General Advertiser.

REPUBLICAN STAR AND

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BY THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,
Publisher of the Laws of the Union.

TERMS.

The terms are Two Dollars & 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 a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed against John Garey, Jr. at the suit of Jesse Scott will be sold at Public Sale at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M the following property to wit: all the estate, right, title, interest, and claim, of him the said John Gary, Jr. of, in and to that Farm or Plantation situated in the Chapel District on which John Gary his father did formerly reside, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid fi. fa.

WM. TOWNSEND Sh'ff.

dec 23 4w

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Talbot county Court, sitting on the Chancery side thereof, the subscriber as Trustee, will expose to Public Sale, at the front door of the Court-house of Talbot county, on TUESDAY the 27th day of January next, those

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS, situate on the East side of Washington street, in Easton,

late the property of Mr. John Kemp, (Stage-Driver) deceased.

☞Sale to commence between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Terms of Sale are a credit on the purchase money of twelve months from the day of sale, with interest thereon from the day of sale—to be secured by a bond with approved security—and after the payment of the purchase money, and not before, a good deed will be executed by the Trustee *as such*, for the conveyance of the said property.

The creditors of the said John Kemp are hereby warned to exhibit their claims and vouchers, properly authenticated, to the Clerk of Talbot County Court, within six months from the day of sale.

SAMUEL T. KENNARD, Trustee.

dec 23 6w

FARMS & HOUSES

FOR SALE.

Five highly improved FARMS on the Reisterstown Road.
3 do. on the Falls Road,
2 do. on Elkridge,
3 do. near the Philadelphia Road,
1 do. on Long Green,
2 neat Brick Houses in Barnet-street,
1 do. in South Charles-street,
8 do. in Paca-street,
Dwelling Houses and Stores for Rent,
Country Seats wanted.

Wanted to purchase for a gentleman in this city, a SERVANT BOY of good character, for whom a fair cash price will be paid. Apply at the Real Estate and Intelligence Office, No. 3, South Liberty-street, where the public's favors will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, by H. H. WOOD,

who will give the highest cash prices for *Slaves* that may be ordered to be sold in or out of the state.

All persons that have property for sale, and those who wish to purchase, are invited to call at the above office.

H. H. W. Baltimore.

dec 16 4w

Thomas H. Dawson,

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store, next door to the Post Office,

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, CONFECTIONARY, DYE-STUFFS, OIL AND GLASS.

Amongst the variety are the following, viz:

Cologne, Florida, Lavender, Honey, Orange, and Flower Waters,
Naples, Jessamine, Palm, Sultana, Vegetable, Windsor and common White Soaps,
Candies, Almonds, Figs, Prunes, Raisins, &c.
Alum, Cochineal, Copperas, Indigo, Logwood,
Blue Compound, Muris Sulphate of Tin, &c.
Spermaceti, Train and Linseed Oils,
Red and White Lead, Spanish Brown,
Venetian Red, Chrome Yellow, Chrome Green and other Paints,
Window Glass from 7 by 9 to 18 by 20,
Putty, &c. &c. &c.

Easton, Dec. 30 3weow

EASTON ACADEMY, (Md.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN;

That on THURSDAY the 2d. day of April next, the Trustees of this Institution will proceed to the appointment of an Assistant Teacher therein, to supply the vacancy which will have then happened by the retirement of the present Incumbent. Applications for admission must be supported by due proof that the Candidates are well qualified to instruct the Scholars in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, the lesser branches of Mathematics, English Grammar and Geography—and by satisfactory evidence of *good* conduct and moral character. The income of such a Teacher, may be fairly estimated at $500 per annum.

Applications (free from postage) to be made to the Subscriber.

By the Board:
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'ry.

Easton, Dec. 30, 1828.—2j3t4m

Apprentice Wanted.

A LAD from 14 to 15 years of age, who can write and cypher, that can be recommended, will be taken at the Star Office.

sep 16 w

NEW GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME

Have the pleasure of informing their customers and the public generally, that they have just received from *Philadelphia & Baltimore*, and are now opening, a very large supply of

GOODS,

COMPRISING ALMOST EVERY VARIETY OF

IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, BRASS WARE,

Carpenter's, Cabinet-Maker's, Shoe-Maker's, AND OTHER TOOLS.

Groceries and Liquors.

AMONG WHICH ARE SOME VERY SUPERIOR OLD *MADEIRA WINE & COGNIAC BRANDY.*

QUEEN'S WARE, CHINA, GLASS, LOOKING GLASSES, POWDER & SHOT, SPERMACETI AND COMMON LAMP OIL.

Writing & Letter Paper, SEINE TWINE, *Tin Ware, Stone Ware,* BRUSHES, COMBS, WHIPS, CASTINGS, CART BOXES, NAILS, SPADES, SHOVELS, HOES, AXES, FRYING-PANS, ROPE, FLAX, SALT, WOODEN-WARE, &c.

—ALSO—

MEN'S AND BOY'S

Wool Hats & Cotton Yarn,

of the first quality, from No. 4, to No. 24. All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash.

Easton, Nov. 11.—3weo3

NEW STORE.

The Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the Store House at the corner of Washington and Dover streets, where he is now opening

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Groceries, Liquors, Queen's Ware, Stone-Ware and Fruits,

together with a general assortment of

SPICES AND DYE STUFFS.

All of which he is disposed to sell at a very small advance for *Cash*, or will take in exchange, Corn, Oats, Meal, Wool, Feathers and Quills.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine my assortment.

SAMUEL ROBERTS.

Easton, dec 23 w

REMOVAL.

CLOCK & WATCH MAKING.

The Subscriber returns his grateful thanks to his Customers, and the Public in general, for the liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in the above business, and begs leave to inform them that he has *removed* his *Shop* to the stand lately occupied by Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, next door to the Easton Hotel, where he is now prepared with

A FIRST RATE ASSORTMENT OF

MATERIALS,

to execute work at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms for the Cash.—He assures the public that his work shall be done in a workman-like manner, and warranted for twelve months. All orders addressed to the Subscriber will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

The public's obed't. serv't.

JAMES BENNY.

Easton, nov 25 w

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Shop to that well known stand, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Scull, and lately by Mr. Thomas S. Cook, on Washington street. He informs them that he has just returned from Baltimore with

A NEW AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

MATERIALS.

All of which being purchased for Cash, enables him to manufacture Ladies and Gentlemen's

BOOTS & SHOES

in the neatest and most durable manner, and upon the most moderate terms.—☞*Country Hides* will be taken in payment for work.

N. B. The Ladies are informed that his attention will be more particularly turned to their branch of his business.

PETER TARR.

Easton, Nov. 4, 1828.—w

Notice is hereby given,

That application will be made for the renewal of certificates of Four Shares of the Stock of the Union Bank of Maryland, Nos. 1475 to 1478 inclusive, issued in the name of George Brown. The stock now standing in the name of Dr. Thomas Williams of Somerset county.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Adm'r.

dec 23 4w

The Easton Star, Fredericktown Citizen and Hagerstown Mail, will publish the above once a week for four successive weeks, and forward their accounts, with *certificates of publication* to this office.

NOTICE.

The subscriber earnestly requests all those indebted to him on book account, of more than a year's standing, to call and liquidate them, or close them in some manner satisfactory; otherwise they will be put into proper officers hands for collection, which a speedy settlement might prevent—he returns his grateful acknowledgments for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance of them.

The public's obedient servant.

SOLOMON LOWE.

oct 16 w

LETTERS OF MR. MADISON.

LETTER II.

Montpelier, Oct. 30, 1828.

Dear Sir: In my letter of September 18th, I stated, briefly, the grounds on which I rested my opinion, that a power to impose duties and restrictions on imports, with a view to encourage domestic productions, was constitutionally lodged in Congress. In the observations then made was involved the opinion, also, that the power was properly there lodged. As this last opinion necessarily implies that there are cases in which the power may be usefully exercised by Congress, the only body within our political system capable of exercising it with effect, you may think it incumbent on me to point out cases of that description.

I will premise that I concur in the opinion, that, as a *general* rule, individuals ought to be deemed the best judges of the best application of their industry and resources.

I am ready to admit, also, that there is no country in which the application may, with more safety, be left to the intelligence and enterprise of individuals, than the United States.

Finally, I shall not deny, that, in all doubtful cases, it becomes every Government to lean rather to a confidence in the judgment of individuals, than to interposition controlling the free exercise of it.

With all these concessions, I think it can be satisfactorily shown, that there are exceptions to the general rule, now expressed by the phrase 'Let us alone,' forming cases which call for interpositions of the competent authority, and which are not inconsistent with the generality of the rule.

1. The Theory of 'Let us alone' supposes that all nations concur in a perfect freedom of commercial intercourse. Were this the case, they would, in a commercial view, be but one nation, as much as the several districts composing a particular nation; and the theory would be as applicable to the former as to the latter. But this golden age of free trade has not yet arrived: nor is there a single nation that has set the example. No nation can, indeed safely do so, until a reciprocity, at least, be ensured to it.—Take, for a proof, the familiar case of the navigation employed in a foreign commerce. If a nation, adhering to the rule of never interposing a countervailing protection of its vessels, admits foreign vessels into its ports free of duty, whilst its own vessels are subject to a duty in foreign ports, the ruinous effect is so obvious, that the warmest advocate for the theory in question must shrink from a *universal* application of it.

A nation leaving its foreign trade, in all cases, to regulate itself, might soon find it regulated, by other nations, into a subserviency to a foreign interest. In the interval between the peace of 1783 and the establishment of the present Constitution of the United States, the want of a general authority to regulate trade is known to have had this consequence. And have not the pretensions and policy latterly exhibited by Great Britain given warning of a like result from a renunciation of all countervailing regulations on the part of the United States? Were she permitted, by conferring on certain portions of her domain the name of Colonies, to open from these a trade for herself, to foreign countries, and to exclude, at the same time, a reciprocal trade to such Colonies, by foreign countries, the use to be made of the monopoly need not be traced. Its character will be placed in a just relief, by supposing that one of the Colonial Islands, instead of its present distance, happened to be in the vicinity of Great Britain; or that one of the Islands in that vicinity should receive the name and be regarded in the light of a Colony, with the peculiar privileges claimed for Colonies. Is it not manifest, that, in this case, the favored Island might be made the sole medium of the commercial intercourse with foreign nations, and the parent country thence enjoy every essential advantage, as to the terms of it, which would flow from an *unreciprocal* trade from her other ports, with other nations?

Fortunately, the British claims, however speciously colored or adroitly managed, were repelled at the commencement of our commercial career as an Independent People, and at successive epochs under the existing Constitution, both in legislative discussions and in diplomatic negotiations. The claims were repelled on the solid ground that the Colonial trade, as a *righteful* monopoly, was limited to the intercourse between the parent country and its colonies, and between one colony and another; the whole being, strictly, in the nature of a coasting trade from one to another port of the same nation; a trade with which no other nation has a right to interfere. It follows, of necessity, that the parent country, whenever it opens a colonial port for a direct trade to a foreign country, departs, itself, from the principle of colonial monopoly, and entitles the foreign country to the same reciprocity, in every respect, as in its intercourse with any other ports of the nation.

This is common sense and common right. It is still more, if more could be required. It is in conformity with the established usage of all nations, other than Great Britain, which have colonies. Some of those nations are known to adhere to the monopoly of their colonial trade, with all the rigor and constancy which circumstances permit. But it is also known, that, whenever, and from whatever cause, it has been found necessary or expedient to open their colonial ports to a foreign trade, the rule of reciprocity in favor of the foreign party was not refused, nor, as is believed, a right to refuse it pretended.

It cannot be said that the reciprocity was dictated by a deficiency of the commercial marine. France, at least, could not be, in every instance, governed by that consideration—and Holland still less: to say nothing of the navigating States of Sweden and Denmark, which have rarely, if ever, enforced a colonial monopoly. The remark is, indeed, obvious, that the shipping liberated from the usual conveyance of supplies from the parent country to the colonies might be employed in the new channels opened for them, in supplies from abroad.

Reciprocity, or an equivalent for it, is the only rule of intercourse among independent communities; and no nation ought to admit a doctrine, or adopt an invariable policy, which would preclude the counteracting measures necessary to enforce the rule.

2. The Theory supposes, moreover, a perpetual peace; a supposition, it is to be feared, not less chimerical than a universal freedom of commerce.

The effect of war among the commercial and manufacturing nations of the world, in raising the wages of labor, and the cost of its products; with a like effect on the charges of freight and insurance, need neither proof nor explanation. In order to determine, therefore, a question of economy, between depending on foreign supplies, and encouraging domestic substitutes, it is necessary to compare the probable periods of war with the probable periods of peace; and the cost of the domestic encouragement in times of peace, with the cost added to foreign articles in times of war.

During the last century, the periods of war and peace have been nearly equal. The effect of a state of war in raising the price of imported articles, cannot be estimated with exactness. It is certain, however, that the increased price of particular articles may make it cheaper to manufacture them at home.

Taking, for the sake of illustration, an equality in the two periods, and the cost of an imported yard of cloth in time of war to be nine and a half dollars, and in time of peace to be seven dollars, whilst the same could at all times be manufactured at home for eight dollars, it is evident that a tariff of one dollar and a quarter on the imported yard would protect the home manufacture in time of peace, and avoid a tax of one dollar and a half imposed by a state of war.

It cannot be said that the manufactories which could not support themselves against foreign competition in periods of peace, would spring up of themselves at the recurrence of war prices. It must be obvious to every one, that, apart from the difficulty of great and sudden changes of employment, no prudent capitalists would engage in expensive establishments of any sort, at the commencement of a war of uncertain duration, with a certainty of having them crushed by the return of peace.

The strictest economy therefore suggests, as exceptions to the general rule, an estimate, in every given case, of war and peace periods and prices, with inferences therefrom, of the amount of a tariff which might be afforded during peace, in order to avoid the tax resulting from war. And it will occur at once, that the inferences will be strengthened by adding, to the supposition of wars wholly foreign, that of wars in which our own country might be a party.

3. It is an opinion in which all must agree, that no nation ought to be unnecessarily dependent on others for the munitions of public defence, or for the materials essential to a naval force, where the nation has a maritime frontier or a foreign commerce to protect. To this class of exceptions to the theory may be added the instruments of agriculture, and of the mechanic arts which supply the other primary wants of the community. The time has been, when many of these were derived from a foreign source, and some of them might relapse into that dependance, were the encouragement to the fabrication of them at home withdrawn. But, as all foreign sources must be liable to interruptions too inconvenient to be hazarded, a provident policy would favor an internal and independent source, as a reasonable exception to the general rule of consulting cheapness alone.

4. There are cases where a nation may be so far advanced in the prerequisites for a particular branch of manufactures, that this, if once brought into existence, would support itself; and yet, unless aided in its nascent and infant state, by public encouragement and a confidence in public protection, might remain, if not altogether, for a long time unattempted, or attempted without success. Is not our cotton manufacture a fair example? However favored by an advantageous command of a raw material, and a machinery which dispenses in so extraordinary a proportion with manual labor, it is quite probable, that without the impulse given by a war cutting off foreign supplies, and the patronage of an early tariff, it might not even yet have established itself; and pretty certain, that it would be far short of the prosperous condition which enables it to face, in foreign markets, the fabrics of a nation that defies all other competitors. The number must be small, that would now pronounce this manufacturing boon not to have been cheaply purchased by the tariff which nursed it into its present maturity.

5. Should it happen, as has been supected, to be an object, though not of a foreign government itself, of its great manufacturing capitalists to strangle in the cradle the infant manufactures of an extensive customer, or an anticipated rival, it would surely, in such a case, be incumbent on the suffering party, so far to make an exception to the "let alone" policy, as to parry the evil by apposite regulations of its foreign commerce.

6. It is a common objection to the public encouragement of particular branches of industry, that it calls off laborers from other branches found to be more profitable; and the objection is in general a weighty one. But it loses that character in proportion to the effect of the encouragement in attracting skilful laborers from abroad. Something of this sort has already taken place among ourselves, and much more of it is in prospect; and, as far as it has taken or may take place, it forms an exception to the general policy in question.

The history of manufactures in Great Britain, the greatest manufacturing nation in the world, informs us that the woollen branch, till of late her greatest branch, owed both its original and subsequent growths to persecuted exiles from the Netherlands; and that her silk manufacture, now a flourishing and favorite branch, were not less indebted, to emigrants flying from the persecuting edicts of France.—[Anderson's History of Commerce.]

It appears, indeed, from the general history of manufacturing industry, that the prompt and successful introduction of it into new situations, has been the result of emigrations from countries in which manufactures had gradually grown up to a prosperous state, as into Italy on the fall of the Greek empire; from Italy into Spain and Flanders, on the loss of liberty in Florence and other cities; and from Flanders and France, into England as above noticed.—[Franklin's Canada pamphlet]

In the selection of cases here made, as exceptions to the "let alone" Theory, none have been included which were deemed controvertible. And if I have viewed them, for a part of them only, in their true light, they show, what was to be shown, that the power granted to Congress to encourage domestic products by regulations of foreign trade, was properly granted, inasmuch as the power is, in effect, confined to that body, and may, when exercised with a sound legislative discretion, provide the better for the safety and prosperity of the Nation.

With great esteem and regard.

JAMES MADISON.

Joseph C. Cabell, Esq.

A gentleman, who not long since, visited Sir Walter Scott's dwelling at Abbotsford, has published the annexed account of his library.

The library is really a noble room. It is an oblong of some fifty feet by thirty, with a projection in the centre, opposite the fire place, terminating in a grand bow-window, fitted up with books also, and, in fact, constituting a sort of chapel to the church. The roof is of carved oak again—a very rich pattern—I believe chiefly *a la* Rosslin, and the bookcases, which are also of richly carved oak, reach high up the walls all around. The collection amounts, in this room, to some fifteen or twenty thousand volumes, arranged accordingly to their subjects: British histories and antiquities filling the whole of the chief wall; English poetry and drama, classics and miscellanies, one end; foreign literature, chiefly French and German, the other. The cases on the side opposite the fire are wired, and locked as containing articles very precious and very portable. One consists entirely of books and MSS. relating to the insurrections of 1715 and 1745; and another (within the recess of the bow-window,) of treatises *de re magica*, both of these being I am told, and can well believe, in their several ways, collections of the rarest curiosity. My cicerone pointed out in one corner, a magnificent set of Mounfaucon, ten volumes folio, bound in the richest manner in scarlet, and stamped with the royal arms, the gift of his present Majesty. There are few living authors of whose works presentation copies are not to be found here. My friend showed me inscriptions of that sort in, I believe, every European dialect extant. The books are in prime condition, and binding that would satisfy Mr Dibdin. The only picture is Sir Walter's eldest son, in hussar uniform, and holding his horse, by Allan of Edinburgh, a noble portrait over the fire-place; and the only bust is that of Shakspeare, from the Avon monument, in a small nitch in the centre of the east side. On a rich stand of porphyry, in one corner, reposes a tall silver urn filled with bones from the Piræus and bearing the inscription, 'Given by George Gordon, Lord Byron, to Sir Walter Scott, Bart.' It *contained* the letter which accompanied the gift till lately: it has disappeared, no one guesses who took it, but whoever he was, as my guide observed, he must have been a thief for thieving's sake truly, as he durst no more exhibit his autograph than tip himself a bare bodkin. Sad, infamous tourist indeed! Although I saw abundance of comfortable looking desks, and arm chairs, yet this room, seemed rather too large and fine for *work*, and I found accordingly, after passing a double pair of doors, that there was a *sanctum* within and beyond this library.—And here you may believe was not to me the least interesting, though by no means the most splendid, part of the suit.

"The lion's own den proper, then, is a room of about five and twenty feet square by twenty feet high, containing of what is properly called furniture nothing but a small writing table in the centre, a plain arm chair covered with black leather—a very comfortable one though, for I tried it—and a single chair besides, plain symptoms that this is no place for company.—On either side of the fire place there are shelves filled with duodecimos and books of reference, chiefly, of course folios; but except these there are no books save the contents of a light gallery which runs round three sides of the room, and is reached by a hanging stair of oak in one corner. You have been both at the Elisee Bourbon and Malmaison and remember the library at one or other of those places, I forget which; this gallery is much in the same style. There are only two portraits; an original of the beautiful and melancholy head of Claverhouse, and a small full length of Rob Roy. Various little antique cabinets stand around about, each having a bust on it: Sothard's Canterbury Pilgrims are on the mantel-piece; and in one corner I saw a collection of really useful weapons, those of the forest-craft, to wit—axes and bills, and so forth, of every calibre. There is only one window pierced in a very thick wall, so that the place is very sombre; the light tracery work of the gallery overhead harmonises with the books well: It is a very comfortable looking room, and very unlike any other I ever was in.

I should not forget some Highland claymores, clustered round a target over the Canterbury people, nor a writing box of carved wood, lined with crimson velvet, and furnished with silver plate of right venerable aspect, which looked as if it might have been the implement of old Chaucer himself, but which from the arms on the lid must have belonged to some Italian prince of the days of Leo the Magnificent at the furthest.

"In one corner of this *sanctum* there is a little holy of holies, in the shape of a closet, which looks like the oratory of some dame of old romance, and opens into the gardens; and the tower which furnishes this below, forms above a private staircase accessible from the gallery and leading to the upper regions. Thither also I penetrated, but I suppose you will take the bed rooms and dressing rooms for granted.

"The view to the Tweed from all the principal apartments is beautiful. You look out from among bowers, over a lawn of sweet turf, upon the clearest of all streams, fringed with the wildest of birch woods, and backed with the green hills of Ettricke Forest. The rest you must imagine. Altogether, the place destined to receive so many pilgrimages contains within itself beauties not unworthy of its association. Few poets ever inhabited such a place; none, ere now, ever created one. It is the realization of dreams; some Frenchman called it, I hear, "a romance in stone and lime."—Nat. Gaz.

We are informed that the steamboat Seneca Chief presented a very matronly appearance the other day, having in tow five or six canal boats, and a good substantial framed building ready finished, (lathed, plastered and painted) for occupation. This amphibious tabernacle was taken from Geneva, and destined for a permanent location in the new village of Jefferson, at the head of Seneca Lake.

[Bath, N. Y. Adv.

The Legislature of the State of Kentucky has passed an act giving a further time of two years for finishing that great work, the Canal round the Falls of Ohio, near Louisville. It is supposed that it may be completed within that time.

The route of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal has been marked out as far as Harper's Ferry. It is probable, we understand, that the next contracts will be let out at that place.

[Alex. Gaz.

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