General Advertiser.

REPUBLICAN STAR AND

VOL. XXII. EASTON, (MD.) TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1821. NO. 41....1125.

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.

Trustee's sale.

THE subscriber, appointed by Caroline County Court, Trustee to make sale of so much of the Real Estate of JACOB WRIGHT, dec'd. as will be sufficient for the payment of the balance of his debts, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on the 30th day of June next, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock of said day,

A Part of the Real Estate

of the said Jacob Wright, lying and being in Caroline County, and on the main road leading from North West Fork Bridge to Marshahope Bridge. The terms of sale will be as follows: twelve months credit will be given, by the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, to the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money; and on the payment of the whole of the purchase money, and not before, the trustee will give a deed to the purchaser.

The creditors of the said Jacob Wright are hereby requested to lodge their claims against the said deceased, with the Clerk of Caroline county court, within six months from the day of sale.

TH. SAULSBURY, Trustee.

Denton, may 29 4w

Cut Nails & Iron for sale.

THE subscribers have on hand, and are daily receiving additional supplies (from their Iron Mill and Factory) of

Cut Nails, Brads, Hoops & Rods,

Which they warrant to be equal in quality to the best which have ever been sold in this market, and offer them at the following prices:

2d Nails at	12 cents	per	lb.
3d do	10	do	do do
4 & 5 do	9	do	do do
6 & 7 do	8	do	do do
8 to 30 do	7½	do	do do

They also have on hand an extensive and complete assortment of

AMERICAN, SWEDISH, and ENGLISH, } **IRON**
AMERICAN and ENGLISH } **STEEL.**

J. W. & E. PATTERSON.

Baltimore, march 27 13w

☞ The National Intelligencer at Washington, Fredericktown Political Examiner, Hagerstown Herald, Chambersburg Republican, Easton Star, Annapolis Republican, Fredericksburg Herald, Petersburg Intelligencer, Alexandria Gazette, Richmond Enquirer, Winchester Virginia Gazette, will please insert the above advertisement for three months and forward their accounts.

Easton & Baltimore Packet.

THE SCHOONER
JANE & MARY.

The subscriber having formed a Co-partnership in the business of the above Vessel with Capt. John Beckwith, takes this opportunity to tender to his friends and customers, his grateful acknowledgments for their liberal support, and the same time to assure them that no exertions shall be wanting to merit a continuance of the same.

The JANE & MARY is in complete order for the reception of grain or freight of any kind. She will leave Easton for Baltimore on Sunday the 18th instant, and will afterwards continue her regular route as heretofore, leaving Easton for Baltimore every Monday, and Baltimore for Eastion every Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M. each day. All orders will be punctually attended to by the Captain on board and by their Clerk, (Captain Robert Spedden,) at Easton Point.

The Public's Obedient Servant,
CLEMENT VICKARS.

P. S. They have a large and commodious granary for the reception of grain, and their Clerk will regularly attend every Monday at Doctor William W. Moore's Druggist Shop, for the reception of orders. C. V.

Easton-Point, feb 20 w

Easton & Baltimore Packet.

THE SLOOP
EDWARD LLOYD,
EDWARD AULD, Master,

Will leave Easton-Point on WEDNESDAY the 21st day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M.—returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

The EDWARD LLOYD is in complete order for the reception of Passengers and Freight. She is an elegant vessel, substantially built of the very best materials, copper fastened, and completely finished in the first rate Packet stile for the accommodation of Passengers. She has a large and commodious cabin with twelve births, and two state rooms with eight births, furnished with every convenience.

All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. Thomos Henrix, at his office at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point feb. 13 w

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF
CHEAP SPRING GOODS.
CLARK & GREEN

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening,

AN ELEGANT AND ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

Choice Fresh Seasonable
GOODS,

Selected with great care from the latest importations, and comprizing an extensive assortment of

BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, INDIA, & AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

All of which will be offered at the most reduced prices for *Cash*, or exchanged for Wool and Feathers at the market prices. They respectfully invite their friends and the public generally to give them an early call.

may 22 w

HANDSOME AND CHEAP
SPRING GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening,

A VERY HANDSOME VARIETY OF

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, RUSSIA, AND INDIA, } **GOODS,**

Selected with much care from the latest importations.

ALSO—A VARIETY OF

DOMESTIC GOODS.

The above being added to those before received, renders their assortment very general and complete.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see them, as they intend selling at very reduced prices for Cash.

THOMAS & GROOME.

Easton, may 1 w

Highest Prizes,

40,000 dollars.	5,000 dollars.
20,000 dollars.	5,000 dollars.
10,000 dollars.	20 of 1,000.

SPLENDID SCHEME
OF THE
GRAND STATE LOTTERY
OF MARYLAND;

Under the superintendance of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor & Council,

UNDER SPECIAL ACT OF ASSEMBLY:—

1 prize of	$40,000	is	$40,000
1 prize of	20,000	—	20,000
1 prize of	10 000	—	10,000
2 prizes of	5,000	—	10,000
20 prizes of	1,000	—	20,000
50 prizes of	100	—	5,000
100 prizes of	50	—	5,000
500 prizes of	20	—	10,000
6,000 prizes of	10	—	60,000
6,675 prizes, amounting to			$180,000
13,325 blanks.			
20,000 tickets at $9 is			$180,000

STATIONARY PRIZES, AS FOLLOW:

First drawn 3000 Blanks entitled to	$10 each.
First drawn No. will be entitled to	$1,000
First drawn No. 3d day, entitled to	1,000
First drawn No. 5th day, entitled to	1,000
First drawn No. 7th day, entitled to	1,000
First drawn No. 10th day, entitled to	5,000
First drawn No. 12th day, entitled to	1,000
First drawn No. 14th day, entitled to	10,000
First drawn No. 16th day, entitled to	1,000
First drawn No. 18th day, entitled to	1,000
First drawn No. 20th day, entitled to	1,000
First drawn No. 22d day, entitled to	20,000
First drawn No. 24th day, entitled to	1,000
First drawn No. 26th day, entitled to	1,000
First drawn No. 28th day, entitled to	40,000

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

Deduction only Fifteen per cent.—All Prizes payable in GOLD or SILVER, or in Notes of the *BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.*

☞ The DRAWING will take place and be completed in the CITY OF BALTIMORE in THIRTY DRAWINGS only, with all possible despatch, under the superintendance of

JAMES L. HAWKINS,
NATH'L F. WILLIAMS, } Esq's.
J. B. RINGGOLD,
Commissioners.

Tickets will be advanced in a short time, but can now be had at the original prices, viz:

Whole Tickets	$9 00	*Quarters* .	$2 25
Halves .	4 50	*Eighths* .	1 12½

From COHEN'S FORTUNATE OFFICE, Baltimore, to be had in a variety of Nos. at the

STAR OFFICE—EASTON,

Where the Managers' Official Lists will be regularly received for the examination of all tickets *gratis.*

*** AT COHEN'S OFFICE, MORE CAPITAL PRIZES HAVE BEEN OBTAINED THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA—and where was sold in shares the great Capital of $40,000 in the last Lottery drawn in Baltimore; and where, in the 3 last Monument Lotteries, were sold the Capitals of $40,000 also in shares—the $30,000—2 of 20,000—2 of 10,000, &c.

☞COHEN'S "LOTTERY GAZETTE AND REGISTER," which is published every week, will contain the Managers' Official List of each drawing, both Blanks and Prizes, and will be forwarded, GRATIS, to companies or individuals who purchase either in whole tickets or shares to the amount of FIFTY DOLLARS:....It also contains Rates of Exchange of Bank Notes....Prices Current of Produce, &c. &c.

may 22 w

Six & a quarter Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Dorchester county on the 19th of April last, an Apprentice boy, between ten and eleven years of age, to the Farming business. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid for returning said boy to

CHARLES PAYNE.

may 15 (22) 3q

Easton Mail Line.

THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

This line will commence the summer Establishment on the 1st of April—Leaving the Easton Hotel every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 o'clock in the morning, and arriving at Wilmington, the same evening. Returning leaves Mr. Robert Keddy's, sign of the Ship, Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 3 o'clock, and arrive at Easton the same evening.

The Proprietors have provided good Stages and Horses, together with careful Drivers, and as this line is the most speedy mode of conveyance, and we may add the most economical, as the fare from Easton to Wilmington will be but five dollars and twenty-five cents, or six dollars and 25 cents to Philadelphia. With the above advantages we hope for a full share of the public patronage. The above line passes through Centreville, Church Hill, Chestertown, George Town, ✕ Roads, Head of Sassafras, Warwick and Middletown. Passengers and others can be supplied with Horses and Gigs, Saddle and Horses or Double Carriages by applying to Solomon Lowe, Easton, or Alexander Porter, Wilmington.

SOLOMON LOWE, Easton,
JOHN KEMP, Chestertown,
CHRISTOPHER HALL, H. of Sassafras
ALEXANDER PORTER, Wilmington,
Proprietors.

march 27 w

Notice.

MR. Francis Hindman's private academy will commence its summer session, at his residence in New Ark, on the first day of June next—at which are taught the English, Latin, and Greek languages. The number of scholars is limited to twelve, all of whom board in my house. The terms of board, tuition, lodging, mending, firewood, candles, &c. &c. are $40 per quarter, and deductions made for the absence of the scholar when he returns home in vacation term, which will reduce the expenses of scholars to $135 per annum. For the character of his school, I would refer parents and guardians to gentlemen in Talbot and Queen-Ann's counties, whose children and wards have completed their education under his instructions and pupilage.

FRANCIS HINDMAN.

may 22 w

Negroes at private sale.

TO be disposed of in families or otherwise (but not to go out of the state) a parcel of valuable Negroes, consisting of

Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

The terms will be accommodating—Application to be made to

SAMUEL GROOME,
Agent for
ISABELLA SMYTH, Adm'x
of Wm. B. Smyth, decd.

april 24 w3-eo4t

In Chancery,

May 16th, 1821.

ORDERED, That a sale of a part of the real estate of William Frazier, deceased, made and reported by WILLIAM. R. STUART, as trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 20th day of July next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks in the Easton Star, before the 20th day of June next.

The Report states the amount of the sale to be $10.000.

True copy.
Test—
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.

may 22 3w

Wool & Shoes.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase WOOL, washed or in the grease, common, mixed and full blood, for which he will give liberal prices in cash.

He has for sale at his shop next door to Jenkins & Stevens' store, a general assortment of Men's Women's and Children's SHOES, servants' do. at reduced prices for cash.

BENNETT TOMLINSON.

may 22 3w

To the Independent Voters
OF TALBOT COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by the very generous support I received at the last election for Sheriff, and the solicitations of my friends, I beg leave again respectfully to offer myself a candidate for the office, at the ensuing election. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties with humanity and the utmost of my ability.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN HELSBY, Jun.

jan 30 w

Cash given for
NEGROES.

THE subscriber will remain through the Spring and Summer at Cugle's Tavern, Baltimore, and the Union Tavern, Easton, for the purpose of purchasing Negroes—He is at any time prepared with current bank notes to buy twenty, and with three days notice can be ready to take fifty. Persons wishing to sell will please give me a call before they sell.

DAVID ANDERSON.

april 17 w

Cash for Negroes.

LIBERAL prices in Cash will be given for a few young Negroes. Apply at the Union Tavern.

jan 6 w

Communicated for the National Intelligencer.

THE FARMER'S & PLANTER'S FRIEND.
No. IV.

"Considering how fast and how much the "progress of new settlements in the United "States must increase the surplus produce of "the soil, and weighing seriously the tenden-"cy of the system, which prevails among most "of the commercial nations of Europe, whate-"ver dependence may be placed on the force "of natural circumstances to counteract the ef-"fects of an artificial policy: there appear "strong reasons to regard the foreign demand "for that surplus, as too uncertain a reliance, "and to desire a substitute for it in an exten-"sive domestic market.

"To secure such a market, there is no other "expedient than to promote manufacturing es-"tablishments. Manufacturers, who consti-"tute the most numerous class, after the culti-"vators of the land, are for that reason the "principal consumers of the surplus of their "labor.

"This idea of an extensive domestic market "for the surplus produce of the soil is of the "first consequence. It is, of all things, that "which most effectually conduces to a flourish-"ing state of agriculture. If the effect of manu-"factories should be to detach a portion of the "hands, which would otherwise be engaged in "tillage, it might possibly cause a smaller quan-"tity of lands to be under cultivation; but by "their tendency to procure a more certain de-"mand for the surplus produce of the soil, they "would, at the same time, cause the lands, which "were in cultivation, to be better improved "and more productive. And while, by their "influence, the condition of each individual "farmer would be meliorated, the total mass of "agricultural production would probably be in-"creased. For this must evidently depend as "much, if not more, upon the degree of im-"provement, than upon the number of acres "under culture.

"It merits particular observation, that the "multiplication of manufactories not only fur-"nishes a market for those articles which have "been accustomed to be produced in abun-"dance, in a country, but it likewise creates a "demand for such as were either unknown, or "produced in inconsiderable quantities. The "bowels as well as the surplus of the earth are "ransacked for articles which were before ne-"glected. Animals, plants, and minerals, ac-"quire a utility and value, which were before "unexplored.

"The foregoing considerations seem sufficient to establish, as general propositions, that "it is the interest of nations to diversify the "industrious pursuits of the individuals who "compose them—that the establishment of ma-"nufactures is calculated not only to increase "the general stock of useful and productive "labor, but even to improve the state of agri-"culture in particular, certainly to advance the "interests of those who are engaged in it."

Alexander Hamilton, vol. 1. p. 182.

TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Friends and Fellow Citizens:

I most ardently entreat you, as you value your own happiness and welfare, and the lasting prosperity and resources of your country, to weigh well the preceding quotation. It contains sound lessons of infinite importance to you, whether considered in a national or private point of view. It emanated from a man of a powerful mind, who could not be suspected of any undue bias in favor of manufactures, his connexions and friends being almost universally among the mercantile portion of the community. Thirty years have elapsed since he announced, with a prophetic spirit, what ought to be written in letters of gold, as a perpetual warning to the cultivators of the soil, viz—"that there appear strong reasons to regard the foreign demand as too uncertain a reliance for our surplus—and to desire a substitute for it in an extensive domestic market." And has not time, which has blighted the prospects and happiness of thousands of our farmers, and which is now equally blighting those of the planters, stamped the seal of profound wisdom on the admonition so fatally slighted—to secure the "substitute" of "an extensive domestic market," for the "uncertain reliance on a foreign demand for our surplus?" Had this "extensive domestic market," been secured, we should not at present see cotton selling at 10, 12, & 13 cents per pound. Happy will it be, if, even at this late hour, we dispel the delusion excited by a reliance on plausible, but fallacious theories, scouted and rejected by all the wise nations in Europe, of which the ruinous consequences have been unerringly predicted for years in vain.

In my former numbers, I presented a sketch of the pernicious consequences experienced by the farmers from the depression of manufactures; from the steady, consequent conversion of manufacturers into farmers, and from the regular increase of the surplus of agricultural produce, while the market for that surplus has been as regularly diminishing.

To fulfil my purpose, it is necessary to investigate the operation of this state of things on the cotton and tobacco planters. Of each in order.

The want of an advantageous market for their productions, which has produced so much ruin among the manufacturers, and converted so many of them into farmers, has also been, as already stated, grievously felt by, and has borne hard on, the latter class, and converted numbers of them into planters.

The culture of grain for a considerable time past, even in those parts of the country possessing great local advantages, has been almost as unprofitable as any of the various manufactures, which have decayed, under the withering influence of excessive importations. But in situations remote from the advantages of seaports, it has been absolutely a losing concern. This has been remarkably the case in a large portion of the western, and the interior of the middle states. It is doubtful whether there has not been an everage loss, in that section of the union, on the two last crops of grain. The evil has been gradually increasing, till at length it has arisen to such a height, that in many places remote from New Orleans, from which the farmers of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, &c. are distant 7 or 800 miles on an average, the prices of the produce of the soil, fertile & luxuriant as that soil is, would not defray the mere expenses of harvesting and carrying it to market. To send a cargo of flour from those situations to New Orleans would bring the cultivator in debt.

The price of sweet flour at New Orleans, on the 7th of March, was from two dollars and a half to three dollars—and of sour, of which there is usually a large proportion on hand, one dollar and a quarter to one dollar and a half. The freight from Louisville to New Orleans is one dollar. When to this is added commission and other incidental expenses, it is obvious how ruinous a business farming is under these circumstances.

Superfine flour has lately been sold at Pittsburg, at a dollar and a half per barrel—wheat in many parts of the western states is selling at 20 to 25 cents per bushel, and all other articles, the produce of the soil, in about the same proportion.

Thus unhappily situated, the farmers in that quarter naturally sought for some other mode of employing their industry, time, and capital. They beheld their fellow citizens, the planters, making rapid fortunes, while their own circumstances were daily becoming worse. Cotton and tobacco, the produce of those fellow citizens, moreover were not liable to serious injury by remaining on hands, waiting for a market. And as their own soil and climate were adapted for the same culture, it is not, therefore, extraordinary that they entered the lists, and that numbers of them converted their farms into cotton and tobacco plantations.

But the conversion of arable lands into plantations did not produce the whole of the evil. Hundreds of citizens, who settled on new lands and who, in a different order of things, would have devoted their attention to farming, now cultivate cotton and tobacco instead of grain.

In consequence, the crop of cotton—to confine myself for the present at this article—was about 40 per cent. greater in 1820 than 1819; and therefore, although the domestic consumption had very much increased during the last year, the exportation was 45 per cent. more than in 1819, or any former year.

The increase in the domestic consumption arose from two causes. The general embarrassment and stagnation of business had very much reduced the importation of cotton and of every other kind of goods, and of course extended the market for domestic articles. But a more efficient cause of the increased consumption of cotton wool arose from the superior excellence of the coarse domestic cotton goods, their comparative cheapness, & the very great reputation they had acquired, by which they gained almost universally a decided preference over the imported articles, which created a very extraordinary demand for them, and of course what Mr. Hamilton states as a grand desideratum, "an extensive domestic market" for raw cotton.

The domestic consumption of cotton in 1819 is estimated to have been about 80,000 bales, or	lbs. 22,400,000
The amount exported was	87,997,045*
	lbs. 110,397,045
Whereas the domestic consumption in 1820 was, from the best information I can obtain, 110,000 bales, or	lbs. 30,800,000
The amount exported	127,860,152*
	lbs. 158,660,152
Our export to England in 1819, was bales 204,831†	
In 1820, 301,928†	
	lbs.
Excess in 1820 97,097 equal to about	27,000,000

To enable the reader to appreciate the effects of this great surplus, I submit to his inspection a comparative statement of our exportation of cotton for the two last years, with the custom house valuation, which in 1819, was for Sea Islands, forty-five cents, and for all other kinds twenty-two cents per pound; and in 1820, thirty-two cents for the former, and sixteen for the latter.

This mode of valuation, it is true, is not, nor can it be, critically exact. But as it has been the same in both years, whatever may be its errors, they cannot effect the inductions which the comparison affords.

Exports of Cotton from the United States.*

	1819.	Valuation.
Sea Island	lbs. 7,488,775	$3,369,949
Other kinds	80,598,270	17,711,820
Total	lbs. 87,997,045	$21,018,769
	1820.	Valuation.
Sea Island	lbs. 11,569,015	$3,702,085
Other kinds	116,291,137	18,606,582
Total	lbs. 127,860,156	$22,308,667

The preceding statements and tables demand the most serious attention. They strikingly corroborate Dean Swift's idea, that in political arithmetic two and two do not always make four.

It appears that in 1820 we exported of Sea Island cotton lbs. 4,080,240
Of other kinds 35,782,867
lbs. 39,863,107

more than in 1819, whereas we received for the great quantity exported in 1820, only $1,227,898 more than for the smaller quantity in the preceding year.

The quantity was increased about 45 per cent. but the nett proceeds only about 6!

The profound system of the Dutch, with respect to their spices, has often been in vain inculcated on our citizens. That sagacious nation guarded against the pernicious consequence of a glutted market, by proportioning the supply to the demand. But, alas! the natural and inevitable consequence of our system is diametrically the reverse. It increases the number of the cultivators of the soil beyond the due and proper proportion to the rest of the community—produces a glut of the fruits of the earth—diminishes the number of purchasers of those fruits, and of course inflicts distress on the class of agriculturists, by measures intended to aid and protect them. It is impossible to trace the progress of this system with a calm & unbiassed mind, without a conviction that from this source rises the depression of the prices of the products of our soil, and the sufferings which that depression has inflicted, or may inflict, on the cultivators.

It is well known that the price of cotton in this country is regulated by that of the surplus which we export to Great Britain; and every man of candor will admit that the extraordinary exportation of the article to that country in

* Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury.
† Rathbone, Hodgson, & Co.'s Price Current, Liverpool, January 10, 1821.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc3923_scm2842-0317.jpg