General Advertiser

REPUBLICAN STAR AND

VOL. XXII. EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1820. NO. 11....1095.

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.

Public Vendue.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Vendue, on 6th day, the 10th of next month, at his present residence (if fair, if not, the next fair day) his stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, &c. &c. amongst which are some valuable Horses, two pair of well broke Mules, and several valuable Milk Cows; amongst the Farming Utensils are Hatchkiss's Machine for cutting straw or top fodder—one of the most approved patent Cooking Stoves, &c. &c. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over six dollars, by the purchaser giving his note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

Also for sale as above, an excellent second-hand four-wheeled Carriage and Harness, and a Solo or Sulkey.

ROBT. MOORE.

Milton, near Easton, 10th mo. 23, 1820. } oct 24 3w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of William Jenkins and Peter Stevens against Hugh Orem, will be exposed to public sale for cash, on the Court-House Green, on Tuesday the 7th day of November next, between the hours of two and three o'clock, the following property, viz:—a tract of land called Fox Hole, part of a tract called Fox Harbour, part of a tract called Eason Addition, and a tract called Long Point; and one horse—seized and taken to satisfy the debt, interest and costs due on the above fieri facias.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

oct 17 4w

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase property of any description heretofore belonging to Hugh Orem, of Tread Haven, or Third Haven Neck, commonly called and known by the name of Ferry Neck, in Talbot county, the same having been legally conveyed to the subscriber. Should any person or persons purchase any part or the whole of said property, they will do it at their own risk.

WILLIAM RIDGAWAY.

oct 31

Sheriff's sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of David Greeves against James Pully, will be sold on Tuesday the 7th of November, on the Court House Green, between 11 and 3 o'clock, the following property, to wit: a tract or part of a tract of land called Knave Keep Out, or Oakley's Addition, containing forty acres, more or less; one horse—sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs due thereon.

A. BOWIE, Shff.

oct 17 4w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two fieri facias's to me directed, at the suits of Isaac Brooks and Perry Spencer against Thomas Hambleton, will be sold on the Court House Green on the 7th of November, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, the following property, viz: the Farm on which said Hambleton now resides, containing two hundred acres, more or less; also, two head of horses, eight head of cattle, and fifteen head of sheep—taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above fi. fa's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

oct 17 4w

Lands offered for sale.

The subscriber, who hath been appointed by the county court of Caroline county, trustee to make sale of the Lands and Real Estate of James Andrew, late of the said county, deceased, for the payment of his debts, now offers for sale at public auction, all the Lands, with their appurtenances, whereof the said James Andrew died seized in fee, lying and being in the county aforesaid, and consisting of the following tracts and parts of tracts of Land, to wit: part of a tract of land called Pond Ridge, part of a tract of land called Addition to Pond Ridge, part of a tract of land called Bromwell's Chance, a tract of land called Addition to Bromwell's Chance, a tract of land called Timber-tree Ridge, part of a tract of land called Church Grove, and part of a tract of land called Addition to Jones's Good Hope; all of which adjoin each other, and contain together the quantity of two hundred and ninety-five acres and one half acre of land, more or less. The sale will take place on the premises at the late dwelling house of the same Jas. Andrew, on Thursday the 16th day of November next, between the hours of ten and two o'clock of that day. The sale will be on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with good and approved security, to the trustee as such, for the payment of the purchase money within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest thereon from the day of sale.

The creditors of the same James Andrew are hereby notified and requested to exhibit their claims against the deceased, and the vouchers thereof properly authenticated, to the Clerk of Caroline county court, within six months from the day of sale, to be by him filed.

JEREMIAH NICOLS, Trustee.

oct 17 4w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed, at the two suits of John Edmondson and the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against Col. William Hayward, will be sold at public sale, in Easton, on the public square, on Tuesday the 7th day of November next, between the hours of 11 and 5 o'clock of the same day, the following lands and tenements of the said Col. William Hayward, to wit: one plantation situated in the lower district of this county, whereon Andrew Reed lived, containing by estimation five hundred and fifty acres of land. One other plantation whereon Samuel Eason lives, situated as aforesaid, containing by estimation Four Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land. One other Plantation in Tuckahoe, whereon Vincent Frampton lives, containing by estimation Three Hundred Acres of Land. One other Plantation on St. Michaels River, whereon Stephen Stitchberry lived, being part of a tract of Land called "Sheepheads Point," also, all that part of a tract of land called 'Theobold's Addition,' on St. Michaels River, containing by estimation two hundred Acres—to satisfy the debt, damages, costs and charges of the above mentioned executions.

WILLIAM THOMAS,
late Sheriff of Talbot county.

oct 10 5w

Trustee's Sale.

Will be offered at public sale, on the Court-House Green in Easton, on Tuesday the 7th of November next,

THE FARM,

now occupied by William Skinner, lying in Talbot county, between Wye and Tuckahoe creek, formerly the residence of the late William Roberts, and subsequently of Zebulon Skinner, containing about five hundred acres of LAND. This property is so well known that a farther description is deemed unnecessary—Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to view the premises.

This property will be sold to the highest bidder, on the following terms, viz: the purchaser or purchasers paying eight hundred dollars of the purchase money, when possession is given; one half of the ballance in three years, and the remainder in five years from the day of sale; the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the first day of January next, when possession will be given.

The sale will take place between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock.

PHILEMON SKINNER, Trustee
for the sale of the Real Estate
of Z. Skinner.

sept 26 5w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of Elizabeth Sherwood and Thomas Banning, administrators of Hugh Sherwood, against Samuel Robinson, will be sold on Saturday, the 18th of November, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, the following property, to wit: A tract or part of a tract of land, called Clay's Hope, containing seventy acres, more or less, eight head of cattle, two head of horses, sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs due thereon

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

oct 31 3w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of Samuel Groome against William O. Vickers, will be sold at Easton, on the Public Square between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, on Saturday the 18th day of November next, for cash, the following property, to wit: All the legal and equitable right and title of the said William O. Vickers, in and to part of a tract of land called "Moorfields," containing two hundred and thirteen acres—seized and taken to satisfy the debt, interest and costs due on the above fieri facias.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

oct 31 3w

Sheriff's sale.

BY virtue of four writs of fieri facias to me directed, at the suits of William Cooper use of Haley Moffett, of Stewart Redman, of John W. Sherwood, of Haley Moffett, against William J. Beattie, Edward R. Wooters, and Richard L. Austin, will be sold at public sale, for cash, on Tuesday the 21st day of November next, on the public square in Easton, between twelve and two o'clock, the following property, to wit: All the right and title of him the said William J. Beattie, in and to a negro boy named Jacob, about three years old—seized and will be sold to satisfy the above fi. fa's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

oct 31 4w

Notice.

To be rented for the ensuing year,

The House and Premises on South Street, in Easton, now occupied by Mr. Isaac Atkinson.

NS. HAMMOND.

oct 17 4w

To rent for the ensuing year,

THE front and back rooms of Tenement No. 3, with a cellar under the same—now occupied by Mr. Peter Tarr as a shoe-shop.

Also—The Cellar under Tenement No. 4, now occupied by Mr. Joseph Kemp as a Porter Cellar.

Likewise—A House and Garden on West street, suited for a small family, now occupied by Elijah Young.

Possession in each case to be had on the first of January next.

SAMUEL GROOME.

Easton, oct 10 eow3t

Overseer wanted.

THE subscriber wants an Overseer for the ensuing year, on his Queen-Ann's farm, opposite Chester Town—none need apply unless they can produce ample testimonials of their fitness for the situation.

PHILIP WALLIS.

Baltimore, oct 24 3q

The President---No. 2.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

The constitution of these United States is an excellent bond of union. But practice has already grafted the original stock with an amendment as valuable as any clause in the instrument, viz: the President's voluntary retirement from office after one re-election. No provision could be more salutary. No practice more useful. We hardly ever see, in politics, practice surpassing theory in doing good. But this is an instance of it.

The nature of man is prone to power. The tendency of power is to prolong and perpetuate itself. Hence aristocracies and monarchies, which are feudal creations by ambition and superstition from the ruins of republicanism. It is common to say that certain communities are not fit for freedom: a convenient rubric for monarchists and minions; but as fatal as false. All mankind are fit for it, more or less, if kings, priests, and nobles, will let them alone in the arrangement of it. God made them so.

Several surviving ex-Presidents, voluntarily withdrawn from the infatuation of authority, to live and die in the simplicity of private citizens, is the most exemplary lesson that ambition has ever yet received. No titles, no pensions, no pomp, no direct or corrupt influence. It is living demonstration how happy and how great men may be, when divested of that darling power to which all cling as they do to life itself.—Mr. Jefferson said, that the happiest days of his career were the first of his presidency, and the last

With what foolish tenacity monarchists are rivetted to power! Louis the 18th told his unhappy niece, that their throne was not a bed of roses. No, indeed. Ferdinand, the revolutionary, has drained the bitterest dregs of humiliation. George of England must feel, in a thousand daily mortifications, how heartily despised and entirely useless a bauble he is. Yet they gripe their crowns of thorns with mortal adhesion. No man, not bred a slave or a sovereign, would pay such prices for such pleasures. No independent, honest spirit, would submit to it.

It was therefore a noble lesson, and legacy, from our first Presidents, to the world and to posterity, that power can, as it should, be parted with without coercion.

Whenever it comes to be settled by a practical amendment to the constitution, that if the President is able and faithful for his first four years, he has made his re-election sure, and that, at the end of eight years, he is to retire among the people—the theory and practice will be in harmonious perfection in this difficult point.

We may then hope always to have two or three of these venerable monitors, in the bosom of the country, preaching in politics, like our Saviour in religion, by example as well as precept. The effect, like Christianity, would be the establishment of governments, not by force or fraud, but in popular affection and virtue.

Many people think that the constitution would have done better, to elect the President for eight years, and then to make the same one not re-eligible. But is it not better as it is? This returning to the popular ordeal is a fine thing.—There are instances in New England of three successive generations of individuals, grandfather, father, and son, having been re-elected to the same place, every year, for seventy successive years. In many of the states, Virginia and the Carolinas particularly, elective offices are held very nearly by the tenure of good behavior. Their members of Congress are returned almost always while their public conduct is consistent.

A President does not come before the people so often as a Member of Congress; and, for various self-suggesting reasons, his term of office should not be so lasting. But one re-election is almost the only legitimate acknowledgment his cotemporaries can make a faithful President of satisfaction with his services.

There should be no reserve in deposing them for proper cause. Even error, or incapacity, should not be overlooked; and wilful wrong ought to be visited, as the third Vice-President's was, by prompt, signal, and perpetual punishment.

But, if consistent with the interests of the country, and the wishes of the people, a re-election is, in itself, a very desirable event: an unanimous re-election, a great consummation in American politics.

It is a practical commentary on our republican institutions, proving that representative government is not liable to the turbulence and commotions which distracted the ancient commonwealths. They were military and unrepresented nations. It is a mistake to assimilate our situation to theirs, and to infer troubles from these premises.

Monarchy, in any modification, is much more revolutionary than republicanism. Look at England. In the last cabal, acted on that frequent theatre, the plot was to assassinate all the ministry of government; and the ministers supplied the arms with which the treason was to have been perpetrated. What would be tho't here of a conspiracy to kill the cabinet! and of the cabinet's lending the funds to mature it for detection!

By these views it is not intended to administer anodynes to popular sensibility, to lull it into supineness or false security: by no means.—But if popular institutions are calculated to make men, in office, more careful to deserve a continuance in it, it is shewn that such institutions are not unstable and insurrectionary.—The federal government never was more popular or influential than it is now. But the President is, no doubt, perfectly aware, that the influence of good government is vastly more available, towards a re-election, than the offices in his dispensation, the smiles and promises he can bestow—the vulgar attributes of official influence.

When Chancellor Oxenstiene's son declined an important appointment on the diffident plea of incapacity, his father confirmed him in the station by an assurance that very little talent is enough for most places. It is true that industry and rectitude are of more value than what are usually considered parts. Still, however, the Chancellor's sentiment is not to be taken without considerable modification. It would be a mistake to suppose that any man can become or remain President of these United States, without extraordinary endowments. Probity and purity of life, signal public service, experience in affairs, knowledge of men, aptitude for business, have hitherto characterized the several Presidents. They have all been virtuous men and distinguished citizens, long before their selection to be chief magistrates. Faction in its paroxysms has uttered disgraceful imputations upon each one of them in turn.——But time has already clarified their characters. Among the rewards of their revolutionary retirement to live and die in the simplicity of private life, it is not the least that they have outlived calumny, and are become the pride and patterns of the country.

Certain ill-constructed minds have denounced Mr. Monroe's administration as double dealing, corrupt, and intriguing. Such detraction refutes itself. Craft is the mere counterfeit of wisdom. It may sometimes avail in subordinate spheres: though even there seldom crowned with success. In the higher walks of politics it is mere infatuation, and betrays like fear or treason. There is hardly an example of its answering the ends which vulgar imaginations ascribe to it. As barbarians invest their deities with mischievous instead of benignant attributes, so coarse and vicious partizans liken statesmen to themselves. Accustomed to consider duplicity and intrigue the sources of success, they refer the actions of their superiors to those springs. But a President must be schooled to little purpose during the forty years experience which precede his ultimate elevation, if, in this enlightened age, in this intelligent country, he is not taught the unquestionable truth that honesty is the best policy, even if he does not like it for itself alone.

It used to be common too to deny Mr. Monroe's capacity—as it was to deny Dr. Franklin's and Gen. Washington's. One of the Presidents often indulged in scoffs at the former; and the creator of the federal party allowed himself to speak of the latter as the most ignorant man he knew. In the same spirit it is said to be the intention of the biographers of this personage to arrogate for him the exclusive composition of Washington's farewell address. The brilliant and vain are apt to take such liberties with the solid who shine less. Genius is often a destroying angel. But they are all known by their fruits. Posterity administers justice.

Every one must do Mr. Monroe the justice to admit that the period of his inauguration was unpromising for the President, whatever it may have been for the country. Our government always essentially complex in its structure, has become extremely complicated in administration. The actual labors, not to mention the responsibilities, of the Executive, exceed an ordinary capacity. When he was elected, the original element of party (that great medium of republics,) were resolving themselves into new combinations. War had entirely changed the foreign relations. The country had gained immensely in strength and credit; but the state seers foretold an uncomfortable and embarrassing time for the Executive. No one believed that the æra of good feelings, the honey-moon of Mr. Monroe's Presidency, would continue throughout his alliance with the commonwealth.

Thus far, however, there has been no apparent abatement of it. It is remarkable that while many of the states have been agitated by sharp conflicts for ascendency, the federal administration never was so generally confided in and unmolested as at present. There is not a state in collision with it; not a party; hardly a press.

It would be preposterous to ascribe this influence to executive patronage, to corruption, or to public supineness. It is no doubt the result, as the reward, of the general system of government, and bespeaks its wisdom.

Of the measures of this administration notice shall be taken in a future number. Let us confine our present attention to the man with whom they originate. The circumstances glanced at, prove that he is not unworthy of his station. They imply talents of superior order for governing other men, making them satisfied with him, and with each other. National character, national feelings, national policy, were never so well settled in the United States as they are at this moment. Yet the National Administration never was so forbearing in the exercise of its power, never pressed so lightly on the rights of the states.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, OF OCT. 28.

"Our country has come to a sad pass in regard to government, if, in every critical case, the notion is to be embraced and to *prevail*, that the minority in Congress will throw itself upon extreme courses, or, together with those out of doors who concur with it in sentiment, harbor animosities and a spirit of revenge at the expense of the future regularity and efficacy of legislation and of the duty of national sympathy and union at large. In such a state of things, the constitutional law respecting the conclusiveness of the will of the majority must either be considered as null, or held to exist with exceptions indeterminate in every respect, but perhaps that of the greater or less real or feigned excitement of the minority: the full benefit of reason enlightened by calm study and the experience of other nations and times—the full ascendency of the soundest principles of government, could never be counted upon in our system; they would either be totally sacrificed or narrowed in their application, so as to give room for a partial gratification of the partial interests and temporary passions with which they might clash; and all of them in turn are liable to this kind of collision." *National Gazette.*

This is truly constitutional doctrine. It is introduced into a dissertation on the subject of compromizes in legislation; and, as far as it goes, has our entire acquiescence. At critical periods in our history, we have seen intimidation attempted, in Congress, by an organized and disciplined minority. We have heard a majority told, on the floor of Congress, that they were cowards, who could not be kicked into a war; and we have heard of a Chief Magistrate being required to resign his high trust to gratify a factious minority, and at the same time, of his having deserved to be brought to the block. We have seen the attempt, where argument and menace had equally failed, to wear out a majority by pertinacious refusal to suffer a question to be put; by forced sessions, prolonged by sleepy harrangues and empty declamation almost beyond the physical ability to endure them. The attempt has been often made to defeat a measure, by members of the minority deserting the Representative Hall in such numbers, as to leave the House without a sufficient number of members to transact business. Though these stratagems have never been wholly successful, they have not the less deserved the castigation which the Gazette lustily bestows on them. All violence in deliberative assemblies is to be reprobated equally on the part of the majority and of the minority. We must discriminate, let it be remarked, between earnestness of manner and menace; the one being often mistaken for the other, by those who are more desirous of being menaced, that they may complain of it, than of being convinced, so as to yield their opinions.

With what force however the Gazette goes on to apply its general reasoning to the compromize of last session, on the Missouri question, we do not comprehend. It is surely not meant to be contended, that political compromizes are under no circumstances justifiable. To do so, would be to cultivate and cherish a vindictive spirit, or, what is yet worse, a settled and cold-blooded enmity between parties in Congress, and even in the family of states. It was not thus that the fathers of the country spoke and acted, in their day. Consult the chronicles of that period; look at the Journal of the Convention; ask of those who heard the debates in that body, whether, without compromize, without, in other words, a spirit of true patriotism, the Constitution, by which we are now associated and protected, would ever have had being. Look at the numbers of the Federalist, the contemporaneous expositions of the Constitution by its framers—a work whose authority the editor of the Gazette would be among the last to reject—and see whether *compromize* was not the vital spark which animated this work of almost super-human hands. Compromize, then, is justifiable or otherwise, according to circumstances. It was justifiable thirty years ago, and may be now. A compromize, by the Convention, in favor of an hereditary Presidency or Senate on the one hand, or of a pure Democracy on the other, would not have been justifiable. But who would desire, that the term of the Presidency, or of the Senate, should be shortened, or that the Representative body should be less popular in its character than it is? Yet, opinions on these points in the Convention were so divided that all the extremes of these cases were proposed; and the Constitution, as we find it, a blessing to us, and the political wonder of the world, was the FRUIT OF COMPROMIZE.

If under any circumstances, a compromize in legislation be admissible, we think, with due deference to the contrary opinion of the Gazette, it was so in the last case which occurred at the last session of Congress. They were performing not a common but an extraordinary function, rather of an Executive than Legislative cast. A difference of opinion arose on a particular question—the restriction proposed to be imposed on Missouri—so equally measured, that, taking both Houses of Congress together, there was a majority of one or two votes only either way, and that was against the restriction. It so happened, further, that a considerable majority of the Senate, the representatives of the state sovereignties, were opposed to the restriction, whilst a less majority of the Representatives of the People were in favor of it. Here was a case to which, if ever admissible, the compromize was peculiarly applicable. Without taking advantage or the argument, that, on such a question as this was in a *federative* government, particular respect was due to the decided expression of sentiment by the representatives of the sovereignties of *the several states* composing the confederation,* it is enough that it was a question not to be determined, or concluded, after exhausted deliberation, but by compromize, as we have no wish to open anew the Missouri question, we will only say, much was granted on one side which was never before thought of being asked, and nothing yielded on the other, but to leave things in the same situation as they had always stood before without the attempt to molest them.

There is one allusion of the Gazette which has touched a chord that vibrates painfully to our feelings. We have no hesitation in avowing it, however we may grieve at the cause. It is to the presumption of the possibility that any party in this country, defeated in the Capitol, will "proceed to extremeties, dart from the constitutional sphere, and attempt to dissolve the Union." It was with affliction, rather than surprize, that we heard, on the floor of either House of Congress, during the last session, language which at least admitted the possibility of such a consequence to the imposition of the proposed restriction on Missouri. Sincerely as we regretted the introduction of this question—and still more the discussion of it, some of the consequences of which we but too clearly foresaw; it was with a feeling of dismay that we heard the dissolution of the Union mentioned as one of them. Making due allowance for the excitement of those who heard, in fancy, the agonizing shrieks of the wives of their bosom and the children of their love, butchered by the hands of infuriated menials—of those who thought they saw the knife at their throat, and the torch at their door—it were scarcely just to note, and cruel to blame the maledictions which were on this occasion wrung from the hearts of some of the Representatives of the South. Though expressions, thrown out under such excitement, ought not to be recorded as the evidence of any man's deliberate opinion, they are yet, in cooler moments, to be regretted. Nay, we are sure they have been.

Much more to be deprecated are the opinions which found their way into some of our public prints, in which the dissolution of the Union was openly recommended, without the excuse of the excitement which existed in Congress, as a consequence of the imposition of the restriction on Missouri. We know the people of the South too well to suppose they would for a moment entertain the idea. The dissolution of the Union! It is a sound almost to disturb the dead in their repose. We hope never to hear it again. The Constitution can only be amended, changed, or annuled, by the authority which framed it. To admit any other mode of dissolving the Union, is a dangerous political hersey. What others may think on this subject, we know not: but, for ourselves, entertaining the opinions which it is well known we do on the Missouri subject, we should yet feel wretched if we supposed that the exclusion of Missouri for ever from the Union could endanger the fabric of our Constitution. The storm might rock its battlements, but could not rive its foundation. We trust it is too deeply laid in the principles and affections of the people, and too powerfully fortified by their attachment, to be in danger of prostration from any general cause but dilapidation by time, or from any event short of a convulsion of the moral world.

* It is a fact worth noting, that whilst the vote in the House of Representatives was 94 to 86 in favor of the restriction, the vote in the Senate was 27 to 15 against it. Thus, *twenty-seven ninetieths* of the House of Representatives were in favor of the restriction, but *nine fourteenths* of the Senate were against it.

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