General Advertiser

REPUBLICAN STAR AND

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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.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot county court & to me directed at the two suits of J. 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 21st day of August next, between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock of the same day, the following land 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 two hundred acres of land; one other plantation whereon Samuel Eason now lives situated as aforesaid, containing by estimation four hundred and forty acres of land, one other plantation in Tuckahoe whereon Daniel Frampton lives, containing by estimatton, three hundred acres of land, one other Plantation on St. Michaels river, whereon Stephen Stichbury lived, being part of a tract of land called 'Sheephead's Point,' also all that part of a tract of land called Theobold's Addition' on St. Michaels river, containing by estimation two hundred acres—Taken and sold to satify the debt interest and costs of the above mentioned venditioni's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

july 31 4w

Trustee's Sale.

WILLIAM JENKINS, complainant, *vs.* SOLOMON LOWE and ANN his wife, JENKINS ABBOTT, JAMES W. ABBOTT, ANN ABBOTT, THOMAS MARTIN, ELIZA ANN ABBOTT, and HANNAH M. ABBOTT, defendants.	*IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,* On the Equity Side thereof: *Nov. Term,* 1820.

BY virtue of a decree of the honorable Judges of Talbot county court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, passed on the 17th day of November, 1820, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 28th day of August next, at Easton on the Court House Green, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. all the Lands and Real Property of William A. Abbott, late of Talbot county, deceased, including Abbott's Mill, and lying in said county, and heretofore mortgaged to the complainant William Jenkins, to satisfy to the complainant said mortgages and costs of suit, and so forth.

The terms of sale will be cash, to be paid down on the day of said sale. Any person wishing to view said property, will call on Mr. Joseph L. Turner, on the premises, Mr. Thos. Bullen, or Mr. Thos. Martin, near the premises or the subscriber. The plat may be seen by calling on Mr. Wm. Jenkins at Easton.

JOSEPH MARTIN, Trustee.

Talbot county, Island Creek Neck. } july 31 4w

For Sale,

A valuable Farm, containing about 550 acres, situated in Caroline county, on Great Choptank River, two miles above Dover Bridge, and within six miles of the town of Easton. The said Farm will admit of being divided into two, one of 350 acres, the other 200 acres, both handsomely situated on the river. About 130 acres of the first is covered with valuable oak timber, near the water, and the improvements thereon are good—a two-story framed dwelling house, nearly new, and a kitchen adjoining, and all other necessary buildings—a good well of water in the yard, and a fine spring of water and spring-house near the dwelling—a fishery and good grazing marsh attached to the same.—There are on the 200 acre lot complete comfortable buildings, a good well of water in the yard, and a spring convenient—120 acres thereof covered with valuable oak and pine timber, directly on the water, and a fishery belonging thereto, equal to any on the river, which will be sold altogether or seperate, as may best suit purchasers.

This property is worthy the attention of any person wishing to purchase a comfortable situation, as well as those that may be scarce of timber.

Further descriptions are unnecessary, as no person will purchase without first viewing the premises. The above described property will be sold, and that on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase will please to apply to the subscriber, living on the farm near Dover Bridge.

ISAAC HYATT.

june 19 w

For Sale or Rent.

A Farm beautifully situated on a branch of Broad Creek, on which Capt. John Seth, now lives. The improvements on this place are not only comfortable and convenient but more than ordinarily handsome, and for health and agreeableness of situation surpassed by few in the county.

ALSO

A farm situated on Miles River about 3 miles below St. Michaels, on which Mr. Jesse Richardson, now lives. Persons wishing to purchase or rent the above property, may know the terms by applying to.

PERRY SPENCER.
Near St. Michaels.

july 31 w

For Sale.

A House and Lot in the town of St. Michaels, in which Mr. Charles D. Barrow, now lives, having a store room and granary attached. The house is convenient and comfortable, and the store in an excellent situation for business, having been long occupied in that way—Any person wishing to purchase will do well to make early application to the subscriber.

RICHARD SPENCER.
for Owen Allen.

july 31 w

Two Plantations for sale.

SITUATED in the neighborhood of Church Hill, Queen-Ann's county, and now in the tenure of James Graham, & the representatives of Risdon Sparks. The one contains about three hundred and thirty acres, the other one hundred and fifty. Both have an abundance of excellent timber and fire wood. The terms will be made easy, and suited to the prices of produce.—For further particulars enquire of the subscrier.

MAT: TILGHMAN.

Kennersley Near Church Hill. } july 31 3w

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

Tuesday, 19th day of June, A. D. 1821.

On application of MARY BEACHAMP, surviving Administratrix of John Beachamp, late of Caroline county, deceased—It is ordered that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 19th day of June, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and twenty-one.

Test. JOHN YOUNG, Reg. of of Wills for Caroline county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,

Notice is hereby given,

That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 26th day of January, 1822, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 26th day of June, 1821.

MARY BEACHAMP, Surviving Admx.
of John Beachamp, decd.

july 24 3w

In Talbot County Court,

MAY TERM, 1821.

ON application of JOHN SEYMORE, of Talbot County, by petition in writing to the court aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, in the year eighteen hundred and five, and of the supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts: A schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said Court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said John Seymore, has resided in the state of Maryland two years next preceding his application. It is therefore ordered and adjudged, by the said Court, that the said John Seymore (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers, printed in Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, for three months before the first Saturday in November Term next,) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court, on the first Saturday in November term aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause if any they have, why the said John Seymore ought not to be discharged, agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly aforesaid.

Test,

J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

july 31 4w

Insolvent Debtors' Notice.

THE creditors of Moses Bright, Cale Stevens, Henry Gray, Richard Morine, Jeremiah Berry, & Joseph Thompson, are hereby notified, that on the application of the above named persons for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland and the supplements thereto, they were released from confinement, and ordered and directed to appear at the next October term of Dorchester county court, to be holden in Cambridge, before the Judges of said court, on the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday of October next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be propounded to, and adduced against them by their respective creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge.

By order of

A. RICH,
one of the Judges of the O. C. of D. C.

Dorchester county, july 17 4w

Cash given for NEGROES.

THE subscriber will remain through the spring and summer at Cugle's Tavern, Baltimore, and the Fountain Inn, 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,

AND liberal prices, will be given for any quantity of likely young Negroes, by applying to the subscriber, on Pratt Street extended, above the Three Ton Tavern, in a large white house formerly occupied by Mr. James Tanner.

AUSTIN WOOLFOLK.

Baltimore, july 10 11q

WASHINGTON, July 26.

DON LUIS DE ONIS'S MEMOIR.

A *translation* of the "Memoir upon the negotiations between Spain and the United States of America, which led to the treaty of 1819," has just been published in this city from the pen of Dr. Watkins, in whose character and abilities we have a satisfactory pledge of the fidelity and accuracy of the translation.

We have looked over this work, in the expectation of finding it full of the sophism of diplomacy, and very unreserved in the frankness of the author's views of the United States. We have not been disappointed. It is both the one and the other. Of the character of our people, and their besetting foibles, he speaks with unsparing severity, and with more freedom, we think, than sincerity. Of our institutions, and of our resources, he has given as flattering a view as could be expected from a representative of monarchy, who has no longer a motive for deceptive language, or mental reservation in respect to us; it being perfectly evident, from the whole tenor of the Memoir, that Don Luis De Onis has not the least expectation of ever re-visiting the United States in a public capacity. Of the policy of our government, he has furnished such a distorted view as suited the purpose for which he wrote, which was, by *a-propos* suggestions to induce the Cortes of Spain to ratify the treaty of 1819, the necessary assent to which had been, and was at the date of the Memoir, withheld by the King of Spain.

As we do not feel ourselves justified in making any extracts from this book which might interfere with the profits of the sale of it, due to the labor and enterprize of the Translator and Publisher, we shall content ourselves with a brief account of its plan, and an extract or two calculated to shew the general complexion of its contents.

The character of the book is well described in the following extract from the translator's preface:

"The reader of the following pages will soon find reason to pronounce them a most extraordinary production—he will perceive that they contain a singular mixture of the veriest slander and the most extravagant eulogy, of our country and countrymen, that was ever heaped upon them by foe or friend. The double object which the author had in view, led him of necessity, into many contradictions and absurdities. He had been accused of sullying the dignity of his royal master, and wounding the interest of his nation, by a *disgraceful* treaty; and this charge naturally involved the suspicion that he had been influenced in his negociation either by *fear* or *partiality* for the Americans. In combatting this twofold accusation, it was important that he should show the political and physical strength of the United States, in its utmost magnitude—that he should demonstrate the impossibility of defending the Spanish provinces in America from the ambitious grasp of this colossal power—and that he should draw such a picture of the people as might lead to the inference that contempt, rather than admiration or dread, supplied him with the coloring. It will be seen, from the ingenuity with which he has managed his arrangements, that Don Luis de Onis was a wily politician, a master of the diplomatic art; and, however illusive some of his reasoning may appear, there are strong grounds to believe that the Spanish Cortes were influenced by it to consent to the ratification of his treaty, and that his main object was thus accomplished."

The Memoir commences with a history of the Don's diplomatic residence in the United States, from the year 1809 to the year 1819—of his arrival here, the refusal of our government to receive him, and his vigilance and faithful services nevertheless. It then takes a view of the territories of the United States—of their population—of the causes of the rapid increase of population, and of the public and individual wealth of these states—of our relations with the Indians on our borders—of the agriculture, manufactories, & industry of the United States—of their commerce—of their military force, which he scandalously depreciates—of the navy—of the national revenue—of our internal policy—of our political system, and the relations of the United States with the different powers of the globe. The Memoir then concludes with a brief account of the negociation, and of the motives which induced him to close it as he did, the Duke of Alagon's grants in Florida to the contrary notwithstanding. The statistical part of the work shews that Mr. De Onis was not idle or unobserving during his sojourn here, though many of his statements and arguments are founded on erroneous or defective data.

It remains for us to give an extract or two from the work. The first is his portrait of the people of the United States, not very flattering certainly—yet in which, maugre its frightful daubing and hideous colors, one can plainly discover some odd traits of resemblence to those who sat for the likeness:

"This people, however, do not appear capable of raising themselves to that colossal greatness to which they aspire, nor to any solid and lasting glory. A compound of individuals of various nations, they have no true national character, and devoted to commerce and speculation, interest is their idol. They carried with them to the deserts of North America the corruption and the vices of the most degenerate people in Europe—and this corruption and these vices have met with no barriers in a country where all are free, and where LUXURY AND AN INSATIABLE THIRST OF GOLD ARE THE PREDOMINANT PASSIONS—EXTREME EGOTISM, AVARICE, AND OTHER SORDID PASSIONS, DISTINGUISH THE CHARACTER OF THE AMERICANS. Their manners, in general, resemble those of the English, though they are always accompanied with a certain rusticity, and a provoking arrogance, that particularise them. The inhabitants of the United States are DESCENDED FOR THE MOST PART FROM ENGLISH FAMALIES, and although a multitude of individuals from other nations are incorporated in their population, the *anglo-mania* is always prevalent. The institutions of the country, copied chiefly from those of England—the same laws for the administration of justice in civil and criminal cases—the same language, the same enthusiasm for commerce, and the same spirit of domination and pride, render the two people very similar. The Anglo American looks upon every nation with disdain or contempt, admiring the English only, and making it a glory to draw his origin from her. But their situation at the head of the New World, without rivals to impede or restrain their march—an immense and varied surface of territory—their rapid and astonishing progress in population, the arts and industry—the brilliant series of their prosperity—the powerful successs of their arms in the late war against Great Britain—and the respect which they have inspired in the principal powers of Europe, have raised their vanity to an extreme, of which it is scarcely possible to form an idea. They consider themselves superior to the rest of mankind, and look upon their Republic as the only establishment upon earth, founded upon a grand and solid basis, embelished by wisdom, and destined one day to become the most sublime colossus of human power, and the wonder of the universe. It is not only in the mouths of enthusiasts or demagogues, who seek to inflame the imaginations of the mob with seductive and exalted ideas, that this language is heard—it resounds from every side. The works of all the Anglo-American writers are strewed with these haughty sentiments, these brilliant predictions suggested by an overweening vanity. Their public monuments attest the excess of this pride and ostentatious confidence. The house in which the Congress hold their sessions, they call *the Capitol*—a little rivulent near it, about three yards wide and a fourth deep, they denominate *the Tiber*. Many of the meanest settlements have the names of the most celebrated cities of Greece and Rome.—Every thing breathes extreme affectation and vanity in the United States; but the sensible man, who examines, things with impartiality and profound reflection, cannot but foresee the ruin of these states, in the blind impetuosity of their ambition and the excess of their pride."

Per contra, we give the following, as a fair sample of those parts of the work in which reluctant justice is done to us:

"Their fleet is every day receiving augmentation, and is already upon a respectable and brilliant footing. The Anglo-American sailors, if they do not exceed the English in skill or courage, like them possess the profoundest knowledge of naval tactics, and great experience in every thing that can contribute to a favorable result in naval actions. It is true that hitherto, they have no actions, except of a ship to ship, and with small divisions on the Lakes, but in all they have manifested great skill and great bravery. When their navy shall be adapted for grand battles, they will no doubt show the superiority, of which the English now boast so much; and will, perhaps, surpass them, excited as they will be by emulation, pride, and that fierceness of enthusiasm which a republican spirit inspires. Every thing is well organized in their marine—the vessels are of excellent construction, perfectly fitted and armed—a rigorous discipline, due subordination and the best order are observed in them. There is no instance of an Anglo-American commander or officer having faltered in his duty, or of his having failed to support, even in the most difficult extremities, the honor of his flag—an officer who should conduct himself in any other manner, would not only be punished with severity, but his name would forever be loaded with infamy, and abandoned to public execration. These are the principles which make an army or a navy formidable—without them no matter how many soldiers or ships a state may have, it must not flatter itself that it has an army or a navy—It may spend immense sums to support these two bodies, which are the pillars of national defence, but it will experience nothing but disasters, defeats, and losses, when the necessity of employing them shall arrive"

We conclude with the following extract, the perusal of which made us feel unusually serious—*why*, we leave the reader to explain:

"I cannot conclude my observations upon the country and population of the United States without saying something of the Indians, or aboriginals, still remaining in them. A considerable number of the Iroquois are yet to be met with in the state of New York, and in the eastern part of Long Island; but they are all miserable wretches, in nothing resembling their ancestors, whose character is said to have been so bold, warlike, and ferocious. In the state of Tennesee and Mississippi, the nation or tribe of Cherokees exist—in Georgia, the Creeks—in Mississippi, the Chickasaws and Choctaws—in the state of Indiana and territory of Michigan a few savage hordes of the nation or tribe of Chippeway are to be found—and others occupy various points to the north east of Illinois and east of Lake Michigan. They are all wretched and gradually becoming extinct. Their whole number will amount at most to 50 or 60,000. Those who live within the Spanish dominions contiguous to the U. States, comprise various tribes, some of them sufficiently numerous; but they are gradually diminishing, and abandoning the country to the Americans.

"Although the federal government boasts of the tenderness and philanthropy with which it treats them, it cannot but be observed, that whatever may be its dispostion to cherish sentiments so becoming to the present age, and all free countries like that of America, the fact is, that the Indians are daily despoiled of their lands by purchases, for the most part fraudulent or by treaties but little equitable, as well as by force of arms. It frequently happens that the settlers, established on the frontier or near the lands of the Indians, make incursions into them and rob them of their cattle, and of every thing upon which they can lay their hands. They complain to the governors and authorities of their respective State or Territory, and in many cases to the federal government: but justice is not always done to them, nor any satisfaction given. A series of these outrages at length wearies their patience, & when they find a fit opportunity, they take vengeance into their own hands, attack those who enter their grounds to lay them waste or drive off their cattle, and either murder them, or sometimes pursue them beyond the frontier, committing reprisals upon the American possessions with the ferocity belonging to their nature. When either of these events happen, the cry of alarm and indignation resounds throughout the whole U. States, and the government sends an army to chastise the Indians.

"Such is the motive or apparent cause of the deadly and exterminating wars which have been hitherto waged against these unhappy beings. The government always entrusts the conduct of them to impetuous generals, who, suffering themselves to be carried away by a passion for war even to the overwhelming in ruin these almost defenceless and wretched aboriginals, pursue them with fire and wood, burn their miserable cabins and put to destruction all who are not so fortunate as to escape to distant forests or inaccessible mountains.

"At the end of the campaign a treaty is entered into with the unfortunate victims, who have survived the extermination of their tribe; and in this, the greater and better part of their lands adjudged to the United States, who are thus successively getting rid of these neighbors, and possessing themselves of the countries which they occupy."

On the whole, none can read this tract of 152 pages without amusement, and few without instruction. *Nat. Int.*

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

As every thing which comes from the "sage of Quincy" excites merited interest with the community, we have solicited for publication a copy of the following letter.

MONTIZELLO, 16th July, 1821.

Gerry Fairbanks, Esqr.

SIR—I thank you for an ingenious and pleasing oration, pronounced by you on the fourth of July. The spirit of moderation and impartiality, which runs through it, is very amiable, and keeps pace with the spirit of liberty and patriotism which adorns it. It is not in my power, to point out particularly the beauties or the faults in this composition; but I beg leave to suggest a query, whether it is worth while for us to take much notice of the British claims of superiority over us. We must candidly acknowledge, that they greatly exceed us in many respects. First in antiquity. We are but two hundred years old. They are two thousand, and if the bards and ballads of the Welsh, and the monuments of literature and science of the Druids, had not been unfortunately lost, they might but for what we know, have boasted of two thousand more, nearly as respectable as any. Secondly, their gentlemen's seats in the country are much more elegant than ours. Our Lymans and Quincys; our Perkins and Derbys; our Wells' and Parsons'; our Gores and Prebles, can exhibit nothing, comparable to Hagley: Mount Edgcomb or Stowe.—We have no pleasure grounds or gravel walks, winding round a compass of half a dozen miles, in Hogarths waving line of beauty, ornamented with flowers & roses with forest trees & shruberies, collected from all parts of the world, to be compared with theirs. We have no country houses presenting a front of *thirteen hundred and fifty* feet with porticoes, supported by pillers of marble and of composition, of splendor and magnificence, to be compared to theirs. We have no temples to Bacchus, or to Venus, or to Victory. We have not a Corinthian gate, which would cost the price of a county with us, through which you enter, to behold with surprise, the astonishing front of the palace. Indeed we have not an ornamented farm to be compared with that at Woburn, Payne's hill or even Shenstones Leasowes. Thirdly, they excell us in a national debt, that inexhaustable source of national and individual wealth, by a sagacious speculation in which a man may make a hundred thousand pounds sterling in a night. Such a debt is a fertilizing source of literature and science. It enables thousands and ten of thousands to purchase books and libraries to the great encouragement of authors; to employ their leisure and exert their genius in illuminating the world. Fourthly, we have not as yet been blessed with generals and admirals, whose bravery and patriotism have conquered sixty or a hundred millions of people, abounding in all the richest productions of the earth or who have swept from the ocean, all the commerce of the world. There are many oth articles in which they outstrip us in the race of competition, but I have not time to enumerate more and must conclude abruptly by subscribing myself your obliged friend and humble Servant.

(Signed) JOHN ADAMS.

For Rent
THE ENSUING YEAR,

THE late residence of Capt. RICHARD SPENCER, dec'd. a healthy situation on Broad Creek, two miles from St. Michaels, on which there is an excellent dwelling with every other convenience necessary; a further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed, that any person wishing to rent it will view the premises, a lease of three years will be given if required.—Application to be made to Henry Spencer, Island creek neck, or to the subscriber living thereon.

ELEANOR SPENCER.

july 31 w

For Rent
THE ENSUING YEAR,

OR upon an extended lease, that valuable estate on which Mr. John W. Blake now resides, situate on the waters of Third Haven Creek.

This farm has been divided into six fields each of which upon an average contains 150 thousand corn hills, and five lots including a valuable apple and peach orchard all under excellent inclosures.

For terms, which will be made satisfactory and accommodating apply to

Mrs. CHARLOTTE L. EDMONDSON,
in Easton, or to
JOHN EDMONDSON,
near the premises

july 31 w

For Rent

A FARM beautifully situated on Third Haven creek at present occupied by James Denny; also the farm adjoining in the tenure of Woolman Leonard. These farms being situated on the water, furnishing in their season the luxuries of the salts, render them desirable. To good tenants the terms will be accommodating; and possession given the first of January next. For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM HAYWARD, junr.
for
MARIA KERR.

june 12 w

To be rented,

FOR the ensuing year, the Plantation or Farm, on which Mr. Turbutt Callahan now lives. Also, an Overseer is wanted; by the subscriber.

JOHN L. BOZMAN.

july 24 3w

NEGROES.

WANTED, fifty or sixty likely young GROES, for which *CASH*, and li prices will be given. Any person havin groes of such description will please t the bar of the Union Tavern, formerly k Jesse Sheffer, and now by Charles W. M Easton, july 31 3q

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