General Advertiser

REPUBLICAN STAR AND

VOL. XXV. EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 4, 1823. NO. 11....1251.

Printed and published, every Tuesday Morning

BY THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,

Publisher of the Laws of the Union.

TERMS.

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 fieri facias & venditioni exponas to me directed, against Thomas Hardcastle, at the suits of George and Willam Reed, William Turner and Stewart Redman, George W. Pratt use Matthew Driver & James Moynihan use Robert Henderson & Edward B. Hardcastle, will be sold on Tuesday 4th Nov. next, at the court house door in Easton, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M. of the same day, the following property to wit: the Farm whereon said Hardcastle at present resides, also the crop of Corn growing thereon and one carriage and harness, seized and will be sold to satisfy the above claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept 13 2w

Sheriff's sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Tench and William H. Tilghman, surviving executors of James Earle, deceased, against Solomon Lowe, will be sold on Tuesday the 4th of November next, at the court house door in Easton, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: one negro boy Oliver, one negro boy Horace, 3 head of horses, and 1 wagon and harness. Seized and will be sold to satisfy said claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

oct 14 4w

Sheriff's sale.

BY virtue of a fieri facias issued from Talbot county court, to me directed against Jenkins Abbott (as security of Solomon Lowe) at the suit of Tench and William H. Tilghman, surviving executors of James Earle, deceased, will be sold at public auction for cash, on Tuesday the 4th November next, at the court house door in Easton, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, all the right, title, interest and claim of him the said Jenkins Abbott, of, in and to one undivided moiety of a

TRACT OF LAND,

situate on Choptank river, near Acres' Ferry, containing about four hundred acres more or less: 1 yoke of oxen and 1 ox cart.

Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above fieri facias.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

oct 14 4w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, at the suits of the following persons, viz: one at the suit of Sam'l. Roberts, one at the suit of Clark & Green, one at the suit of Thomas Kemp, one at the suit of Jenkins and Stevens, and one at the suit of Mary Walker, Hugh and William Young, administrators of Archibald Walker, against Edward R. Gibson, executor of Jacob Gibson and Fayette Gibson, will be sold on Tuesday the 4th November, on the Court House Green, between 11 and 4 o'clock, the following property: the farm called

'MARINGO,'

containing 530 acres more or less, with the improvements thereon, 4 head of horses, 15 head of cattle, 20 head of sheep. Seized and taken to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

oct 14 4w

Public Sale.

WILL be offered at public vendue, on Thursday the 6th day of November next, at the residence of the subscriber, near the Head of Wye, a number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs: a quantity of Corn and Corn Blades, some Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. —A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; all sums under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Attendance given by

SUSAN SETH.

Also—To rent,

For the ensuing year, the HOUSE and LOT on Goldsborough street, at present in the tenure of Mr. Thomas Reardon.

S. S.

Talbot county, sep 23 7w

Sheriff's sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court to me directed, against James Seth, at the suits of Isaac Winchester, Charles Carroll (of Carrollton), Isaac Winchester use of Hugh Fenix, State of Maryland at the instance and use of James B. Ringgold, use Alexander Fridge and William Morris, State of Maryland at the instance and use of Perry Benson, Jenkins & Stevens, Groome & Lambdin, and Solomon Lowe use of Samuel Groome, will be sold on Saturday the 8th November, at the court house door in Easton, between 1 and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit:

THE FARM

of said Seth's, where he now resides, situate on Harris's creek, called Bridges, being composed of 'Hebron,' 'Jones's Lot,' 'Compensation,' and 'Chance Enlarged,' containing 209 1-2 acres, more or less. Also four head of horses, one gig, one yoke of oxen, and ten head of cattle, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said Seth.

Seized and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

ED. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

oct 14 4w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias issued from Talbot county court and the Court of Appeals to me directed at the suits of Elizabeth Turner, Joshua Predeaux use of Geo. W. Purnel, Tench and William H. Tilghman surviving executors of James Earle, deceased, Henry D. Sellers, Peter Tar and Rebecca his wife, the state of Maryland at the instance and use Philip I. Trusil use John E. Rigdon, Royston S. Kirby use of John Bennett, against Benjamin Benny will be sold at public auction for cash on the premises on Wednesday the 5th November next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. on the farm where Hinson Kerby resides, to wit, all the right, title, interest and claim of him the said Benjamin Benny of, in and to the

FARM or PLANTATION,

on which he at present resides, composed of a tract of land called 'Kirby's Advantage,' and 'Benny's Rusurvey,' containing 450 acres of land more or less—also

The adjoining Farm on which Hynson Kerby resides as tenant, supposed to contain 150 acres more or less, 2 head of horses, 10 head of cattle, one gig and harness—Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above named fieri facias and venditionis and for the payment of officer's fees.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

oct 14 4w

Sheriff's sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias and venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county, court to me directed, against Alexander Hemsley, at the suits of George G. Simmons, John Cooper use of George G. Simmons, Henrietta M. George and Matthias George, administrators of Joseph George, John Cooper use of Arthur Holt, Henry Hindman, William Jenkins and Peter Stevens, Tobias Burke assignee of Jas. Parks, Rachel L. Kerr, Thos. C. Earle use of Wm. Baker & Son, & Jas. Bartoll use of Jas. Goldsborough & Mary his wife & the survivor of them—will be sold on Saturday the 8th Nov. next, at the court house door in Easton, between 2 & 5 o'clock P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: all that

FARM & PLANTATION

of said Hemsley's, situate, lying and being near Wye Mill, in Talbot county, called 'Church Farm,' and 'Sweet Hope,' and containing four hundred and sixty-six acres, more or less. Also one negro girl Tilly, one negro boy Tom, one negro boy Isaac, one negro girl Suckey, one negro boy Frisby, one negro woman Harriot, one negro boy Truss, one negro boy Ben, one negro girl Jenny, one negro girl Sally, and one negro boy Irvin, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said Hemsley.—Seized and will be sold to satisfy said claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

oct 14 4w

Sheriff's sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas at the suit of the State use of William Gwinn, assignee of Rd. R. Keene, and sundry writs of fieri facias at the suits of Lewis C. Pascoult, and Isaac B. Parrott and Ann his wife, administrators of James Cheezum, use of Daniel Cheezum, guardian to Mary R. Cheezum, against Charles Goldsborough, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, will be sold on Saturday the 8th November next, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock of the same day, on the premises of Henry Pickering, the following property, to wit:

THE FARM

on which Henry Pickering now resides, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less;

THE FARM

at present in possession of Howes Goldsborough, called Elmwood, containing two hundred acres, more or less;

THE FARM

on which Mrs. Parrott now resides, containing three hundred acres, more or less.—Also one gig and harness, one wagon and harness, and four head of horses, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said Charles Goldsborough. Seized and will be sold to satisfy said claims.

ED. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

oct 14 4w

Trustee's sale.

By virtue of a decree of Somerset county court, sitting as a court of equity, the subscriber, as trustee, will sell at public sale, at the premises, on Thursday the 20th day of November next, between the hours of eleven o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

ALL THE REAL ESTATE

of John Cottman, Esq. died seized, except so much thereof as has heretofore been sold by the trustees appointed for that purpose by his will, subject to his widow's dower—consisting of the following tracts and parts of tracts of Land, viz:

That valuable FARM lying and being immediately on Wicomico creek, called Chatham, containing about six or seven hundred acres of Land, a plot of which will be shewn on the day of sale—Also one half of another tract or parcel of valuable Land, whereon the late Joseph Cottman, Esq. resided, containing about two hundred acres, subject to the widow's dower.

The terms of sale are twelve months credit, the purchaser or purchasers giving their bonds with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—and on the payment of the whole of the purchase money, and ratification of the sale, the trustee will execute a title.

GEORGE JONES (of Robt.) Trustee.

oct 21

N. B. The creditors of the said John Cottman, deceased, are notified to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, to the Clerk's office in Somerset county, Maryland, within six months from the day of sale.

GEO. JONES (of Robt.) Trustee.

oct 21 3w

Strayed away or Stolen,

From the subscriber, on Wednesday 15th instant, a Chesnut Sorrel HORSE, about 14 1-2 hands high, and about ten years old, a remarkable fast racker and trots fine in gear, and has a small star in his forehead. Any person securing or bringing him home shall receive ten dollars.

MARCEY FOUNTAIN.

Near Denton, Caroline county, oct 21 4w

Valuable Lands for sale.

TO be sold, on Monday the 1st of December next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, at Centreville, Queen-Ann's county, Maryland, several fine

TRACTS OF LAND,

(part of the estate of Edward Tilghman, Esq. late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased) containing about 1900 acres of arable and woodland, which will be divided into farms of a convenient size, and into lots of woodland. These lands are about four miles below Centreville, on the post-road to Easton, and within four miles of navigable water, affording an easy and cheap transportation to Baltimore. The soil is of good quality, and a body of shell marl has been discovered on it.—Possession will be delivered on the 1st day of January next, with a crop of wheat growing. A liberal credit will be given; the terms to be made known at the time of sale.

WM. TILGHMAN, Trustee.

Philadelphia, sep 30 9w

Land for sale.

The subscriber offers for sale on accommodating terms, the farm whereon he lately resided. This farm contains in all two hundred & thirty five and three-fourth acres of land, with a sufficient proportion of timber, lying about 4 miles from Easton, and directly on the road leading to Centreville. It offers many advantages that are rare to be met with in small farms viz: It has an inexhaustible stream of water running through the centre of the fields, with a meadow ground attached to the same, which affords abundance of natural grass, and might with very little labour to clear it, produce abundance of Timothy and Herd—It has a prime young apple orchard containing near two hundred well selected fruit trees—The dwelling and other convenient out Houses are in good repair, with a spacious Barn sufficient to cure a pretty considerable crop of Tobacco. It is presumed to be unnecessary to say any thing further, as persons wishing to purchase will call and view the property, and make themselves acquainted with the terms.

JAMES DENNY,
Agent for Thomas Denny.

oct 21 w

Sherwood Forest for sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, that beautiful FARM on which he at present resides, the former residence of his father Hugh Sherwood, dec'd. This farm is handsomely situated on the head waters of Broad Creek, and bounded with said creek on the south and west, on the north and east with the post road leading from Easton to Haddaway's Ferry. The dwelling house is large and well calculated for comfort and convenience, is eligibly situated on a rising ground at a convenient distance from the post road, and commands a view of part of the waters of Miles river, which are within half a mile of it. This farm contains by a late survey 272 acres, 100 acres of which is covered with wood and timber. The title clear of all incumbrances. The purchaser can seed wheat the ensuing fall. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to Edward N. Hambleton at Easton.

THOMAS SHERWOOD.

sep 2 w

Land in Caroline county

FOR SALE.

To be sold pursuant to the last will and testament of Mrs. Mary Trippe, deceased, the Farm or Plantation lately belonging to her, situate and lying in the upper part of Caroline county, on the road leading from Greensborough to the Nine Bridges, and consisting of part of a tract of land called 'Hunter's Forest,' of part of another tract called 'Mount Pleasant,' and of another tract called 'Harrington's Neglect,' and containing about two hundred acres of land.—Persons disposed to purchase will examine the premises; and for the terms of sale, which will be reasonable, they will apply to the subscriber in Easton; who, on the ratification of the contract, will convey an undisputed title.

CHRISTIANA SETH, Trustee.

Easton, sep 24 w

Annapolis Jockey Club Races.

WILL be run for over the Annapolis race course, on WEDNESDAY the 5th day of November next, a Jockey Club Purse of not less than $250, heats four miles each, carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club.——On THURSDAY the 6th, a Colts' Purse will be run for of not less than $150, two miles each.——And on FRIDAY the 7th, the City Purse will be run for, three miles each, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the winning horse on the first day excepted.

ISAAC HOLLAND, Treasurer.

Subscribers to the Jockey Club are requested to call and pay their subscriptions.

The members will meet at Williamson's tavern the evening previous to the race.

sep 16 8w

☞ The editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis; Intelligencer, Washington; Patriot and Federal Republican, Baltimore; Easton Gazette and Star, will publish the above once a week until the 5th November, and forward their accounts to the subscriber.

I. H.

Taken up

ON the 7th inst. near Nabb's Narrows, in Talbot county, a Row Boat for two oars, 13 feet 10 inches long, 4 feet 7 inches wide, tarred over, with no mark on her stern. The owner will please to apply to the subscriber, pay charges and take her away.

WILLIAM H. DAWSON.

Bayside, oct 21 3w

FROM THE AUGUSTA (GEO.) CONSTITUTIONALIST.

THE CAUCUS.

It frequently occurs that a form of words has so often been confidently repeated that finally the very chime of the phrase acquires a certain authority, almost without reference to its absolute import. The common place denunciation of a Congressional Caucus affords a striking example. It has been echoed from so many mouths and so many presses, that even worthy men of indolent good sense, have almost been persuaded to lend it their acquiescence. As the subject is intimately connected with the genius of our political institutions, a few moments may not be unworthily bestowed on its investigation. Let us commence by examining those objections to a Caucus, which for some months have been drummed upon the public ear, with such unrelenting perseverance.

The first and most familiar has unquestionably a very popular face. We are told that the people should always give "spontaneous" votes; and that they will certainly be influenced by a Congressional recommendation. We premise that this is not the real ground of dispute, as will immediately be shewn. But for the present, suppose that it were. Who are the people? Are they not we, the individual inhabitants of the country, who receive and even solicit advice, in the selection of a lawyer, a physician, a merchant, or an artist; What mystery in politics exempts them from the operation of a principle which governs all other concerns? To proceed another step. Concede that such a mystery exists, that no true friend of the people will give them advice on a political subject. What is the conduct of the objectors themselves? Do they sit quietly at home, waiting for the appointed day when silent and demure, they may deposit their own ballots in the box without interfering with others? Or are they not rather the very persons who gorge the Mail bag with despatches, subsidize presses, found clubs, and patronize public festivities, where their favorite candidates are baptised and re-baptised, in every political liquid from whiskey to champagne? Such flagrant inconsistency alone, might engender a prudent distrust of their violent passion for "spontaneous" votes.

But in truth the purpose of a Caucus is not to create, but reconcile partialities. If the former were intended, nominations would not be deferred to a period when predilections have already been formed. The object is materially different. Large parties have certain general principles in common but are liable to be distracted by diversity of sentiment, on topics of inferior importance. These topics often produce dissentions, when they cannot be reconciled. Of this kind, is the choice of a first magistrate.

The ruling party may be divided in its preference for X and Y, both of whom nevertheless are worthy of confidence; Z, another candidate may be decidedly objectionable. Shall the majority blindly impelled by personal or sectional prejudices in favor of X and Y, incur the risk of loosing both, or like reasonable men concentrate their votes upon one, without disparagement to the other? To devise the best means of concentration is the principal function of a Caucus. Compromises of this sort are censured only by those, who have never reflected on the structure of human affairs, for democracy cannot even exist without mutual concessions. When it is necessary for numbers to cooperate, every individual cannot expect to enforce his own project, but must unite with others at that point, which most nearly approaches to the wishes of all. This is the uniform policy of rational men in ordinary affairs. If in an emergency, the crew of a vessel should disagree about the best course to be steered, what a notable expedient it would be considered, to break up the ship that every man might take his own plank, and steer for himself; When union is essential to safety, it must be preserved at the expence of some sacrifices. In such cases, far from being immoral, they are highly meritorious, and will be refused only by obstinacy, or a purism too fastidiously nice, for any practical purpose.

But the conspicuous argument against a Caucus, is its alledged inconsistency with the Constitution. If this be really well founded, it merits the greatest weight, and therefore demands a careful examination. It is urged by two classes of persons, one of whom affects to vindicate the rights of the people, and the other of the states. We shall see how consistent they are, with each other and with themselves. The former profess a deep veneration for the intelligence and virtue of their fellow-citizens, who are fully qualified to select a candidate, without the interposition of officious advice: they are indignant that these good qualities should be obstructed by members of Congress, whose insidious contrivance of a Caucus virtually excludes us from the choice of a President. The Constitution, they say, recognizes no such body. Be it so.—Does that instrument recognize public dinners, conventions at cross roads, & street corners, town and neighborhood meetings, or in short, any of those ten thousand means casual or contrived, by which the public mind is influenced? No! Yet who ever dreamed that they were unconstitutional? But these assemblages, we are told, consist of the people themselves. Indeed! And who are Congressmen? Are they to be reckoned beneath all others, or forsooth has the work of our own hands became too great, to be included within that broad and magnificent appellation "The People?" Every republican must contemn the very thought of such a discrimination. Are we sufficiently humble to set our public servants above ourselves, or ungenerous enough to deny them the common privileges of citizenship? Apart from their peculiar duties, they are on the same footing with all others, and have neither more nor less right to exercise their influence. But their influence we are informed is so great, that its exercise cannot be safely permitted. By what new criterion then, are we to distinguish, between degrees, that are lawful and unlawful? Is rank the proper test? Can a Justice of the Peace recommend though a Judge must abstain? Shall the Corporals and Sergeants speak out; the Lieutenants and Captains whisper their predilection; the Field Officers nod it; while the Generals remain dumb and stock still? Or graduating the license by an inverted scale of intellect, shall notorious simpletons babble without stint, because nobody will regard them; and men of reputed understanding preserve silence, lest others should adopt their opinion? Nothing but the gravity with which it has been uttered, could for a moment have protected such a sophistry from universal ridicule.

The Constitution declares Congressmen and those who hold offices of profit and trust under the government, ineligible as primary electors of President; and some stress has been laid on that circumstance. No person indeed denies that according to THE LETTER, they retain the right of voting for Electors, and consequently the common privilege of endeavoring to make their votes effectual, by obtaining a majority on their own side. But the article in question it is maintained, demonstates that the SPIRIT of the Constitution disapproves of Congressional influence. It is unnecessary to dilate on the manifest injustice, of thus stretching by construction, a law which already diminishes the privilege of a citizen. The subject is exhibited in its true light, by a simple perusal of the whole article. If the mere influence of Congressman is repugnant to the spirit of the Constitution, why are these same members of Congress made the very electors of President and Vice President, whenever the primary election has failed? It certainly was not beyond the wisdom which framed that instrument, to devise some other provision in cases of failure, if congressional agency had been considered so deleterious as the objectors pretend. And even admitting for argument's sake, that the substitute was adopted from sheer and lamentable necessity; one thing at least is palpable according to their own principle, that a nomination is incomparably preferable to an election by Congress, and may therefore with propriety be employed for its prevention.

It has already been shewn, that the object of a Caucus recommendation is not to create partialities. It is virtually an act of the people themselves, performed through the agency of those in whom they confide; for the purpose of deciding on these smaller sacrifices, without which the mass would be unable to co-operate. Yet the substance of most arguments on the other side, is the alledged arrogance of "dictating" a Candidate. For there is an affectation of believing that a Caucus can impose any President whom it pleases, good or bad, on the nation. Let us see how this corresponds with the profound respect which has been expressed, for the good sense of the people. Are the objectors afraid that their own intelligence and firmness would be overborne by a corrupt recommendation? No! They proudly declare that it shall produce no effect upon them. What then? They apprehend that we, whose understanding they so highly extol, will certainly be duped in a case where their own modest selves are free from danger. The "dictation" would be harmless to them; but we, like simple, credulous children, cannot safely listen to a recommendation!—Now be it known to these our generous patrons, and panegyrical admirers, that the people entertain no such horror of advice; because they are vain enough to believe that when it is bad, they too have sagacity to appreciate, and courage to reject it. If they ever refuse a hearing, it will be to those forky tongued counsellors, who represent them as sages at one time and idiots at another, according to the exigencies of their crooked logic. The secret of such politicians cannot be concealed. They imagine that their local influence may be converted into private property. They think that they possess little flocks of voters who can be sold as live stock in the market; and therefore shrink from a general republican Caucus, in which all individual speculation must succumb to the grand interests of the party.

The persons to whom we have replied, at least profess a wish that the first magistrate may be chosen by a majority of the people. But the second class of objectors, to whom we must now attend, differ in this respect entirely from their co-adjutors; and think it flagrantly unjust, that any precaution should be taken to prevent a minority of the nation from electing a President!

"Strange that such difference should be."

According to the constitution, every state appoints a number of Electors equal to that of its Senators and Representatives, and consequently proportionate to its population. The votes of a majority of these elect a President. But if no candidate receives a majority, the choice is then made by the House of Representatives, whose members do not give their suffrages individually, but by states, each state, great or small, having one vote. In fine, the first mode gives a choice to a majority of the people; the other leaves it in the power of a minority. It is contended that the latter provision is a 'federative ingredient' of the constitution, which ought to be respected, and therefore no particular exertion should be made to prevent it from operating. Without discussing at present the intrinsic merits of this federative ingredient, we admit what nobody denies, that being a part of the supreme law, it must be obeyed, however objectionable. But though the framers of the constitution allowed the Chief Magistrate to be chosen by a majority of the states in a particular contingency; did they not unequivocally mark their preference of popular election, by resorting to it in the first instance? And are we not truly conforming to the spirit of the government, when we adopt measures to make that mode operative, which the constitution has indicated as preferable?—Yet there is a clamour that this federative principle will never be brought into action, and is therefore virtually abolished, if we always employ means of securing a popular majority so effectual as that of a general nomination. We are bound then in the spirit of this objection to let every provisional article of the laws have actual effect! Because a substitute has been provided for those cases in which the best means may happen to fail, we must not in every instance prevent the best means from failing, lest the substitute should never be employed! A man, it is true, can lawfully defend himself, but he should sometimes submit to a beating, that the remedial actions of assault and battery may have entire effect! The inventors of the argument must certainly blush when they consider its real scope; for nine-tenths of all legal provisions are evidently contrived for those very occurrences which the law-giver is anxious to prevent. A public spirited person resolutely determined to bring all the laws of the land into actual operation, would run a singular career of fine, imprisonment and stocks, and end it by a catastrophe which cannot be wished to any true patriot.

These objectors are not satisfied with speculating on the theory of government, but stigmatise a general nomination as an absolute wrong. They tell us that if the first election fails, the power of choosing belongs to the minority, and that any extraordinary care to prevent the failure, must of course be regarded as a virtual robbery of this contingent right. Surely the gentlemen would be facetious and only intend

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc3923_scm2843-0410.jpg