GENERAL REPUBLICAN STAR OR ADVERTISER.

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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.

LOOK AT THIS!

On the 4th day of June last the time expired within which the subscriber should have closed the collection of the Direct Tax for 1815, in conformity with the law, and his instructions on that subject; but finding it impracticable to have done so without distressing many people and making a considerable sacrifice of property, he made a representation to the Treasury Department of the situation of his district, and obtained indulgence until a short time after harvest to close his collections, in consequence of which he has forbore to press them. A considerable time having now elapsed since harvest, which has generally been favorable for getting out wheat and sending it to market, the price too being very good, there is no reasonable excuse left for the non-payment of the tax. All those who are still delinquent either on account of the Direct Tax or the tax upon household furniture and watches, are therefore hereby notified to come forward immediately and discharge the same, as no longer indulgence will be given.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS,
Collector of the Revenue
2d Md. District.

Collector's Office, Centreville,
Sept. 24, 1816——3

NOTICE.

By virtue of four writs of fifas. to me directed, will be sold at Sheriffs sale, for Cash only, on Wednesdy the 2nd of October next past, of three tracts of Land, called Fox hill, Brotherhood—and Porters Lodge, lying and being in Queen-Anns County, containing one hundred and fifty seven acres as per platt. the property of Moses Ruth, sold to satisfy the claims of Christopher Ruth, James G. Rochester and Richard J. Jones, sale to commence at eleven o'clock and attendance given on the premises by

RICHARD MOFFETT, *Sheriff of Queen-Anns County.*

Sept. 10——4

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of a venditioni exponas, issued out of Caroline county court, and to me directed, will be sold, on WEDNESDAY, *9th day of October next*, 2 Feather Beds and Furniture, 3 Horses and Horse Cart, 2 Cows, 132 acres of Land, lying on Tuckahoe Creek, taken in execution as the property of Edward F. Barwick, to satisfy the claim of Vincent Clements, use of Jenifer S. Taylor, use of Saulsbury and Driver, use of Thomas Saulsbury. Sale to begin at 10 o'Clock, and attendance given by

JAS. KEENE, *Late Sheriff.*

Sept. 17——4

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of a venditioni exponas, issued out of Caroline county court, and to me directed, will be sold, on THURSDAY, *10th day of October next*, at the Nine Bridges, one House and Lot, taken as the property of James Carty, to satisfy the claim of James M'Guire, use of John W. Redding & Co. use of Joseph B. Brinkly. Sale to begin at 11 o'Clock, and attendance given by

JAS. KEENE, *Late Sheriff.*

Sept. 17——4

FOR SALE,

The fast sailing schooner Carroll of Carrolton, burthen from 900 to 1000 bushels, and in good repair, with sails, rigging, &c. at a reasonable price for *Cash*.

ALSO—A valuable Yawl, in complete order, suitable for a pleasure or market boat.—Further particulars, will be given on application to the subscribers,

ACTRIDGE SEARS,
JOHN SEARS,
WILLIAM SEARS. } Ex'ors.
of *William Sears*, dec'd

Poplar Island, Sept. 10——4

Farmers' Bank of Maryland,
BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,

23d Sept. 1816.

The President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 7th day of October next.

By order of the Board—

JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r.

Sept. 24. 3

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Ship-Plank, Thick Stuff and Compass Timbers, Prime Flooring Scantling and Common Timber

MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE FACTORY OF THE
STEAM COMPANY
OF
PRINCESS ANNE,

Immediately after the 1st November next ensuing, where contracts may be effected for the monthly delivery of

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND FEET

On equitable terms.

By order of the board of
President and Managers,
GEO. M. WILLING, *Sec'ry.*

Office of the Corporation,
Princess Anne, Sept. 17——19q

SLATES & BLANK BOOKS,
For sale at the Star Office.

IN CHANCERY.

September 16, 1816.

Ordered, that the sale made and reported by *William Potter*, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of *Levi Frampton*, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary before the 16th day of November next: Provided, a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Easton Star, before the 16th day of October next. The Report states that 173 1 3 Acres of Land sold at $5 per acre.

True Copy. Test,
THO H. BOWIE,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Sept 24——3

FOR SALE.

The Farm, whereon the subscriber now lives, containing one hundred and fifteen acres. Also, about fifteen hundred acres of Land partly in Queen-Ann's County in the state of Maryland, and partly in Kent County, state of Delaware Also, a number of valuable hands, men women and Children. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living near Centreville, Queen Ann's County, Maryland.

SAML. WRIGHT.

Sept. 24

PROPOSAL
BY ZEBULON HARMON, *of Baltimore*,
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A FULL & COMPLETE
HISTORY OF THE LATE WAR,
BETWEEN THE U STATES & G. BRITAIN:
COMPRISING
ALL THE VICTORIES & DISASTERS
ON THE LAND, ON THE SEA, & ON THE LAKES,
Illustrated with Plates, representing the victories obtained by Jackson, Perry, &c.

Little need be said to recommend this work to the public: the manuscript has been examined by able judges, & pronounced to be written in a correct and masterly style. It has met with great encouragement from our most enlightened citizens, there having been several hundreds of copies subscribed for during the last four weeks.

CONDITIONS.

This book will be well printed, on good paper, and strongly bound and lettered. It will contain *above* 300 pages, with plates, & delivered to subscribers at *One Dollar and Fifty Cents.*

*** *Subscribers received at the Star Office.*

Sept. 17.

TO BE LEASED,
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The following property in Cambridge, viz: A large brick house at present occupied by Thomas Ford, as a tavern. Also a large brick house at present occupied by Mrs. Bradshaw, as a tavern. Also a dwelling house and shop occupied by Mr. Sloan, hatter.

JOSEPH E. MUSE.

September 24

Co-partnership.

The undersigned have associated themselves together, in the *Commission & Grocery* business, under the firm of PEARCE & SETH, at No. 6, Bowley's wharf, *Baltimore*. Their attention will be particularly directed to the sale of *Grain, Tobacco*, and other country produce, and the transaction of Commission business generally, either in buying or selling. They have on hand, and intend keeping at all times, an extensive and well selected assortment of *GROCERIES*, which they will sell at the lowest Market prices.

NATHL. PEARCE.
JAS. G. SETH.

august 6. 13

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received and are now opening

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
SEASONABLE GOODS,
AMONGST WHICH ARE

London cloths and cassimeres,	Cambric muslins, calico's, ginghams,
French and India silks (of various descriptions,)	Silk shawls,
Colored & black Canton crapes,	Comp'y bandanna handkerchiefs,
Fancy mull and leno muslins,	Twil'd and plain cotton shawls,
Silk & cotton hosery,	Seersucker and caradaries,
Steam loom and other shirtings,	Marseilles vesting, white and colored, &c.

They have also received a supply of
FRESH TEAS,
And expect in a few days to receive
CHINA LUSTRE & QUEEN'S-WARE, &c.

They offer them all REMARKABLY CHEAP, and invite their friends and the public to call and view their assortment.

CLAYLAND & NABB.

Easton, june 4

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN,
To rent for the ensuing year.

This well known establishment is large and convenient, having good stabling and carriage house, (lately repaired) meat house, billiard room, and ice house, with a large garden, horse yard, and two wells of water.

This old established stand is equal, & perhaps the best in town, to a good tenant the rent will be very moderate.

JAMES WILLSON, Jun.

Easton, Sept. 17——9q

TO BE LEASED,

For a term of twelve years, POPLAR ISLAND, the property of *Charles Carroll*, esq.—Any person desirous of having this Lease, will be pleased to make application to the subscriber.

JOHN L. KERR.

Easton, Aug. 20. (aug 27)

☞ *Those indebted to the Editors of the Baltimore Patriot and Maryland Republican are informed that their accounts are left at the Star Office for collection.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE NAVAL DEPOT.
No. III.

In the preceding numbers I have endeavored to shew that the mutual advantage to the agriculture and commerce of the country and towns adjacent to the naval depot, would be very great from the circumstances of the increased communication between those towns and the country on which they are dependent; I will now proceed to observe, in the same cursory manner, the effect of such an establishment in affording protection to the Potomac, and its cities, to Baltimore, to the state of Maryland, and to the whole Chesapeake Bay.

In the first place, the fortifications necessary for the defence of the naval depot, must, of necessity, be formidable and extensive, and the garrison respectable and sufficient for the works. In time of war it would also be necessary, for the security and relief of this maritime fortress, to have on foot an army, to be stationed in its rear, somewhere convenient to the city of Washington. This army, on an emergency, could contribute to the assistance of Annapolis and Baltimore. One of the objects suggested by the Secretary of the Navy for the establishment of naval depots is in order to enable our naval force at times to concentrate. A concentration of a part of our fleet which would most often be the case, during a war, assisted by formidable fortifications and land batteries, would give additional security to our towns, and shelter and protection to the immense inland navigation of this Bay. Its waters would no longer be continually infested by a few marauding buccancering parties of an enemy's land and naval force. Great expeditions alone, which very few nations have the means of fitting out, would then distress this country. The less powerful nations, and the small expeditions of great nations, would never dare to molest this Bay and its many waters. So that the Chesapeake would be altogether free from annoyance for the greater part of all wars. The people of almost the whole state of Maryland, and a very great part of Virginia also, would then, for the greater part of all wars be able to carry on their agricultural concerns and their commerce. It is scarcely necessary for me to say that very different from this was the case during the last war, when almost every part of this population was so much harrassed as to neglect all their avocations for more than two years; and the commerce of this, whose branches extend over Virginia, Maryland Delaware, and into the heart of Pennsylvania, was annihilated. The amount of the loss of the productions of all the counties of Maryland and Virginia, and the parts of the adjacent states on these waters, for two years, and of their entire commerce and a very large portion of their vessels, is difficult to conceive, and more so to estimate. Many millions would not replace the losses Maryland and Virginia suffered during that trying period and these losses will be increased every war we have, as the bay and its military facilities become better and better understood abroad, unless the proper means are resorted to, to strengthen and protect it. Washington, Havre de Grace, Georgetown and Frederick on the Eastern Shore; Alexandria, Hampton and the shores of Northumberland and Westmoreland and Baltimore, which so narrowly escaped, are strong and lasting and some of them mournful proofs of the necessity of this protection.

When we reflect on the immensity of property that lays exposed on this bay; on the vulnerability of the union through this channel, affording so many and such important facilities and conveniences to an enemy conveniencies dangerous to the existence of this union; when we reflect on the immense sums that the United States have expended in defending New-York, Boston, and many other places and that they have, in a manner, done nothing for the defence of this bay, on which there are so many towns, we must conclude that the states of Maryland and Virginia have long and strangely neglected themselves, or that Congress has neglected them. Last session of Congress was the first time that one of the Representatives of Virginia made certain propositions, having in view the defence of the Chesapeake. Never was any thing requested until their sufferings and losses had been immense, and that there would have been the greatest dereliction and neglect of duty in the omission. Had some states experienced a tenth part as much during the last war, when would their interested cries and ravings have ceased?

Now, however, Congress has manifested a disposition to defend the Chesapeake and the only question appears to be as to the mode. Unfortunately, it has been found I am told, impossible to erect works on the middle ground, sufficient for its defence, at its mouth without expending sums beyond all reasonable bounds. That being the case, now, great would be the defence afforded by a strongly fortified naval depot, convenient to the seat of government assisted by steam frigates and a portion of our fleet. The subject appears to me so clear, after what has been said, that it seems useless to say any more to an intelligent public, upon the necessity of defence, and the great assistance such an establishment would afford in defending the Chesapeake.

SYLVANUS.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE NAVAL DEPOT.
No. IV.

Having shewn the advantages to the towns on Potomac, to Baltimore, in fine, to Maryland, and, by the way, to Virginia, that would arise from fixing the grand Naval Depot at the mouth of Potomac, it remains to shew the reasons why, in my opinion, the government ought to fix upon that spot, and the probability of that selection, when all its advantages to the United States are clearly explained; and also, the propriety of all who see or know these advantages, & will feel their benefit, to take the proper pains to make them clear and undeniable; so that the public as well as the government, may have the benefit of the fullest, clearest and strongest light upon the subject.

In order to understand the reasons for the choice suggested, it is necessary to consider what are the requisites for a Naval Depot. Com. Rogers being the best authority upon that subject, I will, therefore, transcribe that part of his letter, which was communicated to the Senate, which relates to this subject. He says—'A navy-yard should combine the 'advantages of free and easy egress and 'ingress to ships of the largest draft of 'water, at all seasons of the year—a good 'harbor—a stream of water for docking 'and labor-saving machinery—security 'from ice—a facility in getting to sea with 'guns, provisions and stores on board—'& space sufficient for work-shops, rope-'walks, store-houses, sheds, and every 'other necessary building. Other ad-'vantages, such as facility in procuring 'timber and naval stores, are desirable; 'but these are indispensable.' To these advantages a principal Naval Depot, I think, ought to unite that of a healthy situation, and if a position, calculated to give strength to the most vulnerable part of the U. States, can be obtained, especially if that position covers the capitol, and many rich cities, it would be effecting, at the same time, other very important objects.

The defence of the Chesapeake and the Capitol, are objects of very great national as well as local importance.——Therefore, if these objects can be attained in the establishment of the principal depot, it will assuredly have its due weight, and will unquestionably settle the point of location of the depot at that spot, in this bay, which unites this great two-fold advantage, in preference to any other part of the U. States. It is singular, and at the same time fortunate for the Chesapeake, standing so much in need as it does of defence, that she possesses the only harbors south of Rhode Island, which combine the above specified requisites for a navy yard; and when we measure our extensive coast with our eye, the bay of Fundy to the Sabine, we find it the most central position that could be selected. The coasts of Jersey and the Delaware, on the north of the Chesapeake, and the coasts on the south, as far as Cape Fear, present no deep & commodious harbors; and the more northern parts are closed with ice more than one third of every year, and are, withal, surrounded with a rocky and dangerous coast. As regards the vulnerability of this union, through the Chesapeake, I would ask those who understand the geography and military topography of the U. States, where can an invading fleet and army find a position better calculated to strike at the heart of this nation? The almost insulated district of rich and level country which forms the eastern shore—the islands and the extensive ramifications of this bay, prevent every military facility that could be desired.——The great facility of transportation, and of changing the point of attack; the fecility of obtaining forage and provision at expense, and the important facility of proportioning their attacks and undertakings to the exact amount of their forces, whether it be to burn & plunder a village, besiege a city, occupy a state, or take a position to cut off one half of the forces of the U. States from the other. These advantages seem to be better understood by the military men of Europe, than they are by our own people. They were remarked and pointed out by a French military writer, before the last war, and are certainly, by this time, well understood by the British. I have no doubt that the naval bureau of England, at this moment, contains a more minute and accurate chart of the Chesapeake and all its ramifications, than any to be found in this country. It is well known, that during the whole of the last war, boats were continually sounding in every direction. It has also been said, and I believe it very probable, that all the provisions and stores that supplied the army that attacked N. Orleans were collected on the Tangier Islands, from the surrounding coasts of the Chesapeake, and with little cost, by pillage and captures. With such inducements and important advantages, for an invading land and naval force, who does not see the danger to the union from suffering this point to be without any defence, and who does not see that this bay will forever be the principal seat of all our wars, unless we take every opportunity of increasing its strength. For the foregoing reasons, I do imagine that the government will fix its naval fortress on the Chesapeake. But inasmuch as there is but one grand depot to be established, and this enormous and noblest of bays is not very far short of 300 miles in length, it is a matter of very great importance to the government to fix this depot at that spot which, while it combines the requisites for a depot is calculated to give the greatest protection to the whole bay, its commerce and cities, and to cover the capitol, and, at the same time, unites to these great considerations economy of defence, and convenience to the government.

SYLVANUS.

From the Washington City Weekly Gazette.

GENERAL BOLIVAR.

The leading articles among the items of foreign news of the day, is the total overthrow and destruction of the army of major general Simon Bolivar.

A prominent cause of the disaster which befel him was, as we understand, a passage in a recent proclamation, wherein he declared that "nature, justice, and policy, demanded the emancipation of the slaves, and that henceforward there should be known in Venezuela only one class of men—all should be citizens." The slaveholders, it appears, did not relish this doctrine very well, and so they fell upon Gen. Bolivar with cudgel, scythe, spade and pick-axe. This was a great aid to the royal army, which, being thus assisted, compelled their enemies to bite the dust, or to fly with all possible expedition.

No one wishes success to the cause of independence in Spanish America more than we do; no one desires more ardently than ourselves the establishment in that quarter of a rational system of free government.—But, from all the accounts that we have seen of proceedings in that direction, we are decidedly of opinion, that, however prepared the people may be for *independence*, they are not all qualified at present for *internal freedom*.

Zealots in the cause of liberty imagine that all that is necessary to make any people free in their domestic government, is to frame for them a constitution, thereby giving certain names to certain municipal departments and officers.——These zealots never reflect that for a liberal constitution to have any influence over a people, the great mass of that people must have previously acquired ideas and habits of freedom. Knowledge and usage must, in some sort, precede the written laws which recognise them.

To exemplify this, we will borrow a simile from military life.——The law which authorises the raising of an army, prescribes that it shall consist of so many companies, so many battalions, so many regiments, to be commanded by such and such officers. This is what may be called the constitution of the army. Now, take the men and officers necessary to compose this force from the walks of private civil life, divide them precisely into the number of companies, battalions and regiments designated, and give the word of command, to wheel and march; what would be the consequence? Why they would immediately get into irretrievable confusion. And wherefore?—Because they had not acquired the *habit of military discipline*. The same thing takes place among a vitiated people when you present to them for the first time a free constitution of government. They run into anarchy, because they have not acquired the requisite *habit of political discipline*.

The greater portion of the Spaniards of South America have been so king-ridden, and so victory ridden that they have, as we conceive, no more notion of what we call the system of republican government than the Chinese. It was wrong, therefore, for those who undertook to deliver them from oppression, to begin by discussing the form of a domestic constitution. They should have commenced, as the United States commenced by keeping that question out of sight as much as possible, and bending all their energies to the attainment of *independence* that once affected, the form of government might have been settled in a state of tranquillity. Although the people of the United States possessed perfect ideas and fixed habits in relation to domestic freedom, which they derived from their ancestors, it is difficult to say how their revolution would have ended had they began it by starting the question whether their government should be monarchical or democratic.

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