General Advertiser.

REPUBLICAN STAR AND

VOL. XXI. EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1819. NO. 6....1038.

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.

Sale postponed.

THE sale of the lands of Richard Ward, which were advertised to be sold on the 31st August, is postponed, to be sold on MONDAY the 11th October, at one o'clock at the Court House door in Denton.

GEO. REED,
SAMUEL MACKEY, &
SAMUEL PAINE.

sep 7 5w

Land for sale.

Notice is hereby given, that, in pursuance of an order and decree of the high Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, the subscriber will proceed to sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the twentieth day of October next, between the hours of ten and two o'clock on that day, all that tract of Land called

"EDWARD'S FARMS,"

Lying and being in Caroline county, containing the quantity of five hundred and seven acres and one half acre of Land, more or less, and belonging to EDWARD HENRY JOHNSON, a lunatic.—The sale will be made at Collins's Cross Roads, in the said county, and on a credit of twelve months, with interest from the day of sale—the purchaser or purchasers to give bond or bonds with approved security. This land will be sold in a body or in parts, as the accommodation of purchasers may require.

P. BENSON, Trustee.

sep 21 5w

Land for sale.

Agreeably to the last will and testament of JOHN STANTON, deceased,—will be exposed at public sale on the premises where the said deceased lately resided, on MONDAY the 15th day of November next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, the balance of the Land not heretofore devised, containing one hundred and sixty-two and one-fourth acres and eight perches, a part of the land where the said deceased lately resided, lying and being in Caroline county, between Potter's Landing and Fowling Creek.—About one-half of said Land is in timber, the other half is cleared. The aforesaid Land will be sold in lots or all together, as may best suit purchasers. Any person wishing to view the premises, may see the same by applying to the subscriber on the premises. The said Land will be sold for cash only.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, and attendance given by

ARTHUR CONNELLY, Ex'r
of John Stanton, dec'd.

may 18 26w

To Keepers of Ferries.

THE subscriber having invented a new and useful method of propelling Ferry Boats—and having obtained a patent right to use the same, or vend to others to be used, invites Keepers of Ferries to call on him and view his machinery. One man to a boat is sufficient. She is propelled with the greatest ease & celerity from one side of the river or stream to the other, and the small cost of the machinery that constitutes this invention, together with the improvement made on the boat—ought to be an inducement for all persons concerned in Ferries to make an early application.

ROBERT SPEDDEN.

Easton, Talbot county, Maryland,
sept 28 w

Boarders & Travellers.

THE subscriber would be willing to accomodate eight or ten *constant* boarders during the next Court, and to furnish Dinners for from twenty to thirty upon short notice. Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, and travellers accommodated at all times.

ARRABELLA BAYARD.

sept 28 3q

Notice.

CONFORMABLY to law, and to an order from the orphans court of Dorchester county, Maryland, the subscriber hereby gives notice, that he has obtained from the said court, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Levin H. Campbell*, Esqr. late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, at or before the first Monday of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 8th day of September, 1819.

JOS. E. MUSE.

Cambridge, sep 21 3w

Notice.

ALL persons who stand indebted for Officers Fees in Queen-Ann's county, are hereby requested to settle the same without delay, as no indulgence can or will be given. The Sheriff it is well known is often brought to suffer through his indulgence; therefore the Deputies are directed to call on all persons for their fees once, and on the second time, if the same are not paid off, execution must follow without respect to persons. The LAW compels the Sheriff to complete his collection by the twentieth day of October.

NATHAN BETTON, Shff.

sep 14 4w

FROM THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE.

EMIGRATION SOCIETY OF BALTIMORE.

MR. EDITOR,

To relieve the anxiety of numbers who wish to become members of Emigration Society, and the curiosity of others as it relates to the plan intended and the principles upon which it is predicated, together with the practicability of carrying it into execution, makes it necessary again to trespass on your liberality in offering it for publication.

Those intending to become members, are requested to reserve one of the papers containing the following articles, for perusal, and are hereby notified that a meeting of the Society will take place at the Pavilion Gardens, at seven o'clock, in the afternoon of the 25th inst. when it is hoped all those desirous of becoming members will be punctual in their attendance, as it is intended as soon as possible to send out persons to select the land.

EMIGRATION SOCIETY OF BALTIMORE.

Rules and Regulations for the Government of the same.

Art. 1st. Whereas the purchase of land from government in the Western Country, the settlement and improvement of the same, together with the speedy erection of a town in the most eligible situation, is the primary object contemplated—We the undersigned do agree to form ourselves into a society, to be styled and known by the name of the *Emigration Society of Baltimore*, and to be governed by the regulations herein contained: Provided, nevertheless that a majority of two thirds of the members concuring in any proposed alteration or amendment founded on the principles of justice and equity, shall be final and conclusive.

2d. As soon as the society shall decide that a sufficient number have subscribed their names as members, a committee shall be chosen there from, properly qualified, and furnished with maps and charts, who shall explore such part or parts of the country as the society may direct, to note the particulars of climate, soil and navigable rivers, together with all other necessary information, and make a complete return thereof in writing as time and circumstances will afford.

3d. As an equality of interest is one great object of the society, no member shall be permitted to subscribe for more or less than one quarter section of land within the control or agency of the association; with the exception of that part selected for the scite of a town, which shall embrace two sections, and shall be subscribed for in the name of the society, in addition to farming lands subscribed for by the members.

4th. Each and every member shall be entitled to receive a deed from government for the full amount of country land for which he may have subscribed, viz. one quarter section, and an equal proportion of town property, after deducting such parts as may be laid off for public purposes, and shall be bound to pay the purchase money of town property as soon as a division shall be made and the amount ascertained.

5th. As the just and equal division of both town and country land is of the utmost importance, one section of town property shall be laid off for immediate improvement, and divided in the following manner: First—There shall be as much laid off as may be considered necessary for all public purposes. The streets, lanes and alleys, shall intersect at right angles, with as few exceptions as possible; each member shall be entitled to one building lot, immediately adjoining the public's property, or as nearly as practicable; the balance of the first section shall be laid off in as many parcels as there are members. The second section, after the streets have been laid off corresponding with those of the first, shall be laid off in parcels equalling the number of members, and when the aforesaid two sections of land intended for the town shall have been surveyed, laid off, and each member's pieces or parcels of town property ascertained, he shall receive his deeds for the same, in such time and at such place or places as the society shall determine, he having paid first cost and expense of conveyance.

6th. In order to the introduction of a correspondent sentiment in the choice of the town and farming lands, they shall be known by the following distinguished names: 1st, town property; 2d, addition to town property; 3d farming land. The whole of the above mentioned property shall be laid off, plotted and numbered, and each member of the society, by himself or his agent, shall obtain by lot, one good building lot, in the vicinity of the public property; corner lots will be subjected to such fine as the society shall hereafter determine. The remaining town property, together with the addition and farming land, shall be made choice of by the highest bidders, and shall be disposed of at different times.

7th. Whereas the cultivation of the farming land is of the highest importance, and the most effective means by which growth, population and prosperity of the town can be secured, any member neglecting or refusing to cultivate his land, and shall not provide for the same by neglecting the actual settlement of his land for a longer space of time than may be limited by the society, the society shall be fully authorised, and it shall be lawful for them through their agent or agents, having first given notice to the delinquent for a term of —— years; and the person or persons thus privileged to occupy the lands of delinquents, shall oblige themselves to make such improvements thereon, and fulfil all other conditions as shall be agreed upon by the society, and any emoluments arising therefrom shall be appropriated towards defraying the public expence.

8th. All moneys arising from fines and choice of the different kinds of property purchased by the society, shall be applied to the benefit of the association: in any manner which may accord with the interest thereof.

9th. No person, not first having subscribed his name as a member of this society, shall be privileged to vote on any business relating thereto.

10th. The executive business of this society shall be managed and conducted by a president, secretary, treasurer, and a standing committee of five persons, chosen from amongst the members, by ballot, annually, to continue during the pleasure of the society.—The duty of the president shall be to maintain good order, and to do all other business pertaining to his office. The secretary shall keep a fair and accurate record of all the business of the society, and shall, when called upon, agreeably to order, produce them to the society at any meeting thereof for inspection or information. The treasurer shall keep a fair account of all moneys entrusted to his care, and shall make no disbursement without the approbation of the standing committee, and the order of the president in writing. The standing committee shall have the additional power to communicate with and receive communications from, persons residing at a distance, intending to become members, and in cases of absence of the president, secretary, or treasurer, or either of them, at any meeting of the society, their places shall be filled up for the time being from amongst the members present by nomination and choice.

EXPLANATORY ARTICLE.

It is expressly understood, that nothing contained in article the third shall shut out or prevent any member from making a larger and seperate purchase of land, in addition to that purchased by the agency of the society, at any time, in his own name, by himself or his agent; and any member may divide and subdivide both his town and country property, in any manner according to his interest, which shall not impede the general interests of the society.

☞ Editors at a distance will please to give the above an insertion.

FROM THE MASONIC MAGAZINE.

Debt---A Crime by Law.

The present alarming condition of the mercantile interest of our country, demands some prospective consideration by those whom this state is calculated to affect.

There is no security in trade, rendered morbid as it now is by obstructions arising out of the circumstances of the times.

To day the merchant may exult in the solidity of his foundation, the respectability of his establishment, the extent of his credit—to-morrow he may deplore his insolvency, and weep over the ruins of his reputation.

It is at such a time that he begins to look abroad, and to view the beings and the things around him through the dense medium of misfortune.

What are the objects first presented to his vision at the instant he becomes bankrupt, and his falling fortunes sink below the grasp even of his creditors?

After the struggle of exaction is stilled and the iron hand of rapacity quivers only with its own agitating clutch, how portentous of continued gloom is the horizon which encircles a benighted insolvent?

If, amid the wreck of his affairs, some little spur may for a short time enable him to float on the surface, he will perceive his exasperated friends pointing at him the finger of suspicion, and hear their coarse accusations mingling with the blasts of destruction!

What a picture for man, in this age of civilized society, to dwell upon *with truth!* But can the picture be enlarged—is it capaple of extension? Let the times answer.

When a man finds himself unable to fulfil his engagements—in other words, to pay his debts, he ordinarily endeavors to compromise with those to whom he is indebted. This is the first painful duty which his new condition imposes; in the performance of which he submits often with unwaried obsequiousness, to the rudest scrutiny, suffers the homeliest taunts and begs for lenity with a humility so self-depressing, as to leave his creditor comparatively seated on the throne of a demi-god.

After dancing attendance for some months upon some dozens of gentlemen, whose dispositions are as omnigenous as their claims are mutually discordant—some of whom are flexible but the majority more rigid than the "gnarled oak," the supplicating debtor finds his labours baffled, and the small substance with which he hopes to purchase pardon and remission of trespass, gradually evaporating from his possession.

He next is threatened with imprisonment. In vain does he represent his inability—his earnest attempts—the necessities of a family which cannot await the result of his negotiation for their next meal; he is told that the law sanctions it, and a writ is served on him.

Having arrived at this stage of *civil guilt*, let us pause—and place ourselves, and all that is dear to us, upon its awful front.

We here inquire in what light does the law consider the character of a poor debtor? Every man who investigates the business must reply—"In the light of a criminal;" for the process against a thief differs but little in degree, and still less in kind, from that against a debtor.—Look at it—pursue its course from the commencement to the catastrophe—and let your writers on jurisprudence, your commentators on common law, excuse it as they will, the fact remains unchanged.

Is not a debtor arrested by virtue of a precept in the hands of a civil officer? And can a thief be served otherwise? Is not a debtor admitted to bail; and is not a suspected thief allowed the same privilege? For want of bail is not a debtor's personal liberty as much restrained as that of a thief, until emancipated "by due course of law?" Are not trials held and sentences awarded in both cases? After trial (wherein the debtor is oftener found guilty than the theif) is not punishment inflicted. Alternatives are allowed, it may be said to the former—true—and are they not also allowed the latter? Pay a fine (i. e. the debt and *costs*) say the court to the debtor, or *stand committed* an indefinite number of days. "Pay a fine," says the judge to the felon, "or stand committed a definite number of days." In several other particulars the thief has the advantage; for the executor of the law in his case, is an officer possessing no personal grudge, who immediately imprisons the criminal if he cannot pay, and liberates him at the expiration of his sentence, without additional trouble. But the executor of the law upon the *other criminal* is the creditor, clothed with power over the body of his beggared captive, filled with enraged feelings, and seeking to inflict the barbarous penalty at a period when sickness, domestic affliction, or an inclement season, may render it doubly agonizing.

Immured among the rocks and bars of a prison he is subjected to still further rigours. Never can he come out thence, until he has notified his creditors of his intention. Many are so poor that they cannot pay the expense necessarily attending this form; these are therefore to remain in durance until some act of generosity or of fortune shall discharge the body, or some kind disorder shall release the soul from its two-fold prison.

Nine tenths of those who are imprisoned for owing a sum of money, pay no portion of that sum. Nor is a convicted debtor admitted to take that oath which is temporarily to unfetter him, until he becomes duly qualified by at least thirty days residence within a certain circumference. This demonstrates the *utility* of the system.

Who can say then, that it is not a crime to be poor, when the usages of society, and the operations of law go to prove and to punish the impoverished debtor as a *criminal!*

In vain may you boast, ye legislators, of your civil privileges, of your free constitution, which is said, to guarantee the enjoyment of liberty as an *unalienable* right to every innocent citizen. That liberty is become alien to the man who is in debt and cannot pay.

Those who maintain this system of legal justice, and are at present exempt from its practical inconveniences, will remain insensible to the same so long as their own comforts are secure—When unforeseen events happen to demolish their pecuniary prospects, they may lift up their voices as sensibly, and as feebly as my own.

Lawgivers may forget, and creditors may refuse to weigh this subject; but a time will arrive when the absurdity of punishing poverty by physical confinement, will be opposed—and when the injustice of involving thousands of guiltless connexions in its consequent miseries, will be requited. Yet the time may not arrive until the day of *eternal retribution!*

QUIDAM.

"Glance at Europe."

The following remarks under the above head are from the New York American of the 18th.

Our attention has been for some time past occupied by the singular state of things which appears to have grown up among some of the nations of Europe since the general peace.——Though all is quiet and smooth without, there are occasional indications of a deep seated spirit of discontent, particularly in the north of Germany and in England; which would seem calculated to arrest the attention even of the transatlantic politician. As to France, though still somewhat distracted by parties, by her ultras, and her liberals, her constitutionalists and anti-constitutionalists, she is, at this moment, After all her humiliations, her costly triumphs, and most signal defeat, the richest, the happiest, the least oppressed, and if need were, the most efficient nation of Europe. At the cost indeed of torrents of blood, and of unspeakable misery and crime, she has attained to a degree of freedom unknown to her before. Her people are infinitely improved in knowledge, the property of the nation is more equally distributed, the oppression of feudal rights is completely abolished; and if the present King survive, as for the interest of the world as well as of France, it is most desirable he should, for some years longer, the constitutional liberty of Frenchmen, and the compact and mighty power of France will be established upon the most solid foundations. In Germany, and particularly in Prussia, the scene is far different. The great diffusion of taste for knowledge, which distinguish the people of the north of Germany, their habits of deep reflection, and love of metaphysical abstraction; while they tend to keep them distinct from the ordinary political struggles of monarchs and statesmen, (in which for the most part, the interests of the people are not at all considered, or unhesitatingly sacrificed,) eminently qualify them to act a distinguished part in any struggle where their feelings and prejudices shall once be fairly enlisted. Such a struggle was that, in which, after having seen their country overrun by the licentious hordes of a foreign invader, and its inhabitants made to drink the bitterest dregs of the cup of humiliation, they were invited by their sovereign to take part in 1812 and 13, with an assurance from their prince that the overthrow of the enemy should be the signal of their own more complete emancipation, and that on their return from the field of victory, they should return to the rights of freemen at home; they rushed to the contest with the most enthusiastic ardor; liberty, so long the idol of their secret worship, a worship nourished and confirmed by the deep streams of classic lore, liberty was held forth as the reward of battle;—and the despoilers of their country, the insolent strangers who had degraded and scoffed at their nation, and insulted their high spirited and lovely Queen, were the foes whom they were called upon to encounter. In such a contest, so solicited, they could not, as they did not, fail—but they are yet the subjects of a despotic military government—cheated in their hopes, betrayed in their dearest interests, looked upon with suspicion, if not with hatred; can it be wondered at, by those who understand the highly excitable and enthusiastic character of the Germans, that a most portentous ferment should exist among them, or that existing, it should occasionally vent itself in such feelings as led to the assassination of Kotzebue, by the lunatic Sandt. We shall indeed be surprized, if much more serious scenes are not yet to follow.

In England the causes of dissatisfaction have none of this depth of moral feeling. They are there the mere ebullitions of ignorance, poverty and vice: and consequently threaten much less serious consequences. The immense debt and consequent expenditure of Great Britain, require the continuation of enormous taxes, when the monopoly of commerce and manufactures which mainly supported them, can no longer be maintained. The competition of foreigners, in diminishing the extent of English commerce, and the circulation of English manufactures, must necessarily deprive those whom the excess of these branches of industry formerly employed, of occupation and support—and these outcasts, together with the numberless seamen and soldiers, whom the return of peace has thrown without means of support or habits of industry, upon an already surcharged community, constitute, together with a few profligate and designing leaders, the chief actors in the scenes of riot and confusion, which have recently disturbed and still seem to menace the peace of England. That these threatening appearances, however, are little regarded either by the government, or the people at large, is to be inferred from the unconcern with which the former beheld the numerous assemblage in Smithfield (in the centre of London) and the unopposed arrest by a few peace officers, from the midst of this multitudinous people, of one of their leaders*—and as to the latter, it is clearly evinced by the progressive improvement in the stocks, and by recent large investment of money in the various public funds, than which there can be no surer criterion of the confidence of the people at large in the stability of the government, and of the very slight impression which the popular tumults occasion among those who are ever the most sensitive to approaching changes, the monied interest.

* And, it may be added, from the ease with which a handful of cavalry dispersed 70,000 of them, after killing some and wounding 30 or 40 others, at Manchester.

FROM THE BALTIMORE MORNING CHRONICLE.

Europe.

To those who delight in tracing the syptoms of future war and bloodshed, who think that no harvest is so desirable as that which is reaped by the sickle of death, it may be some gratification to learn that Europe, and at no distant day, will present such a spectacle. If for example, we turn our attention to Spain, we shall find domestic insurrection strong and ebullient. Discord pervades alike the cabinet & the provinces; disaffection reigns amongst the troops collected for the purpose of enforcing loyalty at the point of the bayonet: the chiefs of this loyal army are arrested and imprisoned, and the soldiers, suspected of disaffection, are dispersed abroad in different cantonments; the conflagration was to have been made at Cadiz; this has been suppressed, and each of the parties concerned in this plot, carries a firebrand by order of the government to light up as many seperate conflagrations throughout the province of Andalusia. To speak without a metaphor, the direct way to disseminate treason and rebellion amongst armed men is to desolve the band of traitors, and to incorporate them with other regiments. When this phalanx is opposed to loyal troops, they may be subdued—the whole amount of their strength is known; but when they are dispersed far and wide, it is impossible to ascertain to what an extent they may be enabled to poison and to corrupt. Such are the prospects afforded by Spanish insurgency, and by Spanish policy; both by different routes arrive at the same end.

England presents us with an embarrassed commerce, with starving manufacturers; with a load of national debt far beyond her ability to pay with a decline of circulating medium, with ponderous and oppressive taxes, with a population emigrating in all directions from the land, the home and the firesides of their ancestors, for the wilds of America; with a ferocious, misguided and frenzied populace, that like "greyhounds in the slip, strain upon the start," & wait but the signal to doom to carnage and death, all the royal family, all the bishops and all the nobles. It is true, that this meeting has been put down by the united intervention of the civil and of the military authority; but let it be remembered, that a resort to open & physical force is a precedent always dangerous. The bayonet, as is the case in England, is a formidable umpire; but when opposed by public opinion, an engine still more dangerons, it falls to the ground. An army may as in Great Britain, repress an insurrection, or it may, as in the case of the Spaniards, stimulate the people to revolt. In all popular governments, and such is the character of the English government, a resort to the bayonet proves that public opinion, if so it can be called, must have recourse to this extremity. If the people of England are reduced to this point, there is evidence sufficient to shew, that where public opinion and physical force are at variance, the former must prevail. The cannon has been called the last resort of kings; but it must be also the last resort of republicans. To speak candidly, we do not see so much immediate danger of a revolution in England, from that turbulence of the people, as we do in that direct appeal to military force on the part of the government to suppress an insurrection. Such a force must be sparingly used—soldiers who are lying still and doing nothing, are ready to embark in any attempt, however hopeless, that *promises them active employment.* A time of peace is death to the honor of a soldier; all his hopes of advancement are cut off, and if he cannot obtain celebrity by standing forth as the slumbering champion of his government, he will obtain celebrity by attempting its overthrow.

In Prussia, and in Germany, still more alarming symptoms of revolt have been manifested.——This contagion has seized on the universities, from whence daring and adventurous youths, smit with the love of Grecian and Roman fame, have sworn to procure emancipation for their country, or to die in the attempt. Kotzebue has already fallen a martyr to such enthusiasm, and it may be relied on as a fact, that this is but the beginning of sorrows. Nothing is more alarming to states and to empires, than when their principles of government are opposed by their universities.

Such is the prospect of Europe, without taking notice of the flame, now raging in South America. We do not think, therefore, that, considering the progress of these subterranean fires, the hollow and ominous murmurings under ground, and the tremble of the earth; considering all these, we do not deem it too much to predict, that in less than a year from the present moment, we shall witness the thunders of a volcano.

MILITARY ROAD.

We learn, by a gentleman from the section of country through which this road is opening, that it is progressing very handsomely; that the troops employed have been reinforced, and it is believed the road will be completed in November. The upper end of the road is already opened. We are not informed how far the lower end is completed. The road, when finished, will make the route from Nashville to Orleans about *three hundred miles shorter* than now travelled, and is, therefore, of the utmost importance to the western country. We understand much credit is due to the officers in command, for the handsome manner in which the road it opened. *Nashville Whig.*

For sale,

A NEGRO Woman and two Children, the woman twenty five years old, a good cook and washer, one girl about fourteen years, one boy 11 years, one ditto 9 years. The above not to be carried out of the state.—For further particulars call at the Star office.

sept 28 3q

Notice.

THE subscriber intending to leave the county in a short time, and being desirous to bring his business to a close as soon as possible, takes this opportunity to give notice to all persons indebted to the late firm of *Chamberlaine & Moffett*, or to the subscriber, on note or book accounts, to call and settle the same, otherwise necessity will compel him to enforce the law against all delinquents.

HALEY MOFFETT.

Easton, sep 21 3w

Mules for sale.

A PAIR of Mules well broke to harness, in good order, and warranted sound, will be sold on pleasing terms (the person having no use for them.) Apply at the Star Office.

sept 21 3w

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc3923_scm2841-0385.jpg