GENERAL REPUBLICAN STAR OR ADVERTISER.

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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.

TRIALS OF SPEED.

Will be run for on *Wednesday*, the 6th November next, over the elegant Centreville course, the first day's Jockey Club purse (of three fifths of the money subscribed by the members for this year,) the four mile heats.

On *Thursday*, the 7th November, the Jockey Club purse (of two fifths of the sums subscribed by the members for this year,) the two mile heats.

On *Friday*, the 8th November, a handsome town's purse, of subscriptions, booth and gate money, the mile heats agreeably to the Rules of the Club.

By authority,
THOMAS HENRIX, Sec'ry.

Oct. 15——4

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Isaac Bowdle against James C. Mullikin, will be sold on TUESDAY, the 5th day of November next, at the court house door in Easton, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for cash, all the right, title and interest of the said Mullikin in and to part of a tract of Land called "Pitt's Range," situate, lying and being in Talbot county, and adjoining the Hole in the Wall, containing forty acres of Land, more or less, to satisfy the debt, damages and costs, due on the aforesaid writ.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sh'ff
of Talbot county.

Oct. 15——4

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Stewart Redman and Lydia his wife, against Richard Edgar & Adam Edgar, will be sold on TUESDAY, the fifth of November next, at the Court House Door in Easton, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for cash, all the right, title and interest of Richard Edgar to an undivided sixth part of the following tracts or parcels of Land, which fell to him by the death of Wightson Lambdin, called "Lucky," "Emmon's Range," and "Robert's Addition," containing 180 acres of Land, more or less, to satisfy the debt, damages and costs, due on the afore said writ.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sh'ff
of Talbot county.

Oct. 15——4

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of several writs of venditioni exponas, to me directed, at the suit of James B. Ringgold and William Brown, against Joseph Darden, will be sold on TUESDAY, the 5th day of November next, at the court house door in Easton, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for cash, all the right, title and interest of the said Joseph Darden, in and to the following parcels or parts of tracts of Land called "Taylor's Ridge," "Bennet's Freshes," and "Baldwin," containing 250 acres of Land, more or less, situate, lying and being in Talbot county, near Abbott's Mill, to satisfy the debts, damages and costs, on the aforesaid writs.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sh'ff
of Talbot county.

Oct. 15——4

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, issued out of Talbot county court, at the suit of John L. Kerr, use of James Neall, use of James Jones, use of John L. Kerr against William Thomas, will be sold for cash, on TUESDAY, *the 5th of November next*, at the Court House Door in Easton, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, and interest of the said William Thomas in and to a tract of Land called "Sutton," and one other tract called "Sutton's Addition," adjoining each other, situate, lying and being in Talbot county, and adjoining the lands of Peter S. Dickinson & others; containing in the whole, by estimation, 510 acres, more or less, to satisfy the debt, damages, and costs, due on the aforesaid writ, subject however to prior claims.

THO: STEVENS, *Late Sheriff.*

Oct. 15——4

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, issued out of Talbot county court, at the suit of Rebecca Jefferis against Henry Thomas, will be sold for cash, on TUESDAY, *the 5th of November next*, at the Court House Door in Easton, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the life estate of the said Henry Thomas in and to a Farm, lying and being in Talbot county, in King's Creek Hundred, containing about 150 acres of several tracts of Land, more or less, to satisfy the debt, damages and costs, due on the aforesaid writ.

THO: STEVENS, *Late Sheriff.*

Oct. 15——4

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at public sale, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of November next, at the hour of 12 o'Clock, on the premises, a small FARM of about 50 acres of Land, formerly the property of *James H Calahan*, situate in Queen Ann's county, on the main road leading from Hillsborough to Wye Mill, adjoining the Land of Messrs. Joseph Nicholson & John W. Bordley; on which are a good dwelling house and other improvements. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, and attendance given by

GEORGE CALAHAN.

Oct. 29——2

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

SKETCHES OF THE BARBARY STATES.

No. IV—[CONCLUDED.]

The ruins of Utica are far more interesting than those of Carthage. This city never could have attained the magnitude and importance of Carthage. Its situation, the defect in its maritime position, and its close approximation to a place already of the highest political and commercial importance, would have prevented its increase beyond the scite which its ruins now occupy. According to the calculation of Appian, Utica was nine miles from Carthage. If this calculation be correct, the distance must have been computed from the extreme point of Carthage to the nearest point of Utica, as this city lies west and by north of Carthage, and according to the road, which is somewhat circuitous, it is at this day near sixteen miles. We left Tunis by the great leading to the Palace at Bardo, and passed through a modern Aqueduct built by Charles the fifth, for the purpose of introducing the water into the fortress of the Gaspa. The Aqueduct is in good preservation and presents a noble appearance; beyond this, near six miles, in a westerly direction, is part of the Aqueduct which brought water from Zawan to Carthage. Upwards of twelve centuries have elapsed since this work was constructed: its duration appears coeval with time, and marks the difference between the solid and enterprizing works of antiquity and the weak efforts of modern architecture.

We struck off from the aqueduct to the worthward, and pursued a road lined with the olive and caroob tree, and about seven miles from Tunis arrived at a country seat of the Bey's called Isabella.

The Mooris villas and gardens bear little or no affinity to the warm and glowing descriptions of romance. We look in vain for the splendid vestibule, the columns, of porphycy, the cooling fountains, the light verandas, the windows of Harem and the impervious groves of orange and pomgranate. We see indeed, a confused mass of stone and mortar thrown together, without taste or symmetry—long salias in the Spanish style, and a few fruit trees scattered promiscuously among groves of olive. Isabella, however is said to be the neatest country palace in the kingdom, and although the architecture is strictly Moorish, the ornaments of the interior, and in fact the whole of the internal arrangements, are in the Italian style. We were received by several Neapolitan slaves, to whose care the palace is assigned, and who receive due notice of each visit contemplated by the Bey or any of his family. We entered a spacious gateway, over which a rampart had been built, and on which several small brass field pieces are placed, and pursued our way into the hall, which terminated in a view of a large tank or cistern of water, near one hundred feet square, in which a small boat and one or two frigates, in miniature, bearing the Ottoman flag were moored. Around this tank, which by the Moors is called a jerbi, and the water of which flows into the gardens, ran arange of marble columns, supporting a Portico, from which the doors of the several apartment were seen. In three apartment there are no furniture, the ceiling is richly ornamented with stucco, the wall inlaid with colored marble, and a row of Ottomans on which cushions are placed from all the convenience and ornament of these palaces.

The slaves prepared coffee and lemonade for us, and as the night approached, they seated themselves on the marble floor, and gave us a description of their unfortunate situation, the length of time they had passed in slavery, their native country birth and family. It appeared strange to us, but no less true, than most of these Italians had been surprised by small parties of Turks, who had landed from their corsairs and made them prisoners. We would naturally suppose that the terross of captivity joined to the facility of aproaching the coast, and affecting a landing, would naturally induce the government to adopt precautionary measures, such as fortifying the line of coast, arming the people, and embodying the militia, as would tend to afford a sure protection from the inroads of these pirates. But so it is, that a territory of near 600 miles, is wholly unprepared for resistance, and it does not unfrequently happen, that a boat's crew had, under the cover of the night, and carry away whole families into bondage. It would naturally be asked; are these outrages committed for the sake of gaining the value of the ransom generally paid for a slave? or is it from hatred to the Christians? The motives are mixed: Avarice has its full share, but religious prejudice is the powerful incentive. Many of these slaves were of respectable families. Several had been twenty years prisoners, and had almost lost all hope of being restored to their country.

At dawn of day we were awoke by the singing of birds which perched on the iron lattices of the windows and regaled us with their melody. Cato had also been disturbed by these warbles a few minutes before he fell on his sword. We were a few leagues only from Utica, and felt the analogy of the situation—every thing around us look flourishing—the country, the high road over which the Roman legions had marched, remained unchanged—the stern patriot and his little Senate was no more.

We mounted our horses, and preceded by a Jannissary as a guide, we pursued the main road for about five miles until it terminated by a narrow path cut from a mountain which opened on an extensive plain at the extremity of which we perceived, on a rising ground, some scattered ruins. This was Utica.

We approached a river of about twenty yards wide with steep banks—over which we crossed in a flat, the remains of an ancient bridge were in sight; the freshes had destroyed the piers which were decayed and partly sunken; our horses were safely ferried over, and we turned to look back on the river we had passed. How frail are the hopes of glory—how sure is the corroding hand of time—it was the Bagrada of antiquity we had passed, on the banks of which Regulus had killed the enormous serpent—its stream rolled sluggishly along indifferent to passing events. On the bank of this river now called Booshata by the Turks, have the legions of Hannibal marched, the triumphant army of Scipio encamped. How often, perhaps, has Cato paced its borders deeply revolving in his mind the state of the republic, and the means necessary to save the common cause from shipwreck. How often on that spot has the stern patriot vowed to live free or die. How often has the senate released from the perplexing cares of their station assembled on the banks to meditate on the high and solemn duties imposed on them. Here a Sempronious strongly urging and fiercely supporting a call for war; there Lucius mildly essaying to calm those turbulent feelings and wearing constantly the silver smiles of peace. A view of this spot is a collateral evidence of history, the events of which pass rapidly over the mind as we trace the ruins of those splendid edifices which a spirited and liberal people had reared. We passed through a small camp of Bedonians or wandering Arabs who had pitched their tents, made of coarse hair close on the banks of the river. The sun was just rising and threw a rich tint on the surrounding country. In front we had a view of the sea and the distant island of Zimbra; to the left, under a bold and commanding promontary, lay the town of Porta Farina, near which, two or three of the Bey's cruisers were moored; to the right and behind us, was an extensive plain bounded by narrow hills covered with verdure and olive trees.—The air was pure and soft as it is in Attica, and we stopped near a tent to survey this rich and beautiful country, which a revolution of ages had thrown into the power of barbarians. We were soon assailed by the Arab dogs in the camp, which have the appearance of wolves, and are extremely fierce; our Jannissary tried to appease them in the Arabac language, but not succeeding, he drew his pistol from his belt with an intention of shooting one of them, which he was prevented from doing by their being called off by their owners.

The Musslemen are not fond of strangers. Their cold and retiring disposition unsuits them for habits of social intercourse. It is also contrary to their laws and customs for their women to expose their faces—and this is strictly observed in their towns and cities, but in the country their laws are not rigidly enforced.—The Arab women and girls are employed about the tents in domestic purposes; they viewed us with much indifference; the sun had scorched them nearly black, they wore large silver ear-rings and bracelets around their ancles, and their appearance strongly reminded us of our American squaws; one of them brought us a few pieces of colored glass and some coins which she had found on the ruins, two of which are small copper coins which are frequently found in the neighborhood and are of little value; on one side is a Numidian horse, and on the reverse a wheat sheaf—one of the coins was a Constantine in good preservation, and the other was one of the empress Julia Faustina—we purchased them for a trifle and proceeded to view the ruins. Utica originally was built on an eminence of nearly a half mile in length, and extremely narrow country, contrary however to the custom pursued at Carthage and other important cities the public buildings were built on the plain, and only the remains of an amphitheatre are to be seen on the eminence. Utica must have been a very small city; traces of the wall by which it was surrounded are still discernable: in look in the before mentioned eminence, and the circumference of the whole city according to the best calculation, could not have been more than three miles.

The remains of the amphitheatre are a great curiosity; it occupies nearly the entire width of the eminence, but there are no vestige of foundation or ruins to be seen; it never could have been appropriated for gymastic exercises, chariot races or the exhibition of gladiators, but was used for naumachia or mock sea-fights—Its form is oval and about four hundred feet in circumference; the depth from the surface of the earth is apparently 90 feet, and as near as we could judge, the water must have occupied a a depth of near ten feet. This chasm, for so it may be called, has an appearance peculiarly grand and testifies the liberality of the people, for whose amusement it was originally constructed. The water was introduced into the cavity from the Bagrada by means of an aqueduct: the ruins of which are still to be seen on the eminence—it entered at one end and was let out at the other, the apertures for which are still seen. The eminence or hill was sloped in order to give an easy entrance into the amphitheatre; and from the present appearance it might have contained near twenty thousand people. The Romans were peculiarly attached to this species of amusement—One of the largest amphitheatres in the world and at paesent in the best preservation was built for mock sea-fights—It is at a place called Elgin, about nine miles from the sea, between Tunis and Tripoli, near Ifax, and will contain 80,000 spectators.

We descended on the plain, in order to discover the ruins of the senate house, and was naturally attracted to the largest pile as affording the most reasonable belief from its situation and extent, to be all that the ravages of the Goths, and Vandals had left of that celebrated edifice. It was of stone, mixed with a strong cement, and so completely crumbled into ruins, that no correct idea could be formed of its architecture or internal decorations. A circumstance, however, lately occurred, which left no room to doubt that this was the Senate-House.—It is contrary to the religious customs of Musslemen to dig for the purpose of discovering any antiquities, or as they term it, any coins or images belonging to the christians. The first minister was building a splendid mosque at Tunis, and had given orders to dig among the ruins of Carthage and Retira for columns of marble, many, of which, and several of various colours were found, and were now polished for the mosque. While the Moors were digging in Utica, and close to the pile of ruins which we concluded had been the Senate-House, they discovered several marble statues, which they brought to the minister of marine at the fortress of the Guletta, who permitted us to view them. They were all imperfect, but had been rendered more so by the barbarous customs of the Moors, who mutulate every statue they discover by striking off the nose or breaking an arm. One was a colossel figure in Roman dress, and was said to be a statue of Trajan; it had lost its head, and at some distance from the figure a head was found, and placed awkwardly on the shoulders, of the statue; the head evidently did not belong to the figure; it had a wreath of laurel bound round it, but was so mutulated, and the features destroyed, that no traces of them were left. There were two figures of Vestals without heads or arms, the drapery of which was in the most perfect and delicate style of execution; the feet and sandals were in complete preservation.—There was also a plain figure without drapery of arms; the head of which was apparently flattened or cut off above the nose; it is evident that this head supported a part of the dome or portoco of the senate; the smaller figures may have occupied niches, several of which are to be found, and the colossel figure, which appeared to have been upwards of eight feet in height might have occupied the centre of the Hall. These statues collectively were a great curiosity, and a high value was in consequence placed on them by the minister.

We discovered in Utica the same, number of subterraneous caverns and passages as in Carthage, and in our survey of the ruins were frequently in danger of falling into them. One fact was was strikingly apparent, that the sea had receded from Utica since its destruction, nearly two miles, as on the margin of the ruins we discovered several square blocks of stone, some of which are clamped together with iron, and formed a part of a mole, and in one of those blocks an iron ring was fastened. These circumstances, joined to the appearance of the earth, and sundry ridges or water-marks, left no doubt on our minds that barks or small vessels could originally come up to the city; at present there is not a sufficient depth of water in the Bagrada for the conveyance of boats or sandals.

We finished our surrey of Utica, which, though confined to a much smaller space than Carthage, is the most interesting of the two places, and we returned to Tunis.

Our party consisted of Americans, with one or two exceptions and here it would not be improper to remark, that though seperated from these interesting spots by a world of waters, inhabitants of an infant country, where science and the arts though progressing with rapid strides, have not attained maturity and perfection, they were animated by a zeal and industry, an enterprising curiosity, and a perfect knowledge of the events in history relating to this country, which did credit to their studies and pursuits; and when it is considered that a favorite breeze will waft us to the ruins of Carthage and Utica in thirty days, it is to be hoped that when the north of Africa becomes more tranquil, that many of our citizens, whose leisure and means unite to justify a voyage there, will enrich their country with a more general description of the soil and climate, natural curiosities, and historical facts, than we are yet in possession of relative to the states in Barbary.

N.

ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

In pursuance of our promise, we now commence an examination of the causes of what Mr. Coleman terms the 'poverity and distress of the country.' While we repel the charge, that these evils are ascribable to the war, we will indulge the hope, that the developement of their sources, will suggest the application of suitable remedies.

The first cause which we assigned in our preliminary remarks, was the great influx of foreign goods into our country.

We have no data at hand, to determine the total amount of importations during the first year of peace.——The amount brought into New York has been stated at 50 millions. Assuming this sum as one third of the total importations, it gives an aggregate of one hundred and fifty millions. The exports for the same period, we learn from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury were about 56 millions; leaving a balance of trade against us, of say 80 millions of dollars. Let us bear in mind also that while the northern states consumed their share of the imports, they furnished comparatively but as a small portion of the exports: the tobacco, rice, flour and cotton of the southern, middle and western states, constituting probably 7-eighths of the amount. Thus, then, as it regards the northern states, the balance of trade was at least three to one against us.——Such were the first fruits of a 'restoration of the golden days of our commercial prosperity.'——Every man in the least versed in business must perceive, that the inevitable tendency of this excess of importations, is embarrassment, bankruptcy and ruin. Its operation may be rendered familiar by comparisons dra[illegible] from ordinary life. What farther [illegible]chanic can thrive, who expends [illegible] what he earns? This balance of det[illegible] must be cancelled, either by actual pay[illegible]ment, or the bankruptcy of the impor[illegible]ing merchants; and until this is d[illegible] we shall hardly be free from 'pov[illegible] distress."

But the principal causes of th[illegible]rassments which press upon th[illegible]nity at this time, may be found [illegible]travagant multiplication of m[illegible] the rash and adventurous method[illegible]ing business which most of them have a[illegible]dopted, and the great and continued depression in the price of foreign goods. By this depression alone, consequent upon the markets being glutted, our merchants have suffered immense losses in the depreciated value of their goods on hand. Had their number not multiplied with the return of peace; or had they adopted a mode of doing business without either asking or giving credit, the importations of foreign goods would have been checked for the want of purchasers; the manufactures of our country would have been substituted to a larger extent for foreign fabrics; innumerable bankruptcies would have been avoided, and the 'poverty and distress' of which we complain, in a great measure averted.

We are told that it is a maxim with mercantile men generally, to trade upon double their capital; or, in other words, to obtain a credit for one half of their purchases; and there is little doubt but in many instances the proportion of credit has been trebled and quadrupled. Indeed the wholesale merchants, actuated either by a blind cupidity, or fearful that a further depression of prices would ove[illegible]take them with their goods on hand, gave an almost indiscriminate credit.—The countless blessing and golden fruits of commerce, which were sanguinely anticipated on the return of peace, induced thousands to set up for merchants, who had neither the requisite capital or qualifications to warrant success. The country thus became overstocked with goods; and new supplies have continued to press upon our shores, until hundreds of bales have been struck off in a day, under the hammer, at less that their original cost in Europe.

During these fluctuations in merchandize, the productions of our soil have been curtailed by unpropitious seasons, and their prices reduced by the restoration of peace in Eu[illegible]rope. The retailing merchants h[illegible]ave been unable to meet their