Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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[VOL. 11.....14.] TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1813. [No. 39.....707.]

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.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the Honorable the Court of Chancery—

Will be sold at public auction, at 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY the 9th day of June next, at Mr. Brown's tavern in Centreville, Queen Ann's county,

That valuable Farm, Mill & Mill Seat,

Late the property of William Taylor, Esq. lying in Queen Ann's county, within two miles of Centreville. The Farm contains 121 1 2 acres of valuable Land, well adapted to plaister of Paris and clover, and to the growth of wheat and corn.—From 30 to 35 acres are in timber—and there is a small dwelling house upon it.

The Mill-Seat contains upwards of 50 acres, about one half of which is upland, with some fire wood on it, and the residue is covered by the pond. The mill house is framed and weather-boarded with plank, thirty six feet in length and thirty two in breadth, with two water wheels, and constructed for three pair of stones, two pair of which are only in operation at this time.—There is a small dwelling house for the miller near the mill, and the stream is believed to be a never failing one.

The Farm and Mill Seat will be sold together or separate, as my best suit those inclined to purchase, who can view the premises before the sale, and can obtain any further information relative to the property, by applying to Henry Darden, Esq near Centreville.

This property is strongly recommended by the fertility of the surrounding country, which is remarkable for its abundant productions of grain; and also by its vicinity to tide water, as there is an almost daily communication between Centreville and Baltimore, by packets. Thus offering to the proprietor a choice of employing the mill in merchant or country work, or both, or in any manufactory requiring the aid of water.

The terms of sale are that the purchaser shall pay one fourth of the purchase money in cash—one fourth in six, one fourth in twelve, and one fourth in eighteen months: Bonds or notes with security to be approved by the trustee, will be required. When the whole payment is completed a conveyance will be made by the trustee, and the title is believed to be indisputable. Immediate possession will be given.

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON, Trustee.

Baltimore, may 4——6

At the same time and place,

The subscriber will offer for sale, one hundred acres of *TIMBER LAND*, lying about six miles from Centreville, adjoining Doct. Nicholson's Farm. It will be divided into lots of twenty five acres each, to suit purchasers. The terms of sale, which will be easy, will be made known on the day.

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON.

may 4——6

Union Bank of Maryland.

12th May, 1813.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE STOCKHOLDERS,

That an Election for Sixteen Directors will be held at the Bank, on *MONDAY, the 5th July next*, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and continue till 3 in the afternoon.

By order of the Board,
R. HIGINBOTHOM, Cash'r.

N. B. By the act of incorporation, not more than *eleven* of the present Board are eligible for the ensuing year.

☞ The Editors of the Easton Star, Frederick town Herald, Republican Gazette & Hager's town Herald, are requested to publish the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their account for payment to R. H. Cash'r.

may 13, (18)——6

Sale Postponed.

The Land lying and being in Dorchester county, originally advertised by Thomas Barnett, (attorney in fact for Elizabeth Allan) to be sold at public sale on the premises, on the 20th inst. is postponed until further notice, but is still offered at private sale. One, two and three years credit will be given, by the purchaser securing the payments to be punctually made, &c.

THOMAS BARNETT,
Attorney in fact for
ELIZA. ALLAN, Trustee.

may 18——3

N. B. The land alluded to is well known by the name of Hill's Point.

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED,
A very General Assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
Which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms.

J. B. RINGGOLD.

april 13—8

The Subscriber

Will dispose of his stock of GOODS on hand, on reasonable terms, or in exchange for real property. The store may be occupied by the purchaser, which is one of the best situations in the place. Apply in Hillsborough, to

HENRY D. SELLERS.

may 18——3

Easton Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened his

HOTEL,

at the house formerly occupied as the BANK, where he hopes to merit a continuance of the custom he was so fortunate as to receive in that elegant establishment that was lately consumed by Fire.

THOMAS HENRIX.

april 6——m

FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE,
ROKEBY—A POEM, by Walter Scott.
TRAVELS THROUGH THE CANADAS—by Geo. Heriot, Esq. may 25.

PRIME WALDRON SCYTHES.

The Subscribers have for sale a parcel of
GRAIN & GRASS SCYTHES,
Manufactured by T. Waldren—of various sizes.

THOMAS & GROOME.

Easton, may 25——m

NOTICE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has opened a shop on the west side of Washington street, opposite Mr. Peacock's tavern, where he designs carrying on the

Saddle Cap & Harness Making Business;

And as he is determined to give general satisfaction to his customers, he hopes a generous public will give him a call.

THOMAS B. PINKIND.

may 25——m

NEW SADDLERY.

The subscriber being burnt out and established his shop at the corner of Dover and Washington streets, has just returned from Philadelphia with a large and general assortment of *SADDLERY*, from the best American and foreign manufactories, and has workmen equal to any in the State—which, together with his personal attendance, will enable him to supply any orders in his line, of the best materials, at the shortest notice, and on such terms as cannot fail to please.—He returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for the liberal encouragement he has received, and solicits that continuance which his undeviating exertions to please may entitle him to.

He has also the following Saddlery for sale on reasonable terms for cash:—

Skirting	Bell stirrup irons, various patterns
Bridle	Trunk locks
Harness	Curry combs
Hog skins	Mouthing bits
Saddle trees	Cut & wrought tacks of every size,
Snake globe bits, well assorted	

And sundry other articles of Hardware well assorted, in his line. Trunks manufactured at his shop, of various sizes and qualities, at the shortest notice

☞ Country produce taken in exchange for work.

WILLIAM BROMWELL.

Easton, may 25—— 3

Patent hand washing machine.

The subscriber has purchased the exclusive right to the above Machine of Talbot and Caroline counties, which he offers for sale at his dwelling, on Choptank river and the mouth of King's creek—also has authorised *James Wainwright*, of Easton, who makes them, to sell to the inhabitants of the above counties—Price $2 50 each—The utility and advantages in having one of those in a family, can be shewn by the subscriber, James Wainwright, or any of those that have purchased; all of whom are well satisfied.

1st.—It takes less than half the soap that the common way of washing does.

2d.—It takes very little more than half the labour.

3d.—It does not do half the injury to clothes as the common method, and garments of any kind are made clean in much less time. Small girls or boys can wash with it at their ease. Grain of any kind will be taken at a fair price.

BAYNARD WILSON.

may 18——m

FOR SALE,

A few valuable *NEGROES*, of different ages and sexes, for a term of years, to persons residing in the district, if application is made immediately at this office

march 23——m

FROM THE NATIONAL ÆGIS.

THE PRESS.

While all agree that the *liberty* of the press is a great blessing, none will deny that its *licentiousness* is a great evil. This evil the people of the United States are now experiencing in a degree, without example in any other age or country.—We might except, perhaps a short period after the inauguration of President Jefferson; when the flood-gates of calumny were opened, and slander appeared to waste itself in one wide inundation. This slander, however, was chiefly personal—It principally assailed private character.——And though this is one of the vilest & most despicable species of calumny, the most destructive of public morals; yet, we insist, that it is not so fatal in its tendency, so essentially dangerous to the principles of the Constitution, as that bold contempt of government, that defiance of authority, that disrespect of the laws, which characterize the licentious publications of the present day.

We are not advocates for the irresponsibility of administration. The nature of our government requires that they should be accountable for all their acts. The letter and the spirit of the Constitution make the sovereign people censors of their conduct. All their measures should be freely canvassed. We do not object to the utmost strictness of examination, and where deserved, severity of censure. But is no respect to be paid to the Representatives of the *majesty of the people?* Are they our menial servants, whom we are privileged to villify and abuse? Or are they the delegated organs of the public will, in whom is centered the power and dignity of the whole community, which every individual is bound to honor and obey, while they are exercised within the limits of the laws: We have constituted them our agents. We have put the scales and the sword of justice into their hands—and this is a mere mockery? Are our national officers to be a mark for every knave and fool to shoot at?—Are we not degrading ourselves, when we thus degrade our Representatives? Will foreign governments treat ours with that respect and courtesy, which one government is accustomed to pay to another as its equal, when we treat it with total disrespect ourselves? Are *Kings* and *Emperors* so immaculate, that they can hardly be touched with impunity? And is the head of an *Independent Republic* so mean and vile and low, that every ruffian thinks he has a right to spit in his face and call him rascal? We confess that *our* democracy does not extend so far. We believe that the most perfect state of freedom is consistent with wholesome restraint, and proper respect for the rulers and the laws.

With these premises, let us inquire, how far the abuse complained of exists amongst us?

We repeat that the licentiousness of the press is, at present, greater than history furnishes us any example of. The oppositien prints have arrived to a degree of profligacy altogether unparalled.——Truth and decency are laughed out of countenance. Violence and abuse are the only sure criteria of federal orthodoxy. No federal paper can flourish that indulges in the heresy of moderation. Charges the most aggravated and unfounded are levelled against government, in language the most scurrilous. Refutation cannot keep peace with calumny. The policy of administration is not merely arraigned as erroneous and mistaken. But our rulers are impeached as the foulest of traitors! They are directly charged with being sold to France; they are even addressed with the epithets of "*tools of Bonaparte*," "*hirelings*," "*wretches*," "*miscreants*," *&c. &c.* We are told that they have forfeited the power reposed in them: that their measures are unconstitutional and void; and the people are invited, in no very ambiguous terms, to refuse obedience to the laws formally enacted! We appeal to the columns of the federal papers themselves, for the truth of this statement.

The evils of this monstrous abuse of constitutional liberty, are already felt. These profligate prints (strange to tell) are patronized by men of high and honorable standing. *Their* names give currency to the poison. It circulates far & wide. It is greedily swallowed by those credulous short-sighted politicians, the *New England Clergy*.—*They* retail it from their pulpits; and many are the simple souls, who believe all the foolish, political tales their minister tells them, as firmly as they do their bibles! Thousands in *New England* are convinced that *Bonaparte* is Anti Christ, and that President Madison is in firm league and covenant with *Bonaparte* and the *Devil*.

The consequence of this is, that in the *Eastern States* especially, there is an habitual disrespect and contempt of government. Their measures are not only suspected, but without an exception, are denounced as being dictated by French influence. The most uncandid prejudices are cherished against our brethren of the south. A portion of the people is hardly restrained from violating the authority of law. The chain of union is greatly weakened.

We are all sensible of the abuse. How shall we apply the remedy? We answer—by a patient severance in candid argument, and the developement of the truth; by an unwearied endeavor to eradicate prejudices, and to convince the deluded, what blind guides they are following.——We know of no other remedy consistent with republican principles. Sedition laws we abhor.—The cure is worse than the decease. Indeed, we have so often seen party malice make use of libel prosecutions as instruments of revenge; we have seen them operate with so much hardship & injustice that we heartily wish that the law did not recognise the publication of a libel as a criminal act. We believe that the civil remedy would answer every useful purpose.

Let us trust, then, to time and experience to correct the mischief. Such profligate and extravagant slander will finally defeat itself. When the people find they are so often deceived, they will at length cease to trust the deceivers.——All the republicans have to do, is to persevere in attempting to dispel the clouds of delusion and enlighten the minds of the ignorant, undiscouraged by any temporary failure. Their efforts will yet be abundantly successful. The American soil is not congenial to the growth of British influence. Even in the *East*, its duration cannot be permanent.

Whether so mild and tolerant a system is suited to a *state of war*, remains a question. Certain it is, that in no other country but our own would public prints be allowed, openly to justify the pretensions of the enemy, to furnish them with arguments to support their side of the controversy, to acquaint them with the most assailable points of attack, to dissuade the people from lending the smallest support to the common cause, to rejoice at the enemy's victories, to mourn over those of their *own* country, and exult at its disasters.——Whether it is consistent with prudence to tolerate a licentiousness bordering upon *treason*, is perhaps doubtful. But after all; that reason and that common sense which, we trust, are not wholly extinguished in the mass of the people, will be found to be more efficacious than the strong arm of the government and law.

FROM THE NATIVE AMERICAN.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

In addressing a portion of the community which so intimately involves the interests of this country, there appears to exist no necessity of adverting to the causes which have called the American people to arms; those causes are known to them, as well as to the nation at large,—they are known to be of a description which marks the most flagrant abuse—the most direct insolence and the most inveterate hatred. Viewing these causes sufficient to justify a declaration of war, our great and partriotic chief magistrate has thought fit to call into requisition the spirit of our fellow citizens; *and in that spirit, conjoined with the exertions of the navy, we must look for a perpetuation of our liberties and a preservation of our sovereignty.* We are a body of men now associated for the avowed purpose of carrying into effect the designs of our National Legislature, and in fact (as far as in our person lies) to redress the wrongs of this nation. It is rumored, that disaster, and no success, has attended the campaigns which our soldiers have passed through since the commencement of the war. That is partly true—but we may with confidence attribute those defeats to a want of experience, and then in the next place *to an utter incompetency in that department* which has recently been vacated *and recently filled with so much ability, dignity and experience*—this I trust will be the case. I speak of the Department of War, a department which we are branches of, and *in whose hands our interests and honor lie.*

There never yet was a nation in a state of infancy, contending against an aged monarchy, but found the contest attended with defeat, difficulty and dismay—it was emphatically so in the early stages of that revolution which became memorable from its disasters, and memorable from its signal success, viz. the Independence of our country. We must recollect the war is lately commenced; *and with ardor and energy ought every member the army to struggle to retrieve the losses and honor of our arms.* I trust as a body of patriots and Americans, no one will want that zeal which distinguished the soldiery of the revolutionary army. In that conflict Heaven seemed to inspire our army with more than ordinary heroism—It was a spark which kindled and burnt for seven successive years. Then if our fathers fought for our inheritance, *let us contend for to preserve it.* Let not posterity read upon the page of history, *that the American people gave away the patrimony which their heroic father bequeathed to them*, with less difficulty than it was acquired.

The ages of Italy, the northern kingdoms of Europe—even the kingdom of Scotland—bear strong evidences to the success of armies fighting to preserve their liberties, and against the power of the most gigantic monarchies. In what cause are we contending? *Against a government unprincipled in their ministry, and a nation imperious in their pretensions.* We behold the flag of our country, not riding triumphant, *but riding with success* upon the ocean. We see our navy, (on an element common to all) contending for those very rights which are ingrafted into our independence. Those rights are truly dear to us; they are rights upon which our prosperity has been founded, *and on which our sovereignty must rest.* That collossial power, so long the tyrant of the sea, has seen her glory tarnished and her prowess defeated: her imperious dignity is sullied, *because her fleet is vincible.* Our part is different—our share of the toil is attended with more contingent difficulties than those of the navy; of course our spirit ought to be adequate to meet, if not surmount, them. On their part the contention is between men almost of the same soil. Ours presents a picture at which the heart of man recoils with angry sympathy. It is a body of men in which is intermixed the most deadly and ruthless foes which ever a civilized power employed.

The frontiers of the U. States have been one continued chain of carnage and barbarous cruelty. By those who have no feeling for the distresses of innocence, the mothers and the infants of our country have been butchered. To resent and to redress these wrongs, *depends much upon the army of the U. States.*

We, in this arduous and uncertain trial, must recollect, that at the head of the government of our country, we are blessed with a chief whose spirit speaks determination, vigor and love for common rights: he has, in every communication to the National Legislature, evinced a wisdom which we ought to admire, and a spirit we ought to imitate.

It is no germ of enthusiam, nor is it expectation that will prove unfounded, *that to his animated councils America may yet owe the unbroken system of her national rights.*

In the decayed and almost degenerated periods of Roman liberty, there were found men who stood forth the champions of their country's rights. This ardor then, was to some chimera, *now*, posterity says it was love of country.

In an infant state, as our country and government is, we must trust much to hope, *more to exertion.*

In addition to the foreign powers against which we are contending, the army of the United States have to labor under other and more immediate difficulties. We have domestic enemies; and seriously as the true American must deplore the divisions and want of unanimity in our countrymen, still those who are now embodied in arms ought in every act, expression and tho't to support the legitimate government of the U. States. It is, as it were, the corner stone of our hopes, on which hopes are built the determined redress of repeated insults. Let us all recal to our memory the hard distresses, the unconquered perseverance, the spirited love and toil which our fathers experienced in their way to Canada in the revolutionary war. Quebec was their aim—in effecting that object, those brave troops had to contend with incessant toil, hunger and deprivation—At that early period of the establishment of society in the New England states, local obstacles intervened to impede their progress to the desired spot. But animated by those great spirits which sought to establish the freedom of their country, they pierced the wilderness, & but for the death of that exalted spirit Gen. Montgomery, the American arms would have triumphed. At that tremendous battle my father fought—and I trust I shall ever lose sight of his virtues and his love of country, if I hesitate for a moment in pursuing his precepts and his councils.

The organising of the army is entrusted to a character of perhaps the greatest military experience in our country, and to him we look as to a pilot in this conflicting and tumultuous scene.

The resources of this country are still great & abundant—both as to wealth and population: and if we have confidence in the departments of government, they will have confidence in us.

The views of our government are explicit and definite, they are for the support of those principles, and the enforcement of those pretensions which constitute the broad foundation of the independence and dignity of the U. States.

From unanimity flows force, and from force effect—if this is the case, let every native & adopted American act in concert, to carry into execution these desirable wishes which the government expressed in their public councils.

The efforts which the government of G. Britain made in the years of '75 and '79, incontestably prove that domination was the moving spring in all her councils; and that domination was directed to cramp the freedom and extinguish the colonial liberties of this union.

Since the period of 1783, her insulting spirit has been exhibited in every movement, and in every negociation, which did not directly tend to infringe upon the public dignity of our country, and openly invite the government of America to war.

You are all sensible to what a protracted length the late negociations have been carried; and uninviting as their friendship must be, still the wisdom of our country thought fit to leave every avenue open, and every principle unfringed, in order to effect a settlement of difficulties, which should leave the sovereignty of the U. States unimpaired and uninjured.——The wisdom of our most distinguished statesman held out these views, and ever ought we to confide in the sincerity and virtue of those sentiments.

In the train of disasters, and amid the opposition which has marked those distinguished characters in New England, let us all view it in that proper and dignified light which becomes men who are confident of the justness of the cause in which they are contending.

The dignified & contumelious phillipics which have been pronounced on the floor of Congress, have greatly detracted from the character of that statesman, who so grossly insulted the government of his country, and the liberties which his countrymen enjoy. It is to be hoped he will retire from the councils of this nation *covered with the odium and execration of his country.* I speak this without fear and without restraint.

In the number of those who profess to be friends to the established order of our republic, and to the prevailing administration, we can discern some who possess an ardor and an enthusiasm which is highly honorable to the country which gave them birth.

In this afflicting and undecided scene let us all act with that righteous and manly conduct which becomes the soldier, who is contending for his liberties and freedom——remembering that in the year 1783 our infant country compelled a powerful monarch to acknowlege our independence, so let our spirit, our exertions, & our arms compel him to acknowlege that we are still free and independent.

NATH. G. M. SENTER,
Capt. 25th Reg't Infantry.

TREASURER's REPORT.

Summary statement of receipts and expenditures at the Treasury of the Western Shore, State of Maryland, from the 1st day of Nov. 1812, to the 15th day of May, 1813, inclusive, also shewing the probable state of the Treasury on the 1st day of Nov. 1813.

	Dolls. Cts.
Brlance in the Treasury 1st of Nov. 1812, as per report	91,852 88
Amount of receipts from November first 1812, to 15th of May, 1813, inclusive,	82,660 26
	174,513 14
Deduct the amount of payments made from Nov. 1, 1812, to 15th May, 1813,	92,676 25
Balance in the Treasury on the 15th of May, 1813,	81,836 19
From this sum deduct the amount of the expences of the General Assembly at the present session, estimated at	7,500
	74,336 19
Balance of the existing appropriations, payable on or before the 1st day of Nov. 1813, & which have not as yet been satisfied	94,482 48
Causing a deficiency of this sum to meet existing appropriations	21,146 29
The difference between the sum supposed to be receivable in the year 1813, and that received to the 15th of May, 1813, is	41,249 53
This sum will be in the Treasury on the first of Nov. 1813, provided the receipts be equal to the estimate heretofore exhibited, and no other appropriations be made	20,094 24
Expences of the General Assembly at their next annual session estimated at	35,000 00
Deficiency of Funds,	14,905 76
Of the $20,000 appropriated at June session, 1812, to purchase accoutrements, &c. for the quota of militia of this State called into service, there remained in the Treasury on the 1st of Nov. 1812, the sum of	18,350 67
From which deduct the amount expended from the 1st of Nov. 1812, to the 15th of May, 1813,	1,136 62
Leaving this balance of the above appropriation unexpended on the 15th of May, 1813, which sum is included in the sum of $81,836 19 cts. stated to be in the Treasury on that day	17,214 05

B. HARWOOD, T. W. S. Md.

May 17th, 1813.

TREASON AND TRAITORS.

As there are numerous emissaries of the enemy moving about the country, acting in concert with domestic traitors; and as many of the magistrates in different parts of the Union appear not to have a distinct knowledge of the course to be pursued in cases of treason brought before them—the following concise view of the regular course to be pursued by a magistrate, may conduce to the public security.

In all cases where there is evidence authorising the magistrate to commit, the safest course for him to pursue will be to commit, and the enquiry on the writ of *habeas corpus* will bring the case and its merits to a competent tribunal——the magistrate will have performed his duty, & traitors will not escape.

Section 3d of the 3d article of the Constitution of the U. States, says—

"Treason against the U. States shall consist only in levying war against them, *in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort*——no person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of "*two*" witnesses to the same *overt* act, or on confession *in open court*."

The term "*convicted*" used in the Constitution, coupled with the alternative of *defendant's confession in open court*—necessarily refers to the "*trial of the defendant.*"

In the commencement of a prosecution for treason before a magistrate—he is bound to "*commit*" the defendant if in his opinion there be *probable* cause for believing the act charged was perpetrated by him; and the *probability* of cause may be substantiated by the evidence of *one witness* entitled to credit.

A stress is laid upon the term *commit*, in order that it may be *distinctly* understood, that bail to *answer* cannot be received by the *magistrate.*

Public prosecutions are under the control of the officer appointed by government to conduct them.

Immemorial usage *(which is our common law)* sanctions the right of that officer (generally) to discontinue them—and it may be inferred that every lesser authority, as to the modification of the prosecution remains with him——If, however, a prosecution *treason* he persevered in, the safest mode for the magistrate to adopt will be to *commit* the defendant, even tho' *bail* for his *appearance* to answer may with the assent of the *attorney general or district attorney* be offered.

If the bail, tendered under the circumstances stated, be refused by the magistrate—the defendant has a speedy remedy by making an application for an habeas corpus to a superior tribunal.

Aurora.

A LAD

Of about ourfteen years of age, that can come well recommended, will be taken Apprentice at the

STAR OFFICE.