FOR THE REPUBLICAN STAR.

TO THE FARMING INTEREST OF AMERICA.

IT is greatly to be lamented, that so useful an institution as the press, should so often be the vehicle to deception, lies and fraud. For the last ten years, great pains have been taken "by some interest in this country," to deceive and to swindle the agricultural interest out of their honest labour, by fulsome, false and unfounded publications in the different newspapers in America, particularly New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Without one instance to the contrary, for the last ten or fifteen years, the farmers have scarcely laid down their hooks, before the newspapers, "both republican and federal," teem with extracts of letters from merchants in Europe to merchants in America, without either party's name being ever given—quoting the prices of grain and of flour abroad, their glutted markets of those articles, and anticipating their reduction. Why all this timorous attention from that *lurking, lieing* source? Wherever it may come, it is calculated to deceive some body—either the merchant, the miller, or the farmer. This incessant lieing and deception has made its appearance already; but, fortunately, the author has caught himself in a lie. Knowing that England has no part of the world to get supplies of bread from but America, he tells the Americans that England will get some supplies from Dantzick. He supposes the farmers, millers, &c. (if he is not a miller himself) do not know where Dantzick is. It is the principal mart of Prussia, and where all the grain of Poland centers; and we all know that Prussia has declared war against England; and therefore, not one bushel of grain or barrel of flower can come thro' that quarter.

There never was such a combination of circumstances, at any period of the world to justify an expectation of a great price for the produce of this country, especially bread. If you have any regard for yourselves, or for the interest of your country, you ought to combine and hold back your produce until a fair price and a just market is opened for it. Do not, as heretofore, pour it in torrents into the devouring clutches of those *swindling extract publishers*, or those combined gentry in the above mentioned cities, who, I am informed, have called a meeting to fix the price of your labor, the wheat at 11-3 per bushel for the present crop, foolishly supposing the country is so scourged with it that commerce cannot give it vent. The crop is not within fifteen per cent so full as the crop of 1802. The extreme drought has made the crop thin, the straw uncommonly small, the head of course small, and but two grains in a clove, with few exceptions. It follows, a short crop of last year, which is entirely exhausted, and not a barrel (merchantly speaking) in the country to embarrass its immediate demand, which has not been the case for many years past. The new wheat has always been dull until the old flour was out of the way. It would be an insult to the understanding of any farmer, for millers or merchants to hold out an idea that foreign demand will not justify a better price than 11-3. They well know that so long as the contending parties in Europe continue as they now do, to oppress England and exclude her from the trade of the continent, she must be greatly streightened, indeed, for bread. England, who never made bread enough for her own consumption in times of peece, drew her deficiencies from the nearest and cheapest markets, viz. Prussia, Scicilly and Naples, and when those places could not supply her, she made up her deficiency from America. This uncertain drain has been the cause of the irregular markets which we have had through this war.

What is now her situation? Every granery in Europe is shut upon her; Buonaparte has the sole controul of every sea-port town from the Grecian Islands, at the head of the Mediterranean sea, to the line of partition between Prussia and Russia, the island of Scicilly excepted, which is daily menaced by a large army, and must fall. Scicilly cannot spare any thing; the whole inhabitants are under arms, and an English fleet trying to protect it, with its king and queen, who flew there from Naples for shelter, and are now departing for England, finding they are not safe. There is not one solitary place where England can get bread but from the United States. Buonaparte will not suffer her to import or export any articles whatever from any of the shores bordering on the north side of the Mediterranean, beginning at the Grecian Islands, descending downwards, up and down both sides of the Gulph of Venice, the south of Italy, France and Spain, to the mouth thereof; or to the Atlantic ocean; all the sea coast from Gibraltar to the English channel; the south side of that sea to the German ocean; the whole extent of that wonderful and productive country, the rivers of which lead through Holland, Germany, Prussia, Poland, and part of Denmark; then up the south side of the Baltic, to the line between Prussia and Russia. His late conquests has shut England from every avenue to provision in Europe; she has no hope of obtaining any provisions but from America. Behold the field now open for the produce of our country! England, who will want more than she makes, and has often been distressed for bread with all those countries open to her which are now shut. She had, in addition to those countries, all we could spare her; she is now drove to depend on us solely. I pity the people, but I abhor the government. While England had a trade with those countries she has lately been excluded from, she could and did often send supplies to her West Indies. This is at an end. The whole of those islands must now depend on us. England has no provision to carry to her islands, and she will not let France or Spain carry any to their's, if they had any to send to them, as she has the command of the ocean. We have bread also to furnish at the Cape of Good Hope, and all those islands at the entrance of the Indian ocean, which formerly were *partially* supplied from their mother countries, but now cut off by the above causes, viz. England has none for her subjects, France and Spain cannot carry their's any.

The above are facts that cannot be denied. Now for speculative opinions, which are often realized.

Suppose England should have a short crop, which often happens: suppose France or Spain should have short crops: they cannot get supplies from their German, or Prussian friends without a land carriage, which will cost twice the price of the article? being drove from the ocean, they cannot get any thing from abroad but through neutral powers:—there is none but America, except Denmark, and she is now surrounded by Prussia, and borne down by the weight of Buonaparte, she must, therefore, unquestionably take a part in the war, on one side or the other; immaterial to us which? but, I suppose, she will take the hint of Prussia, who will tell her that the French side of the bread is the best buttered.

Now, if farmers, with all this evidence before them, will suffer their grain to be devoured by the idle tales of interested speculators, and by the millers and merchants, who are not doing justice to their country; but would, I believe, purchase the produce of the country far below its value, and enable themselves to let the European consumers have it at a reduced price. They are surely entitled to be paid for their labour in manufacturing. The merchant is also entitled to his profit in the shipments; but why oppress their country, on whom they all depend. Make your profits out of the foreign consumers, and your enemies; but not out of your domestic friends.

A FARMER.

Talbot county, July 10, 1806.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN STAR.

To the Citizens of Queen-Ann's, Caroline and Talbot counties.

"The liberty of the press, is the palladium of reason, the distributer of light and learning, the public and undismayed asserter of interdicted truth. It is the body and the *honor guard* of civil and political liberty. When the laws halt with dread, the freedom of the press advances, and with the subtle activity of conscience, penetrates the fortified recesses, and writes its fearful sentence on the palace wall of recoiling tyrants." It is through the medium of the press that the character of public men and public transactions must be conveyed to their judges—the people.—This ought to be done with candour and impartiality.

Let us now concisely examine the pretensions of a certain late senator of Maryland, to the confidence of the people of this district at the ensuing election for a representative to congress. Mr. Brown was at an early period of the political difference that took place in this part of the country, sent as a delegate from this county to the General Assembly of Maryland. He was dragged into political notice by the spirit of party, without possessing the qualifications necessary to constitute *a legislator*. The necessity of the times, however, was deemed a sufficient apology for such a choice, and this gave him that mushroom popularity, which is gained without merit and lost without a crime. This gentleman's popularity is like a bubble which is raised on the surface of the waters by a tempest, but which bursts and sinks to its native level as soon as the winds shall have ceased to blow.

Mr. Brown's conduct in the house of delegates was such as might have been expected. He very generally followed the file leader of his party, and stuck pretty closely to those men whose political principles will most advance the welfare of our state and country; but a broom-stick would have done nearly as well, had *republican* been written on it, and sent over to the care of one of the members on that side of the question.

After serving in the house of delegates for several years, to the complete satisfaction of——no person but himself, Mr. B. was placed in the senate of Maryland; where he displayed rather more abilities than in the lower house.—He possesses some "mother wit," and experience has taught him something.—But in the senate he was considered little better than a chattering magpye—without possessing either accuteness of understanding, keenness of penetration, or solidity of judgment. To prove that this opinion of Mr. B.'s talents is correct, permit to state one of the last acts of his senatorial career. If I mistake not, and if I do I am willing to be corrected, a bill passed the house of delegates to this effect:—that there should be a chancery court on the Eastern Shore of Maryland—which bill was sent up to the senate for their concurrence. The bill was negatived, and Mr. Brown was one of the persons who voted against it. Now can any good reason be given upon the earth, or under the earth, why the citizens of the E. Shore should be compelled to travel to the W. Shore to obtain justice, when it might, with much less expence and one half the trouble, be obtained on their own shore? Besides there is at present, as I am well informed, so much business in the court of chancery of the W. Shore, that if we judge of the future by the past, a number of suits will not be determined for ten or twenty years to come. Does not this almost amount to a denial of justice? There is nearly as much reason and justice in this, as to drag a poor old man from the extreme part of Allegany to Annapolis, or from Cæcil county to Easton, to a general court, for the kind purpose forsooth, of doing him that justice which might have been rendered to him, & is, at home. Shall we then give our suffrages to a man who has acted in his legislative capacity so diametrically opposite to our interest? Good sense forbids it, and you who are the eagle-eyed guardians of your rights, will not suffer yourselves to be hoonwinked.

I am by no means the personal enemy of this candidate. Upon the whole, I think him a tolerable good citizen; but most certainly nature never intended him for a legislator. As a cultivator of the soil, he may be of advantage to society; but, I must say to him as Appelles once said to a Cobler, "Ne sutor ultra crepedam." This is not intended as a reflection upon the farmers; for I believe with Jefferson, that "those who labour in the earth are the chosen people of god, if ever he had a chosen people, whose breasts he made his peculiar depost for substantial and genuine virtue.—It is the focus in which he keeps alive the sacred fire, which might otherwise escape from the face of the earth." Neither is it intended as a reflection upon any class of men. Every honest man is respectable, let his occupation or situation in life be what it may; but the very moment he quits his sphere and attempts that for which he has neither genius nor capacity, he becomes ridiculous. It has been justly observed by Hume, that the science of government is the most difficult. How absurd is it then, for a man, who has never made either history, law, logic, or politics his study, to wish to become a legislator for such a large commercial country as the United States? It is just as absurd, as for a frog to make an effort to swell itself to the size of an ox.

A FORRESTER.

Queen Ann's county, July 8, 1806.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

RESPECTED FRIEND,

In compliance with thy request, I have ventured to send thee for publication, an account of some experiments made on a worm found on the Lombardy Poplar trees.

As I was passing through Southwark yesterday morning, I met with a person of respectability who obligingly furnished me with three of those worms—on my return home I commenced my experiments on a full sized cat—about twenty mintes after being stung or bitten she was evidently-sick, and I began to conclude that the reports respecting the deleterious power of the worm were correct, but on enquiry it appeared that the cat had been at times affected nearly in the same way when there was no reason to suspect the worm as the cause; at any rate, she recovered.

Two pups were procured and subjected to the same experiments; at the time I was engaged with the smallest one the worm was so highly irritated that it ejected a considerable quantity of fluid matter; suspecting that this might be the poisonous principle, I immediately inoculated the pup in four places—but without effect and in neither instance was there a fatal result—if there was any variation from their natural habits, it was a disposition of sleep, which might possibly have been occasioned by the fatigue following the efforts they made to disengage themselves from the confinement which was imposed on them.

In the afternoon I went to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and obtained five of the worms, which were taken from the trees in the yard—and a kitten about one third grown was procured and in the presence of my medical friends Dr. Thomas Bryant and Samuel Hopkins, together with William Johnston, Steward of that Institution, (all of whom very obligingly assisted in the greater part of the experiments) the kitten was repeatedly bitten about the nose and mouth, but no ill effects ensued except momentary pain at the time of receiving the bite.

This morning the experiments were renewed at the Hospital; two young kittens of different litters were repeatedly bitten about the nose and mouth, the crying of one of the kittens afforded an opportunity for the worm to pass within the mouth, and probably to sting or bite the tongue, for the little creature slavered considerably, and appeared for some time to be laboring under symptons of local pain, but after a while they subsided and the result in both instances was the same as yesterday.

A fine half grown pup who was the subject of yesterday's experiment, was treated as follows; the roof of the mouth was scarified in several places, and an incision about three quarters of an inch in length, was made in the tongue—immediately after this a worm was introduced into the mouth and the jaws closed, for one minute; on permitting him to open them, it was discovered that he had swallowed the worm; he appeared to labor under some slight indisposition for more than an hour, but he eventually recovered and became very lively.

Another small pup of a different litter was the subject of the following experiment: I made an incision through the skin about three quarters of an inch long and carefully dissected it on each side so as to form a superficial, yet gaping wound; a fresh worm was applied to the part and very soon ejected a greenish coloured fluid which filled the wound, in addition to this the little animal was several times bitten, in the incised part but the result was equally favorable; the mouth of this same pup was scarified in several places, and one of the worms being cut in half, the divided part with the head was immediately introduced in to it, and kept there for two minutes, at the expiration of that time, the portion of worm was taken out and no injury resulted.

Another young kitten was confined for a short time in a small vessel containing six of the worms without receiving any injury.

I have now simply related the facts that have come under my observation, with a hope that they may throw some light on a subject which has lately excited considerable attention, and awakened the serious apprehensions of many citizens; and though I have no doubt that the cat mentioned in the Gazette of yesterday actually died in the presence of the person alluded to, yet whether her death was occasioned by the sting or bite of the worm, is a circumstance that is at least doubtful.

I have compared several of the worms used in the experiments with those left at the Museum, and find them to be of exactly the same kind.

JOS. PARISH.

Philadelphia, 7th mo. 2d.

Treasury Department of the United States, June 21, 1806.

WHEREAS the commissioners of the Sinking fund, at a meeting had on the 28th day of April, 1806, did resolve, that the sum remaining to complete the expenditure of the annual appropriation of EIGHT MILLIONS of DOLLARS, should, among other purposes be applied to the reimbursement of the navy six per cent. stock, created in pursuance of an act of Congress passed on the 30th day of June, 1798 and to the reimbursement of the five and half per cent. stock, created in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the 3d day of March, 1795.

This is therefore to give notice, that the principal of the said navy six per cent. stock with the interest due thereon, will on surrender of the certificates be paid on the 1st day of October next ensuing the date hereof, to the respective stockholders or their lawful representatives or attorney duly constituted and authorised, either at the Treasury, or at the Loan office as the case may be where credits have been given for the amount of stock, respectively held by them: and that the principal of the five and half per cent. stock with the interest due thereon, will in like manner, and at the same places, be paid on the 1st day of January, 1807, to the respective stockholders or their lawful representatives or attornies duly constituted and authorised.

It is further made known, for the information of the parties concerned that no transfers of the navy six per cent. stock, either from or to the books of the treasury, or from or to the books of a Commissioner of Loans, will be allowed after the 1st day of September ensuing, nor of the five and half per cent. stock after the 1st day of December ensuing. And the interest on all certificates of said stocks, which shall not have been surrendered, in pursuance of this notification, will cease and determine, on the day preceding the day thereby fixed for the reimbursement thereof.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. S. Hodget, junr. in his annual Statistical Table, states the number of Banks in the U. States in 1805, at 72; bank notes in circulation, 15,000,000 dollars, metallic medium, 18,000,000 dolls. free persons, 5,150,000; slaves, 1,[illegible] 000; total population, 6,100,000; total increase in 1805, 180,000: militia, 100,000; navy, 24 vessels, carrying 674 guns; seamen, 68,000.

Proposals

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With a particular and correct description of the several counties and towns in each state.

ILLUSTRATED WITH MAPS.

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The next number or volume, will contain a Geographical Description of Maryland and Delaware: illustrated with a Map of each State.

It will be published without delay, if the author meets with encouragement.

☞ Subscriptions to the above work are received at the Star-Office.

July 22, 1806. 4

Farmers Bank of Maryland.

THE stockholders are desired to take notice, that the *Eighth Installment* of *FIVE DOLLARS* on each share becomes due and payable on the 12th day of August next.

Although an opinion has gone abroad that the payment of twenty-five dollars on each share will entitle the stockholders to a dividend; yet a careful attention to the 7th section of the act will convince every person concerned, that this can be only on condition that they make a regular payment of the subsequent installments as they respectively become due.

By order,

HALL HARRISON, *Cashier*
Branch Bank.

Easton, July 15, 1806. 5

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

JUNE 30th, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Bank, on the Eastern Shore, that an election will be held at the Court-House, in Easton, on the 1st Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing fourteen Directors of the Branch Bank, to serve for twelve months from said day of election.

By order, HALL HARRISON,
3 *Cashier Branch Bank.*

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to apply to the County Court, to be held for Kent county, on the third Monday in September next, for the benefit of the act entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at the last session of the General Assembly held at Annapolis.

JAMES STOOPS.

Kent county, July 15, 1806. 10-7q

Wanted

A MARRIED MAN to superintend a large farm:—To whom a liberal salary will be given. None need apply without the best and most undoubted recommendations.

ROBT. HY. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Myrtle Grove, July 1, 1806. tf

Wanted

TWO or three Overseers, such as can come well recommended for honesty, industry, sobriety and good management. No person need apply unless he can give good security for the complete execution of his trust. A line addressed to me in Baltimore, will be attended to; and a personal interview may be had at my Mansion-House, in Caroline, the first week in August ensuing.

ISAAC PURNELL.

Caroline county, July 8, 1806. 6

To Rent,

FOR the ensuing year, the Dwelling House, out houses, garden and the orchard, joining the same, belonging to the estate of *Mrs. Dickinson.*—Apply to WILLIAM FRAZIER in Caroline, or DAVID KERR, junr in Easton.

December 24, 1805. tf