:]

(C.)

Extract of a letter from Major Gen. Pinkney, to the Secretary of War, dated

HEAD QUARTERS, CHARLESTON,
4th November, 1812.

"Information having been given upon oath to Lieut. Grandison, who at present commands in the Naval Department here, that six American seamen, who had been taken prisoners on board of our privateers, had been sent to Jamaica to be tried as British subjects for treason, he called upon the Marshal to retain double that number of British seamen as hostages. The Marshal, in consequence of instructions from the Department of State, asked my advice on the subject, and I have given my opinion that they ought to be detained until the pleasure of the President shall be known. The testimony of Capt. Moon is herewith. I hope, sir, you will have the goodness to have this business put in the proper train to have the Presidents pleasure on this subject communicated to the Marshal.

The Message and Documents were on motion referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SPIRIT OF '75.

From Dr. RAMSAY'S *History of the American Revolution*, we extract the following description of *the spirit and conduct of the American People* at the commencement of the former war for Independence. We invite every one of our readers to give it an attentive inspection—*compare it with the temper and behaviour of the federal party at the present day*—and then to say, which he thinks most wise, most honorable, and most patriotic, the *Whigism* of '75, or the *Federalism* of 1812? [*T. T. Amer.*

"From a variety of circumstances the Americans had good reason to conclude that hostilities would soon be carried on vigorously in Massachusetts, and also to apprehend that, sooner or later, each province would be the theatre of war. "The more speedy therefore, said they, we are prepared for that event, the better chance we have for defending ourselves." Previous to this period, or rather to the 19th of April, 1775, the dispute had been carried on by the pen, or, at most, by associations and legislative acts; but from this time forward it was conducted by the sword—The crisis was arrived when the colonies had no alternative, but EITHER TO SUBMIT TO THE MERCY, OR TO RESIST THE POWER OF GREAT BRITAIN. AN UNCONQUERABLE LOVE OF LIBERTY COULD NOT BROOK THE IDEA OF SUBMISSION, while reason, more temperate in her decisions, suggested to the people their insufficiency to make effectual opposition.—THEY WERE FULLY APPRISED OF THE POWER OF BRITAIN—they knew that her fleets covered the ocean, and that her flag had waved in triumph through the four quarters of the globe; but the animated language of the time was,—"IT IS BETTER TO DIE FREEMEN, THAN TO LIVE SLAVES." Though the justice of their cause, and the inspiration of liberty gave, in the opinion of disinterested judges, a superiority to the writings of the Americans, yet, in the latter mode of conducting their opposition, the candid among themselves acknowledged an inferiority. Their form of government was deficient in that decision, dispatch and coercion, which are necessary to military operations.

"In this year, 1775, a martial spirit pervaded all ranks of men in the colonies. THEY BELIEVED THEIR LIBERTIES TO BE IN DANGER, AND WERE GENERALLY DISPOSED TO RISQUE THEIR LIVES FOR THEIR ESTABLISHMENT. Their ignorance of the military art, prevented their weighing the chances of war with that exactness of calculation which, if indulged, might have damped their hopes. They conceived that there was little more to do than fight manfully for their country. They consoled themselves with the idea, that though their first attempt might be unsuccessful; their numbers would admit of a repetition of the experiment, till the invaders were finally exterminated. Not considering, that in modern war, the longest purse decides oftener than the longest sword, they feared not the wealth of Britain. They both expected and wished that the dispute would be speedily settled in a few engagements. ELEVATED WITH THE LOVE OF LIBERTY, AND BUOYED ABOVE THE FEAR OF CONSEQUENCES BY AN ARDENT MILITARY ENTHUSIASM, unabated by calculations about the extent, duration, or probable issue of the war, the people of America seconded the voice of their rulers, in an appeal to Heaven for the vindication of their rights. At the time the colonies adopted these spirited resolutions, they possessed not a single ship of war, nor so much as an armed vessel of any kind. It has often been suggested that their sea port towns lay at the mercy of the navy of G. Britain; this was both known and believed, but disregarded. THE LOVE OF PROPERTY WAS ABSORBED IN THE LOVE OF LIBERTY. The animated votaries of the equal rights of human nature, consoled themselves with the idea that tho' their whole sea coast should be laid in ashes, they could retire to the western wilderness, and enjoy the luxury of being free; on this occasion it was observed in Congress by Christopher Gadsden, one of the S. Carolina delegates. "Our houses being constructed of brick, stone, and wood, tho' destroyed may be rebuilt, but LIBERTY ONCE GONE, IS LOST FOREVER."

"The sober discretion of the present age will more readily censure than admire, but can more easily admire than imitate the fervid zeal of the patriots of 1775, who in idea SACRIFICED PROPERTY IN THE CAUSE OF LIBERTY, with the ease that they now sacrifice almost every other consideration for the acquisition of property.

"The revenues of Britain were immense, and her people were habituated to the payment of large sums in every form which contributions to the government have assumed; but the American colonies possessed neither money nor funds, nor were their people accustomed to taxes equal to the exigencies of war. The contest having begun about taxation, to have raised money by taxes for carrying it on, would have been impolitic. The temper of the times precluded the necessity of attempting the dangerous expedient; for such was the enthusiasm of the day, that THE COLONISTS GAVE UP BOTH THEIR PERSONAL SERVICES AND THEIR PROPERTY TO THE PUBLIC, on the vague promises that they should at a future time be reimbursed. Without enquiring into the solidity of funds, or the precise period of payment, the resources of the country were commanded on general assurances, that all expenses of the war should ultimately be equalized. The parent state abounded with experienced statesmen and officers, but the dependent form of government exercised in the colonies, precluded their citizens from gaining that practical knowledge which is acquired from being at the head of public departments. There were very few in the colonies who understood the business of providing for an army, and still fewer who had experience and knowledge to direct its operations. The disposition of the finances of the country, and the most effectual mode of drawing forth its resources, were subjects with which scarcely any of the inhabitants were acquainted. Arms and ammunition were almost wholly deficient; and though the country abounded with the materials of which they are manufactured, yet there was neither time nor artists enough to supply an army with the means of defence. The country was destitute both of fortifications and engineers. Amidst so many discouragements there were some flattering circumstances. The war could not be carried on by G. Britain, but to a great disadvantage and at an immense expense. It was easy for ministers at St. James's to plan campaigns, but hard was the fate of the officer from whom the execution of them, in the woods of America, was expected. The country was so extensive, and abounded so much with defiles, that, by evacuating and retreating, the Americans, though they could not conquer, yet might save themselves from being conquered. The authors of the acts of parliament for restraining the trade of the colonies, were most excellent recruiting officers for the Congress. They imposed a necessity on thousands to become soldiers. All other business being suspended, the whole resources of the country were applied in supporting an army. Though the colonists were without discipline, they possessed native valor. Though they had neither gold nor silver, they possessed a mine in the enthusiasm of their people. Paper for upwards of two years produced to them more solid advantages than Spain derived from her superabounding precious metals. Though they had no ships to protect their trade or their towns, they had simplicity enough to live without the former, and enthusiasm enough to risque the latter, rather than submit to the power of Britain. They believed their cause to be just, and that Heaven approved their exertions in defence of their rights. Zeal, originating from such motives, supplied the place of discipline, and inspired a confidence and military ardor which overleaped all difficulties."

FROM THE TRENTON TRUE AMERICAN.

Who are the true REPUBLICANS and true FEDERALISTS?

We shall answer these questions by an extract from "*The* FEDERALIST, *or New Jersey Gazette*," of April 7, 1800.

"The people of these States, under singular advantages, and upon mature deliberations, have solemnly united themselves under a Republican form of government; a form which as far surpasses, as it differs from all other republican forms; which has excited the admiration of the world; and to which our citizens are generally and justly attached. This form is no other, than "THE CONSTITUTION of the U. STATES," constructed by the wisdom of our ablest politicians, adopted and ordained by the PEOPLE themselves, and bearing the signet of their immortal WASHINGTON. This is the *magna charta* of our Rights, Liberties and Independence; this is the creed of every faithful citizen. It is this *Constitution* then, and not any *European* form, that determines what *American Republicanism* is. This contains and defines the *Republicanism* we are all bound to support. Hence it is easy to see that the term *Republican*, as applied to a citizen of this country, means nothing more, nor less than *a person, who sincerely approves the Constitution of these United States*, and THE REGULAR ADMINISTRATION THEREOF, and uses his best endeavors to support the same. Approbation of the *Administration* as well as of the Constitution and endeavors to support both, are here added; because it is absurd to suppose that a man can sincerely approve *the Constitution*, and yet by words or actions oppose its regular *Administration*, or, more properly, not endeavour to support both. Hence also we derive the *criterion* so much needed, viz. *An American Republican is one who sincerely approves the Constitution of the U. States, and its regular administration, and cordially endeavors to support both.* Nothing short of, or different from this can entitle any man to the appellation of an *American Republican*. He may indeed be a *Batavian, Helvetian* or *French* Republican, because he may admire and wish to support these Republics; but destitute of the qualities just named, he cannot be an *American* Republican.

"Hence also we learn the meaning of the term *Federalist*. As the great AMERICAN REPUBLIC is composed of sixteen *individual states*, confederated under one common *league or covenant*, with great propriety called "THE CONSTITUTION of the U. STATES;" and for brevity's sake the "Federal Constitution;" so the term *Federalist* must mean a *friend* of the *Constitution*, or a *Republican* in the sense just explained. In a word, an *American Republican*, and a *Federalist* are terms of the same import, except that the last may have some appropriate reference to the *individual States* thus united.

"Hence it follows, that any man, who in conversation or writing, assumes the title of *Republican* or *Federalist*, while in his heart he is disaffected to the *Constitution* of these *States*, or its regular *Administration*, is a gross IMPOSTOR, and a *treacherous friend* to the *Peace, Constitution* and *Independence* of his country."

From the same paper of May 12th, 1800.

GOVERNMENT.

The disaffected and jacobin creatures of the day, pretend to run a nice distinction between the *constitution* and the *government*:—They tell you, we *adore* the constitution, but we detest the *government*:—This is the cant of all the scoundrels who are howling down the *administration* of the Federal Constitution. What is the *government*? It is no other than the *President, Senate*, and *House of Representatives*, elected and trusted by the *people, exercising* their constitutional powers and duties, for the liberty and happiness of their constituents. Now if the jacobins detest the *government*, I desire to know whether their love of the *constitution* is not about just as ardent and rational, as if a lover should pretend to adore the beautiful *form* of his mistress, but as soon as he discovers she has *animation* and action, feels disgust and aversion.

MORE BRITISH ALLIES.

Orders have lately been given in London for stores to equip the ALGERINE NAVY, to the amount of upwards of £40,000. Thus, encouraged by the flattering conduct of their "*friends in Congress*," & having enlisted in their service the merciless savages, with the more barbarous Algerines, the British nation may for a time be inclined to withstand the shock of an American war.

Boston Patriot.