Eastern Shore Republican State General Advertiser.

[Vol. 12.....15.] EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1814. [No. 26.....746.]

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EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
Thomas Perrin Smith,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS

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.

CHANCERY SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, the following Property, being part of the Real Estate of Samuel Abbott, late of Talbot county, dec'd. on the days and terms following, viz:

On Tuesday, 15th of March next, one two-story Brick House, and Lot, in the town of Easton, opposite Mr. Rue's tavern, occupied by John Bennett, Esq. fronting on Washington-street 27 feet 6 inches, and running back 178 feet to an alley. On said Lot are Kitchen, Stables, Carriage-house, &c. all in good repair, being built only a few years. Sale will take place at 12 o'clock, on the premises.

On Wednesday, 16th of March, a Farm, supposed to contain 150 acres of Land, well adapted to the growth of Wheat and Corn, adjoining the late residence of said deceased, formerly the property of Thomas Abbott, of Easton—On said farm the improvements are out of repair. The sale will take place at eleven o'clock.

On the same day, immediately after the above sale, will be sold about 50 acres of Land, principally of wood, and that of a good quality, on which is a small tenement. This Land adjoins the Lands of Henry Morgan and William Thomas, and lies about three miles from the above Farm.

On Saturday, 19th of March, part of an undivided Tract of Land, situate on Dividing-Creek, adjoining the Lands of Joseph and Solomon Martin, containing about 200 acres, on which is a two-story frame dwelling house—The out houses are out of repair.

As it is presumed persons inclined to purchase any of the above property, will view it previous to the sale, the subscriber deems it unnecessary to give a further description previous thereto, at which time the number of acres in each case, with other particulars will be made known, and attendance given by him.

All the above property will be sold to the highest bidder, on the days mentioned, should the weather permit, if not, the first fair days thereafter, on a credit of four equal annual instalments, the purchaser giving bonds and approved security to the Trustee, bearing interest from their dates until paid; and on payment of the purchase money, the subscriber will give good and sufficient deeds.

William Jenkins, *Trustee.*
Talbot county, feb. 15——5

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the act of incorporation to establish a Bank and incorporate a company under the name of

"THE BANK OF CAROLINE,"

To be established in the village of Denton, in Caroline county, with a capital of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, money of the United States, divided into eight thousand Shares of twenty-five dollars each—

Books for the subscription of said Stock will be opened at Denton aforesaid, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and continue open until 5 o'clock in the evening of the first Tuesday of April next, (which will be the fifth day of the same month,) by the undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the aforesaid act of incorporation. Subscriptions will be received in person or by Attorney.—For each Share subscribed, at the time of subscribing, a payment of two dollars and fifty cents will be required, and at the end of sixty days thereafter the like sum of two dollars and fifty cents must be paid to the aforesaid Commissioners at Denton, on each Share so as aforesaid subscribed.

But any person who may find it convenient, may, at the time of paying any instalment, pay up the whole amount of his subscription, and shall receive a dividend accordingly—After the payment of five dollars on each Share, the residue shall be paid by instalments, at the requisition of the Directors, (and not exceeding five dollars on each Share) upon a notice of not less than sixty days of such demand, by advertisement in the most public places in the county, and in the two newspapers printed at Easton.

William Whiteley,
William Hughlett,
George Reed,
Henry Driver,
Solomon Brown,
Frederick Holbrook,
Willis Charles,
James Houston,
James G. Seth,
} COMMISSIONERS.

Denton, Caroline county, february 22, 1814. } 7

NORRIS AND MARTIN,

(Successors to Wm. Norris, Jun.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TEA DEALERS & GROCERS,
BALTIMORE,

Inform their Eastern Shore friends, and its inhabitants generally, that they can now supply them with the main articles in their line, at *much less* prices than heretofore, *speculation having met with a complete check.* They have on hand a *large* and *choice* assortment of *old* Wines and Liquors, which they pledge themselves to sell *pure* as imported. They have also on hand, a complete assortment of Green and Black Teas, *fresh* and of a *superior* quality, imported *expressly* for retailers and private families: hence the lovers of *fine* Teas are particularly invited to give them a call. All goods sold with the privilege of being returned, if not found, on trial, to be as represented.

** As it frequently happens, that persons instructed to buy Goods of us, to suit their own convenience get them on the wharves and other places; it would be well for those who give orders in future, to request that bills be obtained to accompany the Goods.

feb. 1——8.

FROM COBBETT'S REGISTER OF DEC. 25.

DECLARATION OF THE ALLIED POWERS.

The declaration of the allied powers, which was issued at Frankfort on the 1st instant, and which is, perhaps, the most important document that ever was issued in Europe, meets the serious attention of every man who feels the least interest in the welfare of the country.——By it we see that the allies are willing to acknowledge Napoleon as Emperor of France; that they are willing to confirm France all the means of being a great nation; that they are ready to leave her an extent of territory, which France, under her *Kings*, never knew; that they wish to see her commerce revive, and that they have no wish to do any thing that shall be humiliating to her, while they are resolved themselves to be independent and secure. It would seem, from this, that *wise* men have, at last, got at the ears of the allied sovereigns; that the madness of anti-jacobinism is banished from their councils; and that they are really desirous of obtaining and securing honorable peace. This state paper is the very best that I ever read. Concise, clear and modest. It is paying a very high compliment to say, that it is, in all respects, the very reverse of the declaration which preceded the Duke of Brunswick, in 1792; but, it merits, fully merits, that compliment. That such a paper, though coming from our own allies, should excite the rage of the war-loving tribe who conduct our press, is perfectly natural; and, accordingly, they, who recommend to the allies, the cry of "*Bonaparte and war; the Bourbons and peace,*" have fallen upon it with the utmost fury. They here see, that the Bourbons are left out of view; that the allies speak of "*his majesty the Emperor of the French;*" and that they have no idea of "clipping the wings of France for ever;" nay, that they express a wish to see the *commerce* and of course the *navy* of France revive.

This was too much to be borne by men, who had been asserting, in the most positive manner, that *no peace could be made with Napoleon*, and who foolishly imagined, that the allies, who had been fighting to prevent one single power from being mistress of the *land*, would take no effectual measures for preventing another single power being mistress of the *sea* for ever.—English arrogance has made it habitual for us to look upon all the other powers of Europe as existing merely for our use and benefit. It is not, therefore, very surprising for us to meet with a commentory like the following, upon this most admirable declaration of the allied powers:—

[FROM THE COURIER.]

"The state paper, purporting to be the declaration of the allied powers (we can hardly believe to be genuine) finds its chief panegyrists among the opposition, the whigs, the old whigs, as they call themselves. They tell us the policy of this declaration of this policy which the whigs of England have so strenuously recommended. They are in the right, for their policy has always been to recommend peace with Bonaparte almost upon any terms. This declaration consents to make peace with the "French Emperor," leaving her in possession "of an extent of territory which France never knew," that is, *of the means and resources of the finest part of Europe, and a population of above thirty millions!*—and the party are quite satisfied. The allies have no intention of touching the "head of the fourth dynasty, the most consummate captain of the age"—the object of the warm and frequent panegyrics of the whigs, and all their apprehensions are removed. These paragraphs of the whigs are censure in disguise.—*Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.* Wherever we find the whigs praising any measure, our first impulse is to suspect that it is neither patriotic nor wise. For what policy have they ever pursued or consulted that has not been in direct opposition to every measure and every principle that have at length placed the allies in this commanding position. *If war be the element in which we desire to live, we are likely to have our wishes fully accomplished. For if Bonaparte accept this declaration, it will be impossible for us to disarm;* for who can expect peace to be permanent? Do we think, that because he has been beaten, he is tamed? that disasters have changed his nature, and inspired him with the desire and love of peace? That he will put aside at once that "study of revenge, immortal hate?"—No, no, the very pen with which he signs such a treaty of peace, will the next moment subscribe some order, some decree, that shall lay the foundation for future war. But it is asked, and with a strange tergiversation of principle, by some of those who were the loudest for making no peace with him, "now is it possible for France, confined within moderate bounds, and under the destructive sway of Bonaparte, ever to acquire greatness or strength?" In the first place, do they call an "extent of territory which France under the Kings never knew," confining France within moderate bounds? *All the evils which have cursed the world for the last twenty years came from France, with no larger extent of territory at first, than old France.* Yet, forsooth, with additional dominions, she is to be quite harmless—quite "confined within moderate bounds!" And Bonaparte, with such an empire and population, is to be perfectly innocent and innocuous. The panegyrists of this *unwise declaration* have made this notable discovery, that it is better to have Bonaparte Emperor of the French, because his sway is likely to be destructive to France. He is the "Simoom of the desart,' and will therefore be 'fatal to the vegetation of the country.' Oh! curious policy and *cunning allies!* But if this be their meaning, how do they reconcile it with their declaration that they 'wish France may be happy, that French *commerce may revive*, that the arts, those blessings of peace, may again flourish.' Let them beware that the 'Simoom of the desart' does not carrying its blasting influence among them.—It will it if this declaration be acted upon. In whatever light we view it, it has *nothing cheering*, nothing *noble*, nothing *grand* in it.——It cannot lean to *safety* or *honour*, and no peace made under it is likely to be real or permanent."

[*End of extract from the Courier.*]

No. These men are for eternal war, unless France, "the *finest part of Europe,*" be destroyed! What presumption! What *insolence!* The allies are here called *unwise;* by way of mockery, they are called *cunning;* and it is asserted, that there is nothing *cheering*, *noble* or *grand* in their conduct. We may be sure that there are *others* who think so beside the miserable tool who puts this trash upon paper, and who thus raises his puny and spiteful voice against the language of moderation, dignity and peace. What would we have *more* than this declaration stipulates for? It says, that the allies will not lay down their arms till the independence of all Europe be settled on a solid basis. But this does not suit the furious anti-jacobins.——They would destroy France—they would reduce her to be of no weight in the scale of nations. At any rate they would destroy Napoleon. They here avow the principle, that no peace is to be made by us, that shall give him any thing like *power.* They are quite prepared to fall upon the allies with all manner of abuse, unless they will keep on fighting until France is so reduced as to be unable ever hereafter to give *us* any alarm.

These imprudent men forget, apparently, that *we* made a peace with Napoleon, leaving him in possession of almost all that he *now* possesses; aye, and we received at *his* hands the Island of *Ceylon*, belonging to our friends the Dutch; and that of *Trinidad*, belonging to our friends the Spaniards. Who has forgotten the rejoicings which that peace occasioned? I saw, at the Lord Mayor's feast, the tricolored flag of France entwined with that of England, hanging over the magistrate's chair. We boasted of the friendship of Napoleon; and we heard the very same writers, who are now calling for vengeance on France, proclaiming, that *the two great nations* would keep the rest of the world to its good behaviour. There is a madman, who writes in the *Times*, who expresses his wish that France could be completely *conquered.* That, he says, is the only way of making *us* quite safe. But, if that be impracticable, *at this moment*, he is for reducing her to a state of perfect imbecility, which he says, is absolutely necessary to *our* welfare. How this raving wretch must be comforted by the declaration of the allies! A cell and a straight waistcoast ought to be prepared for him without loss of time. This maniac tells his readers, that, ever since the *unfortunate* battle of Hastings, France has been the *curse* of England. The madman forgot, that it was that battle which gave our present almost adored line of sovereigns.—*George III.* traces his descent from *William the Conqueror.* This being an undoubted fact, the madman might, I think, have looked upon the battle of Hastings as *fortunate.* France, at any rate, gave us a race of kings; and, jostle and shuffle and wriggle and twist as long as we will about the matter, we are now under the sway of the descendants of the *conqueror of our country*, that conqueror being a *Frenchman!*——All the evils, we are now told, which have cursed the world for the last twenty years came from France, with no larger extent of territory at first than old France.—If *evils* they have been, (and that is a question) did they come from France, or, from those, who choose to dictate to her as to her internal government? Who *began* that war? Not the French, certainly.—War was made upon them, & their country was actually invaded, for the openly avowed purpose of compelling them to relinquish their design of changing the nature of their government; and, because they repelled the invaders, and afterwards punished them, France is to be accused as all the sufferings which the contest has occasioned; and (oh! impudence unparalleled!) France is to be reduced to a species of petty principality, lest, in any case, she should disturb the world again! The truth is, however, that the allies see the matter in a very different light. They do not wish to see England wholly without a rival. They do not wish to see her freed from the awe, which a powerful neighbor is liable to excite.—We are continually smelling after the *fleets.* We seem to see nothing but the fleets in the Texel and at Antwerp. We are all impatience to see them *destroyed.* We predict, that they will be *set fire to.* And, do we imagine, that the allies are such fools as not to perceive our drift?—Do we imagine, that all the powers of the Baltic wish to see the sea wholly at our mercy for forty years to come? If France be deprived of her fair share of power, there will be nothing to keep us in check, unless, indeed, it be the weight of our enormous debts and taxes.

It is the interest not only the people, but of the governments of the continent, to have peace. It is not so clearly the interest of the present system in this country, unless France could be first almost annihilated. Because France, relieved from her debts, having not but her current expenses to support, giving toleration to all religions, and having abolished the heaviest clogs upon agriculture, must present an object which an English eye will look at with envy; and, what is more, if a few years of experience should show, that property and persons are secure in France, that country, between which and this the intercourse will be free, will inevitably become the receptacle of many English people, of fortunes too small to support the load of taxes which will here be to be paid. At present and of late, this Island has been the depot of all the moveable wealth of the continent, and it has engrossed all the profits of trade. Peace, and especially such a peace as is contemplated in the declaration of the allies, will produce wonderful changes in these respects. It will send thousands of capitalists out of the country; it will send their wealth away along with them; and, of course, it will diminish our means of paying the heavy taxes which must, in any case, continue to be raised as long as the national debt shall exist. The war has been enormously expensive; but, it has, at the same time created enormous means.—On the ground that all the sea coast of Europe was under the influence of France we have shut up all that coast, leaving no free trade in Europe. That ground would, at once, be removed by peace.—The several maritime states would pour forth their vessels, and vessels, too, built and navigated cheaper than ours. The effect would be nearly the same, whether we agreed to the peace, or chose to continue the war, unless we were to make war against all Europe in a mass.

Peace, therefore, is, to our system of things, less evidently a good, than it is to the powers in alliance with us against France. It is not so manifest that our importance in the scale of nations would be augmented by peace, or, indeed, that it would be supported at its present height. When the terms of a peace came to be discussed, we should have to give up a great deal; for, it never would be endured, that we, who have been calling upon all the world to make war against the grasping ambition of France, should keep all that we have, by any means, been able to lay hold of. This is a view of the matter, which the flaming anti-jacobins seem never to take. They seem never to glance this way. They seem to look upon all the other allies as being made for our sole use, and as fighting for no other purpose than that of enabling us to domineer over all the other maritime powers. It is to be observed, that *the ministers*, though they had no scruple to say, that the *declaration, dated at Frankfort*, was authentic, did not say, that it was *issued with their knowledge*, or, that it had *their approbation.* There is, therefore, some reason to suppose, that they do not approve of it, especially if we give any weight to the language of their most strenuous supporters. If, however, they do not approve of it, they will, as yet, at any rate, take care not to make known their disapprobation in a very decided tone; for, if they were to do that, a seperate peace would, in all human probability, be the the consequence, leaving us in a much worse situation, than we were before any of the successes of the allies took place. Yet the declaration must be very grating to them in some particulars. It expresses a desire to see the *commerce* of France revive—it expresses a readiness to leave France a greater extent of territory than she ever knew under her kings—and, of course, it expresses a readiness to make to us a most formidable rival in commerce and marine power. Look then, at this rival, possessing the finest part of Europe, with a population of thirty millions of the most active people in the world, more closely than ever connected with the formidable maritime and commercial nation on the other side of the Atlantic; look at her in this state, and you will not be surprised if our ministers begin to *dread* the *possible consequences* of the late successes.

At a peace, the question upon which we are at issue with America, must be discussed. The rights of nations upon the seas, are of as much consequence, as those upon the land. The other maritime states will, in all likelihood, be on the side of America, their own rights being involved in hers, and each of them entertaining the same hope of becoming a neutral state, and of profiting by the rights of neutrality. The commerce of America, which will be more divided than before, is of great importance to all the maritime states, whose opinions upon the subject we shall be less than we have been, in a situation to treat with contempt. While France had so much power; while all these states were in bodily fear of her, they were compelled to yield to us any point that we insisted on. The case will be different now.—Each of them will feel itself stronger, and will be no more inclined to yield the sea to our absolute command, than they have been to yield up the absolute command of the continent—France, in a state of peace, will be enabled to confer enormous *commercial advantages.* Her population, her produce, her means of purchase and of consumption, will make her friendship of the utmost consequence to every maritime state. The intercourse between her and America alone, upon a free sea, must produce the most important results; and, the advance which every sort of manufacture will have made in America during these years of separation from us, will make the latter a rival in that respect, as well as in a fighting marine, especially when we consider the advantages which an absence of pauperism and taxation, present to emigrating manufacturers.

I grant that all these considerations are sufficient to make a ministar of England hesitate upon the subject of a peace, which would leave France with great power and with the fair prospect of prosperity. But yet, as she cannot be *destroyed*, and as the allies are ready to leave her great and prosperous, what shall we do? Why, the wise way is, to agree to the proposition, and content ourselves with the hope of being able to keep pace with her in a race of commerce and the arts. There are men, for I have talked with such, who really say, that *war is now our element;* that our debt, our taxes, our currency, our state maxims and influence—that all these have been wound up to a war height, and that they cannot subsist in peace; that fleet, army, military schools, &c. &c. &c. must all be kept up, or that the whole system will go to atoms. It is, however, comfortable to reflect, that the ministers have not adopted this terrible notion—for if they had, they would not have been so zealous in pushing on the war against Napoleon. I remember hearing a staunch anti-jacobin say, more than three years ago, "Yes, yes, a war for the *deliverance of Europe* is very good—but if Europe *be delivered*, and France not annihilated, *we are undone.*"

This really seems to be the opinion of the writers, on whose labours I have been commenting. Now that the means of peace, *real peace*, approach us, they are alarmed. They seem not to have been prepared for such an event. Like the old lady, who, after whining over a long list of killed and wounded in Spain, and inveighing against Bonaparte, as the cause of all this bloodshed, upon being desired to comfort herself with the hope of peace, exclaimed, "Peace! how do you think, then, that my three poor sons are to live upon half pay?" They were captains or lieutenants probably; and the affectionate mother wished, without doubt, to see them generals or colonels. Ah! this *deliverance of Europe*, which the city of Edinburg, in their address to the Regent, attribute to Divine Providence, will cause many a man and many a family in England to entertain thoughts which never before came into their heads. For these reasons, and others that could be mentioned, it is, that the declaration of the allies, though dictated by the soundest policy, is, perhaps, in England, the most unpopular document that ever was published. There are so mony hundreds of thousands who *live by the war;* and who, if peace were made, must be at a loss how to live in so easy a manner, that he who starts obstacles to peace, will not want applauding hearers.

In speaking of this declaration, we should always bear in mind, that it is not *we*, but the *continental powers* who have gained the recent victories. If Holland be free, it is to be attributed *to them.*—They ran a great *risk;* we were exposed to *no risk at all.* We were snug behind the sea, while their very capitals were exposed to destruction. This being the case, they had a right to offer terms of peace; they, whom we professed to wish to see *delivered*, had surely a right to declare what was the extent of the deliverance that they wanted. It is not for *us* to complain that *they* are not sufficiently *safe.* We always were talking about our *disinterested* views. We