are of a general nature ; but they are communicated with that candour and sacred regard to truth, which every man should feel when he attempts to prescribe the means of promoting the felicity of others.

I have looked enough into society to know, that our countrymen are fond of new territorial positions ; and having heard that many of them in your state, were inclined to emigrate to that country, I cheerfully embrace the earliest opportunity to give them all the encouragement in my power. It is not my intention, however to invite them to a change of situation, where long establishment, the acquisition of wealth, and the enjoyment of propriety ; have afforded the means of living comfortably, where they are. In such cases a change would doubtless be imprudent ; because, in calculating the chances which fortune yields, of rendering our condition in life better, by *frequent* changes of either occupation or position, I am apt to believe, that the result would be in favour of permanent local establishments, and employment, where life could be passed away in the enjoyment of an agreeable mediocrity of fortune, equally exempt from the cares of a useless and redundant opulence, and the wretchedness of poverty and dependance. My communications are particularly addressed to those, who have not been placed in this happy condition ; to young men who have to make their way in the world by enterprize and industry, and to those whose fortunes are not sufficient to maintain and portion out a numerous family of children in circumstances that may place them beyond the temptations of vice. To such, I cheerfully offer my hand, to conduct them to an assylum, where the greatest degree of happiness can be acquired and maintained upon the cheapest terms.

The western parts of lower Louisianna, compose, without doubt, the most charming portion of the American continent, North of the Equator. The climate is uncommonly healthy, for these latitudes. It is soft, mild, and delightful beyond description. The heat of the spring and summer months, is most agreeably attempered by refreshing breezes from the Gulph of Mexico, which increase in proportion as the seasons become more sultry. The autamnal and winter months, partake, in a great measure, of the soft temperature of the preceeding portions of the year ; and are attended with but very little snow or sleet. The advance of the seasons is, in general, very gradual ; and therefore, prepares the human body for the change of atmosphere. In fine, I perceive no causes in nature, from which, we can rationally deduce any effects of climate or situation, prejudicial to health in this part of America. Upon diet, exercise, a peaceful mind, and a pure atmosphere, depend the blessing of a long and happy life.—Common industry will procure the two first, so as to render them in every respect salutary ; good morals will secure the second, and nature has furnished the last.

In the same manner, that we are to judge of the state of morals in a nation, from its code of criminal laws, so are we to judge of the impressions of climate upon the human system, from the state of medicine in any particular country.—There are few physicians here ; and so very seldom is their medical aid required, that none of them attempt to live merely by their professions. In Kentucky your physicians are numerous ; many of them live upon their avocational revenue, and some of them have grown wealthy by the practice of physic.

The western country of lower Louisianna lies exceedingly level, with few diversifications of hill and valley. The lands are uniformly fertile ; the soil being from ten to twenty feet deep in many places ; composed of a dark grey loam, with a foundation of sand, very soft and porous, and admirably fited for the labour of the hoe and plow.—Two thirds of these regions are level prarie lands. The others are forest lands, well timbered with every kind of wood, that may be employed in all useful and ornamental architecture. Scarcely any forest lands, except the swamps, are unfit for cultivation.—Some of the praries are very rich, and all of them sufficiently so, to yield profitable crops of cotton, and manyother useful commodities.

I have reasons to believe, that most of the land titles here, will be confirmed by Congress. It is the object of an equitable and enlightened government rather to consult the happiness of the citizen in deciding upon his claims, than to acquire large portions of public lands, by oppressive laws, or rigid adjudications. In this case, the purchaser will, in most cases, be sure of procuring a fee simple estate. It is true, that there will cases present themselves, where, from the incautious method of laying out lands under the Spanish government, some interferences will be discovered. These will be subject to the controul of our common courts of judicature. The mode of adjustment, however, under our laws, will be so very easy & simple, that none of those long and ruinous litigations, with respect to real propriety in many parts of the United States, may be apprehended here.

The best lands, with the most undoubted titles, can be procured in most parts of the country, upon the lowest and most desirable terms. Most of these are situated upon navigable water courses, which interlock with streams of superior magnitude, that five hundred acres of land, even in a commonly advantageous situation, in many parts of the Western States, would yield a sufficient fund for the purchase of five hundred acres a piece, for a family of six or seven children, in Lower Louisianna.

The above described lands, will yield to the hand of cultivation, profitable crops of cotton, rye, oats, hay, grass of various kinds, tobacco, particularly suitable for the Dutch, the French and the Baltic markets, and indigo : all of which will flourish well upon portions of ground, selected from the general mass of territory, best adapted to the nature of each of those commodities. Our principal staples here, however, are cotton and cattle. The raising of these, far exceeds, in point of profit, every other article that is produced in the country. In good seasons, a negro man will yield from his labour on a cotton plantation, from two hundred and fifty to three hundred dollars, nett profit. The stock of cotton estate will double itself every three years, the stock of a vachery, every four years. Cotton at market, will average one year with another, from twenty to twenty-five dollars per hundred. A man is growing wealthy, when he receives fifteen dollars per hundred every year, at market. Beeves will average from ten to twelve dollars per head. Nothing can be more valuable than this kind of property. There are men here, who mark every year, from five to fifteen hundred calves ; and this remarkable product is attended with such little expence, that it is too trifling to admit into our calculations on this subject. Cows, except barren ones, are never sent to market ; but the male beeves at proper periods, are selected from the herd, and driven by land to markets that are always ready to receive them.

There is no country in America, so suitable to a young beginner, or a man in moderate circumstances, as the Western parts of Lower Louisianna. This description of men, have nothing more to do, to fix themselves comfortably in life, than to purchase a small piece of land on the edge of a prarie, and go to plowinging immediately for corn, or cotton. It is true, that in many places, fencing will be necessary. The mode of laying out lands in this country, will always well enable him to procure a plenty of the best timber, for all the purposes of a plantation. Very large crops, however, have been made in such situations, without any kind of enclosure. The next object of a planter in this respect, would be, to purchase a few cows, in order to lay the foundation of a vachery. To support this vachery, as I observed before, as well as a sufficient number of horses, very little trouble or expence is necessary. The praries and the wood lands, at every season of the year, yield an ample supply of strong provender, to keep them in tolerable order.

Society here, is agreeable, but not very refined. It will become more improved every year ; and I have no difficulty in believing, that whenever the singular advantages of this charming country are known to our countrymen, that it will assume the most desirable form, in point of social happiness ; become the resort of men of letters and character ; the abode of genuis and the arts, and the asylum of republican virtue, when corrupt societies have forgotten its influence.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN STAR.

To the Republican Voters of Caroline County.

My Countrymen and Fellow-Citizens,

THE result of the late election in this county for Electors to elect the Senate of Maryland, is grateful to every real republican ; and proves, that when men are determined to be free, it is sufficient that they will it. If in a free country there is any principle which ought universally to be admitted, (to enforce which neither reasoning nor demonstration should be necessary) it is, that every class of citizens are equally entitled to their rights, and the protection of those rights. To secure to man his personal rights, and the fruits of his honest industry, are the two most important objects of a free government.—Recollect, my fellow-citizens, our hard struggles in '98 and '99 for the existence and maintenance of our free form of government. Every day's experience confirm us in the belief that there exists at the present time an absolute necessity for the vigilance and activity of the republican party. By this party I do not mean those who are attached to the system, or to the men in power because they enjoy patronage or places under them. I allude exclusively to the great body of independent freemen, who are attached to principle, to measures, and not to men ; and who regard men no farther than they merit by uniform and good conduct. It is not to support an administration in power that the activity of the republican party is needful ; nor is it to uphold any particular men that I am anxious for that activity. It is solely from regard for the principles on which our government is founded, and from an apprehension that by indifference or neglect on our part, the enemies of those principles may regain the ascendancy. A people to be free, must be jealous of their rights. There is safety in vigilance ; and at least caution can do no harm. Some may imagine from ignorance, that there is no necessity for vigilance ; others will say from design, that there is not ; and that to inculcate suspicion, is to stir up discontent. But, my fellow-citizens, we have known what a federal party is capable of ; we have felt the weight of their intolerance ; we have marked the depth and intricacy of their intrigues and cunning ; and we hold it to be a duty to keep pace with them in every movement they make to obtain the government. I would ask then, have these men renounced and abandoned their former principles ? If we depend upon the public professions of the party, the answer would be in the affirmative.—Love, veneration, regard, and adoration for and of the constitution, are now heard almost exclusively from the same party, which formerly advocated measures and doctrines destructive and repugnant to its best provisions. But if we examine their practices and enquire into their secret prefessions, we must conclude that experience has shewn them the necessity of more art and hypocricy than in former times were exercised ; and that whilst publicly they profess, and appear to practice republican principles and virtues, they are still the inveterate foes of free government and equal rights. My beloved countrymen, the intolerable system of taxation imposed upon you by the administration of Mr. Adams, the shackles of which has cost you many restless days and sleepless nights to unrivet, surely can never be obliterated from your recollections.

We know that the federal administration squandered millions for which it left no equivalent, but disgrace to the nation. Will it be just, necessary, or honorable, therefore, to replace such a party again in power ? We know that since the election of Mr. Jefferson, and under the present administration of our government, we have been relieved from those odious taxes we were stooping under ; those sedition laws ; those standing armies, with many other monarchical features which were staring us in the face. Eighteen millions of the public debt, since the commencement of the present administration, have been paid without direct or internal taxes. And is not this, my fellow-citizens, sufficient evidence to you, that your exchange of the former administration and its admirers for the present, is a wise and happy choice.

The federal candidates at the late election, (counting on the small appearance of internal divisions amongst you, occasioned by a few fawning, double-faced, designing dupes in our county) made bold to challenge you to the test ; you took the alarm, and with manly firmness, arose in the majesty of your strength, and with the imperious voice of *seventy-six* bid those men be still.—In this last election, my fellow-citizens, you had what may be termed plain sailing ; the candidates for your suffrages were two decided federalists, and two decided republicans. It required therefore, a very small share of penetration or sagacity to discover your proper object ; you instantly decided between them, and chose the latter.

My countrymen, the period has nearly arrived when you will again be called to the free and independent exercise of your constitutional rights ; the boasted rights of Marylanders ; the right of free suffrage, to make choice of your Representative to the General Government, four Representatives to the State Legislature, and a Sheriff for your county. At this election some difficulties may arise, which will require judgment and discernment to surmount.

The candidates for your suffrages to represent you in our State Legislature, are numerous—Among which are two known and decided federalists, to wit : Thomas Daffin and Philip Richardson ; four known and decided republicans,—namely, Allemby Jump, Peregrine F. Bayard, White Turpin, and John Keene. Were the above named gentlemen the only candidates offering for the Assembly, you would have no difficulties to surmount ; those gentlemen front you in their natural garbs, and with their natural faces ; your own principles and experience would dictate to you the course to take, and no doubt you would decide between them as you have done at the former election. The language of your hearts is now known, my beloved and generous countrymen ; you have once more proved by your united voices that the faith of your liberties and rights are not anchored in men, but in measures. For a republican government, the blood of your ancestors has stained the Columbian soil ; and for the supporters of that government you have made choice to legislate for you. But, fellow-citizens, we have many political lamps, many federal dupes angling to decoy you. No doubt you would vote for men of real republicans principles, could you know them : But, exclusive of the above named candidates to represent you in our state government, there are a number of others, whose political principles (if they possess any) are unknown to all but themselves. There can be but two political sentiments in this country respecting the General Government—First, whether we are to live, move, act, and be protected in the free enjoyment of our present constitutional, civil and religious rights and liberties : or, whether those rights and liberties are to be limitted, infringed and abridged. The man who would smother his sentiments from the public on those two principles, party or no party, cannot be a suitable representative of a free people ; their integrity cannot be relied on. They will assume any political character, creed or name to effect their election, and foist themselves in office as above hinted. At the present time they are very fond of the name of republican, and by these perfidious means will deceive many of you. But my republican friends, be guarded, be vigilant. Those who have long practiced the art of dissimulation and shifting sides, sometimes acting a double part, supporting alternately both sides, and sometimes affecting to support both sides at once, and at other times at a loss what to be at for fear of forfeiting the confidence of one or both, such men, such machines as these, they are neither bird nor beast ; they neither merit the confidence or support of a candid and free people. I warn you, therefore, to be particularly on your guard.

There has lately appeared in our political atmosphere a new Star, called no party-man, a new faction just arising ; wolves in sheep's cloathing. Be assured a man of no fixed principles of government, cannot be a fit representative in any government. Therefore, do not suffer yourselves to be amused by such characters, and led out of your track. Those who are not for us, are against us, and remember my friends that "United we stand, but divided we fall."

The policy and intrigue of the royal feds, have for a long time been secretly engaged to divide us by stimulating and pushing forward as many as they can of those Quidish characters, whom they never fail to support, because they find them to be suitable tools, ready and willing to become subservient to their purposes ; and yet those silly creatures have not penetration sufficient to know, that if the federalists could build hopes of succeeding themselves, they would look on them with that scorn & contempt which they merit.

It is said by some, that Mr. Joseph Doughlas, is also a candidate ; by some others it is contradicted, and asserted that he has declined. So that it is a fact that appears not to be ascertained. Be it as it may, it is not meant to insinuate, that he is one of those quidish tools.—We still believe that Mr. Douglass' political principles to be truly republican : and we only regret his delay in offering his services until four other republicans had become candidates ; which (though we believe was not intended by him) may produce some disagreeable consequences. However this cannot happen, except, in consequence thereof, some fed, or quid should succeed.

The new faction above alluded to, has just arisen in the Delaware state, some of the seeds of which have, by some means or other, got scattered across the state line into Caroline county, and being nourished by the late seasons, has sprang up. My fellow-citizens, consistency is an amiable trait in the conduct of men. Look round you, therefore, and beware ; this may be a plant of a noxious quality ; we know not what kind of fruit it may bear. Some secret design must be in view, or why hath so many solicitations and importunities, heretofore been rejected, under pretence of a surcharge of religious devotion, and which had deterred and precluded all further solicitations ; and at last, upon the very heel of an election, to come forward so suddenly and expectedly, unsolicited at that period too, * except by some unknown characters, who may be in the secret ; and whether they reside in Caroline or Delaware, is equally unknown, but highly probable in both.

With respect to the candidates for the Sheriff's Office, I believe, my fellow-citizens, it is a fact generally understood, that the main contest for that office will be between Mr. Satterfield and Mr. Orrell. To these two only I shall confine my observations. As to Mr. Satterfield, I shall not wound his feelings by an investigation of his official conduct ; but shall leave this to the judgment of those who are acquainted with it from personal experience—and to pourtray his political character I confess is beyond my limits ; nay, I believe it would puzzle the brains of a conjuror. If fawning & cringing, shifting and twisting, duplicity and dissimulation, compleats a politician. I would take him for a perfect model. To the federalists he disowns the name of republican, and to the republicans he disowns the name of federalist. The republicans disown him, and the federalists doubt him. Why do they generally support him ? Because he has been one of their faithful tools ; but as to his real political principles, neither side confide in them, for he really has none ; and like many others of the same stamp, he will espouse any political principle and support any political party for the sake of the loaves and fishes, for the sake of his own interest.

It is a cunning, an artful doctrine held out by leading feds. in this county, that we should always vote for the best men, and those the best qualified to fill the station for which they are offering. I grant it—but this doctrine is a mere piece of priest craft at the bottom amongst them, tho' they pretend to hold with it in all cases, as well in Legislators as Sheriffs. Let us analyze this doctrine. For instance, you elect men to legislate for you in your state government. Very well—you send them to represent you, and not to represent themselves. I ask the simple question, if the political principles of these men you send there are repugnant to, and opposed to yours ; if their views of the administration of the general and state government are opposed to yours——in the name of common sense, how can it be expected they will represent you ? You all wish freedom, the rights of free suffrage property or no property, equal rights and equal liberties. Is it not mere nonsense to elect men to legislate for you that are opposed to these privileges. The man best qualified then to represent you, and to fill your governmental stations, are men of sound judgment and firm principles, congenial to your own, and such as you would wish to support.

It is also said that it matters not who our Sheriff is—we shall all have to pay our debts and taxes, and that a Sheriff has nothing to do with the politics of the county. That we all have to pay our public and private debts, I grant—but that a Sheriff has nothing to do with the politics of a county, I deny. Every public officer under government has his influence, and more especially the Sheriff of the county. His business is almost with every man in the county, and particularly so if he has the collection of the public taxes. He therefore has it in his power with a number of you, my fellow-citizens, to enforce his rigour, or display his clemency. Under such circumcumstances as these, I ask then if a Sheriff has not a chance to exercise his influence, and will they or do they not do it ? Surely then, if you get a federal Sheriff, or a federal tool for your Sheriff, will they not exert their influence to revolutinize the politics of the county, if their political sentiments are repugnant to theirs, or the party they support ? Surely they will and do, and this is a stubborn fact which cannot be controverted.

Let me then turn your attention to the standing and merits of Mr. Orrell, who is now soliciting the patronage and support of a free people, & generous public. The majority of you, my generous countrymen, I suppose to be acquainted with this man, and notwithstanding he has been basely and maliciously calumniated by designing and wicked reprobates, merely for electioneering purposes and to impose on the credulity of many well disposed citizens, nevertheless, he has given full satisfaction to the public—confounded his enemies—proved his innocence, integrity and uprightness, and stands fair before his countrymen. He is no third party man, no quid, no tool ; he is not only a professed republican, but a uniform and firm one in grain—one, fellow-citizens, that you have reposed trust in, and one that you may safely confide in again. He has served you for many years in a legislative and judicial capasity. His conduct no doubt has been narrowly watched, and nicely scrutinized, and I challenge any man to shew cause for questioning his integrity and uprightness. If ardent and faithful services as a legislator ; if uprightness and purity of intention in a judicial capacity ; if temperance, sobriety, honesty and industry as a private man, and good neighbor ; with strong natural and self-acquired abilities, accompanied with a general knowledge of business, are proper inducements and qualifications necessary to recommend a fellow-citizen to the patronage and support of his countrymen, I am bold to say that Mr. Orrell is authorised to claim, and justly merits your suffrages and support at the next election.

When I first took up my pen to address you, I had litle expectation that the length of my observations would lay me under the necessity of claiming the privilege of occupying as much of your time as I have. But, fellow-citizens, when I pourtray to myself the human blood that has been spilt for our freedom and independenae : the expiring accents of our American heroes who died by the standard of liberty, and the struggles we have had to keep the possession of it, I feel myself under an additional obligation to do all the justice in my power to the subject. My countrymen, although I am a private citizen, I have a common interest with, and an attachment to you all. I admire and approve the present administration of our happy government, and I truly venerate the supporters of it. They relieved us from odious, oppressive and unnecessary taxes, which were crowding

* 1st *Monday of September.*