General Advertiser

REPUBLICAN STAR AND

VOL. XX. EASTON, (MD.) TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1818. NO. 6....986.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
Every Tuesday Morning,
BY
THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,
PUBLISHER OF THE
LAWS OF THE UNION.

Terms of the Republican Star.

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.

Valuable Lands for sale,

IN WORCESTER COUNTY.

BETWEEN 700 AND 800 ACRES IN UPPER END OF SYNEPUXENT NECK,

Bounded on the east by Synepuxent Bay, and on the north by St. Martin's Bay.

IN beauty of situation, (being bounded on the east and north by the two above named bays, and having an unbounded view of the Atlantic ocean) in fertility of soil, and for the advantages of further and extensive improvements, having large banks of oyster-shells sufficient to cover the lands all over: in these different respects, it is presumed that no Lands in the county present objects more worthy of speculation to the industry of an ingenious and enterprizing farmer. It can be conveniently divided so as to leave an equal portion of marle to each field, and has sufficient timber to supply the place with rails and fuel.

400 ACRES IN ST. MARTIN'S NECK,

Washed by St. Martin's River on the south and east.

This tract is of a clayey soil, very susceptible of improvement; has a due portion of very heavy timber, and good marsh, and is well worthy the attention of an industrious farmer.

600 ACRES AT THE HEAD OF NEWPORT CREEK,

Distant one mile from Pot'ar-Town and two from Berlin.

This Land lies high and beautiful, is kind to the hand of the labourer, and from the decided advantages it derives from being situated on one of the most navigable streams, is well worthy the notice of the land purchaser. It has sufficient timber, with care, for fuel and rails—and there is supposed to be by many good judges, one of the most valuable country-mill seats on it in the county.

The above Lands, if not sold sooner at private sale, will be sold without reserve on *Saturday* the 10th day of October next, to the highest bidder, at Mr. James Selby's tavern in Berlin.

ALSO FOR SALE,

One hundred and twenty head of Cattle;

Among which are Oxen broke and unbroke, Cows and Calves, and others fitting for beef—150 head of Sheep in fine order for market—and a few head of young Horses.

For further information, and particulars, both as to Lands and Stock, apply to the subscriber on the premises, in upper end of Synepuxent Next. JOHN COLLIER.

sep 22 3w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Caroline county court, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, at the Court-house door in Denton, on *Monday* the 12th day of October next, at 3 o'clock P. M. for cash, three tracts, parts of tracts or parcels of LAND, called "*Anthony & Carey*," "*Lloyd's Regulation*," and "*Poe Bottom Range*," subject to a deed of mortgage to the Bank of Caroline; also three LOTS in Denton, two of which are improved—seized as the property of Joseph Anthony: also, all the equitable right of Solomon Richardson, in and to the tract of Land, whereon he now lives—seized as the property of said Richardson, and will be sold to satisfy the claims of Anthony Whiteley, and Samuel Holmes, use of John Roy, and of Joseph Harrison, use of Sangston, and Hardcastle, use of James Sangston, debt, interest and costs.

sep 22 3w GEO. A. SMITH, Sh'ff.

Vendue.

ON Wednesday the 14th of October next, will be offered for sale at the subscriber's farm, "The Haylands," on a credit of nine months, a variety of property—among which will be, Farming Utensils, Ox Carts, Oxen, some very fine Cattle of various sorts, fine Horses, Mules, Hogs and Sheep.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and the Stock will be sold early in the day.

N. B. If the weather is bad on the 14th, the sale will take place on the next fair day. Particular terms of sale made known on the day.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

sep 29 3w

A Farm for Sale.

BY virtue of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and fifteen, and under the authority of the Orphan's Court of Dorchester, County: The subscriber will sell at publick sale, at the house of William Flint, in the town of Cambridge, on Monday, the 12th day of October next;

A farm in Dorchester County, late the property of Wiliam Barrow, dec'd. whereon Miss Elizabeth Barrow now lives, beautifully situated on Great Choptank, river, about two miles from New-Market, ten miles from Cambridge, and adjoining the residence of John Stewart, Esq. this farm contains, about two hundred and sixty six acres, about one hundred of which is well timbered. Terms of sale, the purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchaser money with interest, one half in six months, the other half in twelve months, from the day of sale, upon the last payment a deed will be given.

JAMES CHAPLAIN, Trustee.

sep 22 3w

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Jacob Gibson*, late of Talbot County, deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber; and all those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in properly authenticated for settlement.

EDWARD R. GIBSON, Adm'tor.

sep 22 3

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be sold on the Court House Green, on *Tuesday* the twentieth day of October next, at 2 o'clock, all the right, title and interest of Jacob Bromwell, in and to a tract of Land called Wintersell, situate in Oxford Neck, containing 150 acres, more or less; three head of Horses, and fifteen head of Cattle—taken at the suit of the State, use of John Fields, alias Parrott, use of Charles Goldsborough, use of Lewis C. Pascault and wife, and will be sold to satisfy the above claim.

sep 29 4w WM. THOMAS, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold on the premises, on *Thursday* the 22d of October next, the following property of James Ball, taken by me under and in virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot County Court, at the suits of Samuel Harrison and Shadrack Leadenham, and to me directed, viz: one Vessel on the stocks, 24 feet long, 1 Negro Boy for a term of years, about 12 years of age, to serve till he is 25, one Cow and 6 Sheep, 2 Beds, Bedsteads and Furniture, one Table, half a dozen Chairs, 1 Desk, 1 Cupboard and contents; and his Farm, containing 43 acres, more or less, known by the name of "Up Holland," 1 Boy named Matt, 1 do. Bob, 1 do. Stephen—taken to satisfy the above claims.

sep 29 4w WM. THOMAS, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Caroline County Court, to me directed, will be sold at Public Sale at Denton, on *Tuesday* the sixth day of October next, for cash only, at two o'clock P. M. at the Court-House door, three tracts, parts of tracts or parcels of LAND, lying and being in said County, called and known by the names of "*Wakefield*," containing twenty-two acres and one-half of an acre; also, "*Needles's Cow Pasture*," containing one hundred and ninety-five acres and three-quarters of an acre; and also, "*Waddell's Venture*," otherwise called Addition to Edgel's Lot, containing, by lines, metes and bounds, the quantity of one hundred and six acres and one half acre, be the same more or less—seized as the property of William Waddell, Thomas Waddell, Matthias Alford and Lilley Alford his wife, heirs at law of John Waddell, late of Caroline County, deceased, and Thomas Waddell and William Kelly, terretenants of the said John Waddell, dec'd. to satisfy the claim of the State of Maryland, for the use of Peter Edmondson and Ennalls Martin, executors of Charles Blair, deceased—of debt, interest and costs due thereon.

sep 15 4w GEO. A. SMITH, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, will be sold at Public Sale at Denton, on *Tuesday* the sixth of October next, at the Court-House door, for cash only, at two o'clock P. M. all the right of William Jackson in and to a HOUSE and LOT in the village of Greensborough, at present in the occupation of William Tolson—to satisfy the claim of William Coursey, sen. of costs due thereon.

sep 15 4w GEO. A. SMITH, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on *Wednesday* the 7th day of October next, at the house of William Tolson, in Greensborough, at 11 o'clock A. M. for cash only, part of a tract of LAND, called "*Willenlee*," containing one hundred and six acres, more or less;—also, two second-hand Chaises, with sundry other articles too tedious to mention—seized as the property of the said William Tolson, under and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, to satisfy the claim of Thomas Pearson, debt, interest and costs due thereon. GEO. A. SMITH, Sh'ff.

sep 15 4w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Caroline County Court, to me directed, will be sold at Public Sale, on *Saturday* the 10th day of October next, on the Court-House Green in Denton, for cash only, a tract or parcel of LAND, called "*Vaughan's Kindness*," containing three hundred and four acres, more or less;—also, one Gig and Horse, seized as the property of Philip S. Derochbrune, and will be sold to satisfy the claim of Thomas Pearson, debt, interest and costs. GEO. A. SMITH, Sh'ff.

sep 15 4w

Land for sale.

THE Judges of Queen Ann's County Court having ordered a sale, on credit, of the Real Estate of *James Hollyday*, Esq. dec'd. for the purpose of making a more equal division in money of the said Property among his children—

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers, three of the commissioners appointed by the said court, will proceed to sell the said Real Estate at public sale, on the premises, on *Thursday* the eighth day of October next; when the terms of sale will be made more particularly known to persons inclined to purchase. This Estate contains fourteen hundred acres, is beautifully situated on Chester River, and from its present fertility and ample sources of manure, holds out advantages to purchasers which a very few estates possess.

THOS. EMORY,
WM. T. RINGGOLD,
WM. Y. BURKE,
Commissioners.

sep 15 4w

Easton Jockey Club Races.

WILL be run for, on *Wednesday the 7th day October*, the four mile heats, the first day's Jockey Club Purse of the whole subscription of the members, ($400)—over an elegant Course, near Easton.

On *Thursday*,—the Town's Purse of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, and ten per cent. by members, and twenty per cent. by others—the three mile heats.

On *Friday*, a Colts' Purse, of all the gate money of the three days, the two mile heats. The horses will start at 12 o'clock precisely.

JESSE SHEFFER, Sec'ry.

sep 15 4w

☞ The Editors of the American and Federal Gazette, Baltimore, the National Intelligencer, Washington, and the Franklin Gazette, Philadelphia, will please to publish the above once a week to the amount of one dollar, and send their bills to this office for collection.

Farmers' Bank of Maryland,

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

September 24, 1818

THE President and Directors 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 5th of October next. By order,

sep 29 4w JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r.

FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS;

Adapted to the present and approaching season—among which are

Superfine and common Cloths	Steam loom Shirtings
Peleise Cloths	Irish Linens
Cassimores	Russia Sheetings
Cassinetts	Domestic Plaids
Flannels	Do. Shirtings
Baises	Bedtickings
Plains	Shawls
Blankets	Bandanna Handk'fs.
Bombazetts	Madras do
Bombazeen	Sattins
Rattinetts	Florences
Cords and Velvets	Sanshaws
Calicoes	Sarsnets
Ginghams	Crapes
Cambric Muslins	Gauzes
Book do	Ribbons
Mull mull do	Gloves
Dimities	Hosiery, cotton yarn, &c.

ALSO,

HARDWARE, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE.

On hand—

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES & LIQUORS.

All of which will be sold at very reduced prices for Cash.——He invites his Friends and the Public generally to call and examine them.

To be rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The *White House* and premises, adjoining the Public Square, now occupied by Mrs. Bell.

Easton, sep 22

NEW GOODS.

LOTT WARFIELD

Has just returned from Philadelphia, and having opened an

Assortment of Goods,

Suitable for the present and approaching seasons, together with his former stock, offers them for sale very low for Cash or Country Produce.

Among his late purchases are

India muslins of different kinds	Cloths, Cassimeres, and Bombazets, good quality
Steam-loom, Cambric do	Madras, Flag, and Bandana Handkerchiefs
Jaconet, figur'd do	Calicoes of figures and new fashions
Mull, Book do	Silks for dresses
Cyprus Gause	Ivory and Tortoise shell Combs
Italian Crape	Fresh Teas
Canton do	Loaf and Lump Sugar
Irish Linen	Spanish Segars
Dimity	Powder and Shot
Furniture do	Coffee, &c. &c.
Canton Crape Shawls	
Silk and Cotton do	
Silk, Thread and Cotton Sewings of all kinds	

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

China, Glass & Queen's-Ware.

Easton, sep 8

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable Goods;

Amongst which are

Superfine London blue and black Cloths and Cassimeres
Canton and Nankeen Crapes
Canton Crape Shawls, long and square
Cambric and Fancy Muslins
Shirtings, Calicoes, &c. &c.

All of which he offers low for cash or country produce. LAMBERT CLAYLAND.

Easton, may 26

NEW GOODS,

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The subscribers have just received, and have now open for inspection,

AT THEIR STORE,

OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE,

A general assortment of seasonable

GOODS,

Added to their former purchases, makes their assortment very complete, which they propose selling at a very small advance, for Cash. The public are particularly invited to call and see them. JENKINS & STEVENS.

aug 18

Ground Plaster.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FOR SALE, MANUFACTURED AT THEIR MILL,

GROUND PLASTER OF PARIS,

FRENCH AND NOVA SCOTIA.

Which will be disposed of, on the most moderate terms, and delivered at the wharves free of expense. KENT & BROWNE,

Corner of Franklin & Paca streets.

Baltimore, sep 15 11wq

A Blacksmith.

THE subscriber wishes to employ a good Blacksmith, who can come well recomended for industry, sobriety, honesty, and the different branches of his profession—To such a one, liberal wages will be given. Apply to

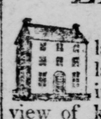
JAS. G. SETH.

Hillsborough, sep 22 3w

A liberal price will be given for a negro man, who can be recommended as a good Blacksmith. J. G. S.

New Establishment at the Old Stand.

EASTON HOTEL.



The subscriber having leased that large and commodious establishment, lately erected by Mr. SAMUEL GROOME, in the town of Easton, with the view of keeping a House of Entertainment for travellers and boarders, and gentlemen whose business or pleasure may call them to town; and having furnished the house in a handsome style, and provided himself with the choicest Liquors, and careful and attentive servants, and being determined to provide the best of provisions that the different seasons afford, together with his own exertions to give satisfaction, he hopes will insure him a portion of public patronage. Attached to the stablishment are very extensive stables, which shall at all times be furnished with the best of provender, and attended by careful ostlers.

Select parties can at all times be furnished with private rooms and the best entertainment.

The Public's obedient servant,

nov 4 JESSE SHEFFER.

VINDICATION OF THE UNITED STATES BANK.

FROM THE FRANKLIN GAZETTE.

No. II.

But another great evil is, the United States bank and its branches refused to give bills of exchange *at par*. This no thinking man, who ever considered the nature of such an undertaking ever believed the United States bank, with all its mighty capital, could do, although aided by the government deposits—unless, indeed, it had set itself up to grant this facility alone, and without intending to make any dividend for the benefit of the stockholders. The people were flattered into a belief, by the friends of the bank, that all this accommodation would grow out of its existance; and even *some members of congress* were led to believe, (with the exchange system of Europe staring them in the face,) in the practicability, nay certainty of the thing!—

All this, however took its rise in the want of knowledge of the nature of the thing called exchange. Although it is a branch of commercial operations as old as commerce itself, yet it never assumed its form and dimensions in this country till lately. Every body knows what it is now—and knowing in what it consists, it is the more strange that any should think it the *duty* of the United States bank, or of any other bank or banks, to equalize it. As well might it be considered the duty of an able individual banker.

Wherever the direction of trade looks, there the means of carrying it on must apply—and wherever the balance of trade lies, at no matter what point in our country, there the currency of the country, will tend. If that currency be the paper of the United States bank, the paper of the United States bank will tend to that point. Suppose the ballance of trade be in favour of the Eastern section of our country; that imports & exports centre there mainly, if an intercourse be had with that section at all by the northern, southern and western sections, it must be had, to a considerable extent at least, in the currency of the country. Suppose this to be the paper of the United States bank—Does it not follow that for all the paper received in the eastern section of our country, as a corresponding demand, will arise against the bank for specie? Supposing specie to be an article of exportation or commerce? If so, will not the issues of the United States bank return upon it for specie?—And does not this imply a necessity in this bank to procure more of this article? And if this cannot be done without an advance in the dollar, of three, or five, or ten per cent. does not this create a debt against the bank according to the advance given for the specie, and thus lessen the profits on its business? And, if it shall do this, where is the propriety, in *justice*, of expecting this bank to pay away its thousands, annually, *and gratis*, to equalize the exchange of the country?

It will be remarked, that this is not an operation once performed and then bounded; but it is one of incessant repetition. The paper, which is the representative of specie, being issued, and carried to the great point of commerce, returns, and being redeemed by specie, is let out again; it again returns, is redeemed, and goes the same round. This business moves in a circle. There is no stopping point. And at each return an obligation arises on the part of the bank to *buy* more specie.

As I understand the existing arrangements which have been entered into by the bank, they embrace a recognition of a specie representation. The notes of the banks will be redeemed at any bank *where they are made payable*, by specie. This surely is all that ought, in reason, to be asked. But a merchant having 50,000 dollars of the paper of the United States bank, or any one of its branches, presents it, and demands a check on Boston. The answer, is by the officer representing the bank, I cannot give you this check, without an equivalent—and that equivalent is the rate of exchange between Philadelphia and Boston. The merchant refuses, and demands the specie; it is paid them. But, in carrying it to Boston, he finds *the expence* of transporting is equal to the rate of exchange, besides the risk incurred, and the trouble, &c.——He then finds it might have served his purposes as well to have allowed the difference of exchange between Boston and Philadelphia—or indeed better; because it is the safer.

But suppose the officer representing the bank, (as would have been the case before the late change,) had issued his check in the merchant's favor, on Boston, what would have been the result? Doubtless a demand for specie, either upon the mother bank, or some of the branches, or at least a *liability* for this demand. And if this demand were made, would it not lay the bank under a tax to replace it in proportion to the price it might have to give for specie? Thus the bank, in such a transaction, would be fixed in precisely the same situation with the individual. But can there be any good reason assigned why the bank should assume the expense and risk of buying and transmitting this specie more than the merchant? But suppose the bill was taken by the merchant and the ratio of exchange allowed, a *profit* would be realized in the sale of the bill to ballance the *loss* which might arise in the purchase of a similar amount of specie.

Thus it appears that loss as well as trouble must have continued to accrue to the bank, if it had continued to issue bills *gratis*. It also appears that its demands for premium are *just*, inasmuch as they serve to replace, without loss, the advances it must have continued to make for specie.

It appears, moreover that the merchants are not worsted by the demand for the par of exchange, as the cost, and risk and trouble of transporting specie would at least equal the advance required for the facility afforded by the more portable mode of bills.

It will not be forgotten that *specie*, and not *bills of exchange*, is what the bank paper represents; and the specie held by the mother bank or its branches, they are bound to give out in turn for their notes, whenever demanded. But although *specie* is the thing represented, and *not* bills, yet the bank and its branches are willing, (being first made secure from *loss*,) to take the trouble of drawing bills and replacing specie, (which their bills may draw from them) *gratis*. And this is certainly a public convenience. But they are unwilling to do more, because, to do more implies not only the labor of the transaction, but *loss* also. Is it just to require this?

No more than a bare equivalent ought ever to be received by the United States bank for the possible rise in specie. But this will regulate itself. The exchange system will be well organized, no doubt. But a security will be found in the bank against the extravagant exactions of individuals—each in fact, will check the other, even if the bank *could* condescend to make it a source of profit. The community are better off, therefore, than before the United States bank existed—for then brokers rioted unchecked, and drew away much that the state of the currency did not justify. But then there was no opposition—and it was easy for brokers to accommodate their views, the one to the other. Now, *the bank will regulate them*—always holding out the option to take specie, if the par of exchange be above what it ought to be, or is more than the party concerned may feel willing to allow.

I am not sure that I am understood; for the thoughts that have occurred to me are very hastily and clumsily given out; and the terms used may not be altogether *technical*. But if my meaning be taken it is all I desire. I write to be understood by the people at large.

I have endeavoured to shew,

First,—That the refusal on the part of the United States bank, and its branches, to receive paper, except at those points *where it is made payable, and where means have been provided to redeem it*, is a policy, which in justice to the system, ought *not* to be excepted against—because all obligation to pay *any where* and *every where* would tend *necessarily* to embarrass the bank.

Second,—That a refusal on the part of the bank, and its branches, to give bills of exchange at par, is dictated by the *justice*, which the directors owe the stockholders, because such accommodations must, *necessarily*, bring a tax upon the bank, which it would be improper for it to bear, involving, as it needs must, great labor and risk, (in addition to the tax,) in the procurement of specie, which such a system could not fail to oblige them to assume.

JUSTITIA.

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