General Advertiser

REPUBLICAN STAR

VOL. XXIII. EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1821. NO. 6....1142.

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 Sale.

BY order of the Orphan's court of Talbot county, will be exposed to Public Sale on Wednesday the 10th of October next; all

The Personal Estate

of Perry Ward Stuart, late of said county deceased—consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Hogs, a quantity of old Corn, and the crop of corn now on the ground, with a variety of other articles. The terms of sale are, that for all sums of five dollars and under the cash will be required before the removal of the property; all sums over five dollars, a credit of six months will be given, by giving note with security to be approved of by the subscribers.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. attendance given by

SARAH STUART, and CLEMENT MORRIS, } Adm'rs.

sept 25 3w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry Fi. Fa's. to me directed at the suits of the following persons, to wit. James Bartlett, and one at the suit of Ennalls Martin, one other at the suit of Lloyd Nicols against James Benson, will be sold on Tuesday the 16th of October next, on the Court-House Green in Easton, between 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit, one negro girl named Liner—Taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest and cost of the above Fi. Fa's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

sept. 25 4w

Public sale.

WILL be exposed at public vendue, on Thursday the 25th of October next, on the Farm of Mrs. Charlotte L. Edmondson, near Easton, a number of

Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs,

Three or four good Work Horses, and some Farming Utensils, &c.

A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums of five dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; and all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by the subscriber.

JOHN W. BLAKE.

sep 18 6w

Land for Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a sufficient power granted by a covenant contained in a deed from JAMES COLSTON, "deceased" to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, all and singular those parcels of two Tracts of Land, respectively called "Old Woman's Folly," and "Rigby's Choice," situate, lying and being on the West side of Third Haven Creek in Talbot county, near or adjoining to his dwelling Plantation, with the appurtenances, containing together sixty two acres of Land more or less, according to the metes and bounds expressed in the deed under which he purchased the same,

WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE,

On Tuesday the 16th day of October next, at the Court House in Easton, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on a credit of sixty days. For the situation of the Land and the nature of the soil, persons desirous of purchasing are referred to the premises; and for the nature of the security to be required, they are referred to the Cashier.

By order of the President and Directors.

JOS: HASKINS, Cashier.

B. B. at Easton, Aug. 6th, 1821. } aug. 7 11w

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

Farmer's Bank of Maryland,

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,

September 20, 1821.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of three per cent. for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 1st day of October next.

By order,

JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r.

sept. 25 w

Peter Levering,

No. 76, Bowley's Wharf, *Baltimore,*

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE, A LARGE STOCK OF

REFINED SUGARS,

CONSISTING OF

Family Loaf,
Loaf
Lump,
Piece, &c. &c. } *SUGARS.*

And SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES.

Which he sells very low for Cash, or on time to punctual men.

He is also constantly supplied with MANUFACTURED Tobacco, 8 twists to the pound, warranted first quality of that class—sold low for Cash or on time.

Baltimore, sep 25 19w

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, AND NOW OPENING BY

THOMAS & GROOME,

Who have also just purchased

15,000 FEET

VERY GOOD SEASONED

Yellow Pine Plank,

From 3-4 to 4-4 inch thick, which they will sell very cheap for Cash only.

Easton, aug 21 w

Easton Academy.

THE TRUSTEES have taken the earliest opportunity of informing the parents and guardians of the Scholars belonging to the English Department, and others who may desire to place their children therein, that they have engaged Mr. DAVID RING as the Assistant Teacher. The recommendations furnished by this gentleman of his moral and literary character give reason to believe that he will prove himself a useful and engaging Instructor; and those in this neighbourhood who have the pleasure of his acquaintance speak in very favorable terms of his marked attention to his pupils and of the propriety of his conduct.

This Department is now open for the reception of Scholars. The Classical Department under the care of Mr. THOMPSON, the Principal Teacher, is also open: The abilities of this gentleman have been heretofore announced, and are extensively known.

It may now be fairly presumed that the established reputation of this Seminary will continue to invite the growing youths of this and the neighbouring counties to participate in those advantages of education which it is so capable of affording, and which are so essential to the maintenance of virtue and civil liberty.

By the Board,

Ns. HAMMOND, Pres't.

Easton, 11 sep 4w....1m6m

Easton Jockey Club Races.

WILL be run for over a handsome course, four miles and repeat, near the town of Easton, on Wednesday the 3d day of October next, a purse to consist of the whole of the subscription of the Easton Jockey Club; free only for members, and to be run agreeably to the rules of the Club.

On the Thursday following, the Colts purse, to consist of the Gate Money and Town's purse; two miles and repeat: free for members only.

And on the Friday following, a Sweep Stake, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, on complying with the rules of the Club, and paying fifty dollars entrance for such Horse, Mare or gelding—3 miles and repeat, the winning horse on the first day to be excepted.

By order.

SOLOMON LOWE, Sec'ry.

aug 7 tr

Annapolis Jockey Club Races.

WILL be run over the Annapolis race course on Tuesday the 9th of October next, immediately after the Easton races, a Jockey club purse of not less than $300. Heats four miles each carrying weight agreeably to the rules of the club.

On Wednesday the 10th a colts purse will be run for of not less than $150. Heats two miles each.

On Thursday the 11th a sweepstake of not less than $100, heats three miles each, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the winning horse on the first day excepted.

JAMES WILLIAMSON, Treasurer.

The subscribers to the Jockey club are requested to call & pay their respective subscriptions.

The members of the club will meet at Williamson's Hotel the evening previous to the races.

☞ The editors of the Intelligencer Washington; the Patriot and Federal Gazette, Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette Annapolis, the Star and Gazette of Easton will publish the above till the 9th of October, & forward their accounts to the subscriber.

J. W.

sept 11 5w

To be hired

FOR THE NEXT YEAR,

NEGRO Men, Women, Boys and Girls, of various ages—some Women, Girls and Boys to be put out for victuals and clothes.

RACHEL L. KERR.

Easton, sep 25 w

Col. Richard Waters

HAS taken a convenient Stand for Business at No. 5 Light street wharf, Baltimore.—He solicits the custom of his friends, and good men of all parties, in the

Commission Business,

And he relies on a generous public, and trusts that those who have known him in the worst and most trying times, will not be disappointed in a faithful execution of such business as may be consigned to his care and attention.

aug. 21 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

For Sale,

A YOUNG Negro Man about 26 years of age, healthy, orderly, and an excellent farm hand; and sold for no fault whatever; to a good master in the county he will be sold low.

Also a Negro Girl about 12 years of age; healthy and well grown, and can be recommended as a smart active girl. Those negroes will not be sold to a foreigner. For further particulars apply at the Star office, Easton.

sep 25 w

To be sold, or rented,

FOR the ensuing year, a good brick house and lot in the town of St. Michael's where Mr. Samuel Wrein, now lives. Several inclosed lots may be had therewith, either by purchase or rent.

Apply to

SAM'L TENANT.

aug. 21 w

A Blacksmith wanted,

FOR the ensuing year, one who can come well recommended as an honest, sober, industrious and experienced Country Smith, will meet with liberal encouragement by applying to

PETER JOHNSON.

Caroline county, Near Denton. } sept. 25 3w

N. B. A single man would be preferred.

P. J.

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

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Worcester county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Worcester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Kendal Patey, late of Worcester county, deceased—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 first day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this twelfth day of September, 1821.

MARY PATEY, Ex'x
of Kendal Patey, decd.

sep 18 3q

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

SECRET PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE FEDERAL CONVENTION,

BY CHIEF JUSTICE YATES.

Since making a few remarks on the extracts from this work which we had seen, we have procured a copy of the work, and been enabled to take a more general view of it. Our impressions that such a work might not be impartial, and must necessarily be imperfect, are generally realized.

It was hardly practicable for one who labored under so strong a bias as Judge Yates did, against the doings of the Convention, and who was so much dissatisfied with its proceedings as to abandon his seat and leave his state without a vote on this important concern, not to impart to the notes taken for his private use, the complexion of his own feelings. Himself apparently satisfied of this, he refused, though often solicited during his life, to permit his notes to be published, because they were not *written for the public eye;* that is, because he was conscious of their imperfection as a report of the proceedings or debates.

It was still less practicable for one who was himself earnestly engaged in the transaction of the business of the Convention, to preserve any thing like full and regular notes of what passed in debate. All must be abbreviated, and much omitted; and abbreviations and omissions would alike give a doubtful character to what remained. Much must likewise be trusted to memory, and reports from memory must be indistinct and sometimes fallacious These objections are not inconsistent with a perfect respect for the motives and intentions of Judge Yates, and are fully sustained by the slightest reference to the book itself.

The following examples are selected from the book, to shew that it cannot be considered a work of authority as a History of the Debates and Proceedings in the Convention, because they afford proofs of omissions and indistinctness:

"His Excellency Governor Randolph, a member from Virginia, got up, and in a long and elaborate speech shewed the defects in the system of the present federal government as totally inadequate to the peace, safety, and security of the confederation, and the absolute necessity of a more energetic government.

"He closed these remarks with a set of resolutions, fifteen in number, which he proposed to the Convention for their adoption, and as leading principles whereon to form a new government. He candidly confessed, that they were not intended for a federal government—he meant a strong CONSOLIDATED union, in which the idea of states should be nearly annihilated."

This is the commencement of the proceedings of the Convention; it was in fact the foundation stone of our present constitution—and here is the account we have of it. Governor R. made "a long and elaborate speech," and this is nearly all we are told of it. Mr. R. "candidly confessed—[is this the language of an impartial historian?]—that his resolutions were not intended for a federal government—he meant a strong CONSOLIDATED union," &c.—What an erroneous impression, taken as it stands, would this statement afford of the object of Gov. R.? He spoke of a "consolidated UNION" not as of a consolidated GOVERNMENT, but as opposed to the feeble and inoperative federative system then existing, depending wholly on the agency of the individual states for the collection of the revenue, &c. Judge Yates was of opinion that the Convention had no power but to *amend* the existing articles of confederation—he was opposed to establishing such an union of the states as we now have; and hence the colour reflected on Governor R.'s speech. The latter gentleman in the end refused to sign the present constitution, because it was TOO CONSOLIDATED an Union even for him. It is here seen that Judge Yates was indeed making notes for himself, and not for the public.

On the very next day, the question being on the following proposition:

"*Resolved,* That a national government ought to be established, consisting of a supreme judicial, legislative, and executive."

We have the following account of the discussion on it:

"This last resolve had also its difficulties; the term *supreme* required explanation. It was asked, whether it was intended to annihilate state governments? It was answered, only so far as the powers intended to be granted to the new government should clash with the states, when the latter was to yield."

Then follows the vote on the question; and the above paragraph is all that is given of the Debate. It is evident that such a vague statement of the proceedings on the most important question ever propounded in our political society, throws no light whatever on the History of our Convention. There needed no ghost from the grave to tell us that the question "had its difficulties."

Again:—"The 4th resolve, 'That the members of the first branch of the national legislature ought to be elected by the people of the several states,' was opposed, and *strange to tell,* by Massachusetts and Connecticut, who *supposed* they ought to be chosen by the legislatures: and Virginia supported the resolve, *alleging* that this ought to be the democratic branch of government, and, as such, immediately vested in the people."

We will not trouble the reader with any more than these quotations from the three first pages of the work, to shew that it is the production of a commentator rather than of a narrator. The notes of debates, it is true, become more copious towards the conclusion of the work; but, in the midst of the most interesting part of the proceedings, and just when the constitution was about to assume its present shape, viz: on the 5th July, Judge Yates suddenly breaks with the following brief explanation:

"At this period Messrs. Yates and Lansing left the convention, and the remainder of the session was employed to complete the constitution on the principles already adopted. See the revised draft of the constitution, and the constitution of the United States, with all the ratified amendments, as at present existing, in the appendix."

So that, after sitting *five weeks* in the Convention, Messrs. Yates and Lansing abandoned their seats, leaving Mr. Hamilton alone as Representative from the state, who of course had no vote. But the Convention sat *ten* weeks afterwards, (fifteen weeks in all,) and it cannot be doubted that it was during the latter part of the session that the most important debates took place. Of course Judge Yates' notes *profess* to afford a report of a part only of the proceedings, and of that part we have shewn it to be a meagre and unsatisfactory account.

Yet, with all these deductions, we are pleased with the book. Judge Yates being a man of estimable and honorable character, could not be suspected of an *intention* to misrepresent what was said and done. He represented things as they appeared to him; and the proper title of the work would have been—"Fragment of Memoirs of his own times, by Chief Justice Yates." In that light the work is valuable and highly interesting. The curtain is drawn and we behold the interior construction of that edifice, which, now completed, excites, by its grandeur and beauty, universal respect and admiration. We see the materials, at first how incongruous, shaped out and elaborated by the master workmen, with skill and perseverance, until the perfect work appears. We get a general view of the prevailing sentiment, under the influence of which this glorious fabric sprung into existence—if we may be *pardoned* for calling it glorious, when it is the fashion to depreciate it. We find that the sentiment was nearly unanimous that a "national government" ought to be established, consisting of a "supreme (not a co-ordinate) judicial, legislative, and executive." The only question was, as to the proper mode of accomplishing this object; and it was the details, and not the principle, which necessarily occupied so much time in Convention. The pride of the states was less an obstacle in the way of the formation of the constitution, than it is now disposed to be to its successful operation.

Some have expressed their astonishment at the various propositions submitted for consideration, some of which would at the present day be deemed inadmissable, and almost heretical—such as, for instance, the proposition of Mr. Randolph to establish an Executive of three persons, to be elected severally by three divisions of the state; of Mr. Dickinson, to elect the members of the House of Representatives of the United States by the Legislatures of the individual states; of Mr. C. Pinckney,* that the National Legislature shall have the power of negativing all laws to be passed by the state Legislatures; of Mr. Gerry, that the National Executive be chosen by the state Executives; of Mr. Dickinson, that representation should be apportioned according to the amount of revenue paid in by each state; of Mr. Patterson, to establish a Legislature of one branch only, to be chosen by the states; of Mr. Hamilton, to make the Senate eligible for life, and the President also eligible for life, with the power of appointing the governor or president of each state, who should have a negative upon the laws about to be passed in the state of which he is Governor or President—and many others which might be mentioned. These are quoted against the survivors as proofs of anti-republican tendencies. With deference we suggest, that this is hardly fair. The term Republicanism had at that day a wider application than at present. It applied to forms of governments, and not to the modifications of those forms. Some were for making it less so; but the members of the Convention were unanimous in favour of a Republican form of government. They had not the lights of experience to direct them, which we have, whereby to appreciate the system they gave to us. It is wonderful how, amidst such variant and conflicting sentiments, so wise a selection was made, and that there is not a feature of the present constitution which one would change for any of the substitutes proposed for it in Convention. How should we ever have got along with three Presidents, with Senators for life, or with proconsulates instead of state governments?

We all see very clearly that these are anomalous to our present system, because we have been educated under that system, and taught to regard it as the type of Republicanism.—But it is possible, had the less objectionable of those opinions prevailed in the Convention, we should have equally wondered that such principles as now adorn our Constitution had ever been proposed. Let us not then detract from the merits of the members of the Convention. They were an assembly of upright men, truly representing a people with whose interest their own were identified. Having no motive to swerve from the true interest and happiness of the whole people, perhaps a more pure and conscientious body of men never assembled.—We owe them and their memory a debt of gratitude, the value of which we would not lessen by present censure of propositions, the error of which we can only discover through the vista of time through which we have since passed.

Chancellor Lansing has been spoken of in this paper as the *Editor* of Judge Yates's Notes. We now learn, from the Albany Argus, that the only agency he had respecting those minutes, was in simply copying them; "that Mr. Lansing never heard of any honorary engagement of Mr. Yates to refrain from publishing his minutes—that he has resisted some earnest importunites for their publication—but he has had neither interest or agency in the compilation of the book now before the public on that subject."

* And Virginia, of all the States in the Union, voted in favour of this proposition!

FROM THE LOUISIANA ADVERTISER, AUG. 20.

ANSWER TO GEN. JACKSON'S ADDRESS.

We find we were not deceived in the belief that the address of Gen. Jackson to the army on his retiring from service, would find its way directly to the bosoms of those to whom it was addressed.

We have been politely furnished with a copy of the answer, returned by the officers stationed at Baton Rouge, to the address of the general, and we cheerfully meet the request to insert the answer in the Advertiser.

ANSWER.

United States' Garrison, Baton Rouge, August 17, 1821.

SIR—The officers of the United States Army, who have been retained in service and stationed at this post, would do violence to their feelings, were they to refrain from tendering to you the homage of their thanks for the affectionate manner in which you have been pleased to take leave of them, in common with the rest of your late companions in arms.

It is not for us, sir, to discuss the propriety of the measures which have caused our separation, but we can with truth affirm, that we are in a great degree compensated for the pain we feel at separating from you, to find that he, whom many of us have followed through privations and dangers to victory, is still the undaunted advocate of the soldier's honor.

It affords us the highest satisfaction to bear public testimony to the fact, that the Division of the South, whilst under your command, has acquired as much respect in time of peace, by the regular and steady course of discipline introduced by you, as it did of glory in time of war by the firm and energetic measures which you then pursued. And we assure you, sir, that it is a heartfelt satisfaction to us to find, that our conduct has met the approbation of one, who is so well qualified to appreciate the soldier's worth.

Conscious that the eyes of many are fixed upon us, "to watch for evil rather than good," we shall endeavor to appreciate your paternal advice, and strive to "cultivate that harmony and friendship towards each other, which will render us a band of brothers."

With sincerest wishes for your future health and happiness, we are your friends and fellow-citizens. Signed,

Talbot Chambers, Col. 1st U. S. Infantry; R. Whartenby, Major 1st do.; R. D. Richardson, Capt. 7th do. J. H. Gale, Capt. 1st do.; T. F. Smith, captain 1st do.; W. H. Ker, Capt. 1st do.; S. H. Webb, captain 1st do.; L. Whiting, Lieut. 4th Regiment Artillery; G. Powell, Lieut. and act. Adj. 1st Infantry; John Simington, Lieut. 4th Regt. Artillery; D. Randall, Pay Master; T. J. Ayer, Lieut. 1st do.; G. Loomis, Capt. 1st do.; B. F Harney, Surgeon; S. L. Isett, Lieut. 1st do.; C. Pierce, Lieut. 1st do.; G. C. Spencer, Lieut. 1st do.; W. V. Cobbs, Captain 1st do.; John Jones, Captain 1st do.; E. Davis, Lieut. 1st do.; Jasper Strong, Lieut. 1st do.

To ANDREW JACKSON, *late Major Gen. U. S. Army, commanding Division of the South.*

The Magistrate's Guide,

AND

School Books & Stationery

For sale at this office.

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