upon us, one after the other, by the former administration. When you elected representatives to relieve you from these oppressions, you did not make choice of dupes, quids, or even suspected characters. No—my fellow-citizens, you chose men of unexceptionable characters, men of firm republican principles and integrity: they were the men that unfettered us, and regained our liberties and constitutional rights; and we now enjoy them. Let me give you a scriptural caution:—"Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith you have been made free, and be not again entangled with the yoke of bondage." Stick to your former principles—vote for none but decided, known and true republicans. Do not be hoodwinked out of your liberties by these double faced, third party men, or no party men; they will not represent you; they cannot serve God and Mammon; they would hobble thro' a session, without knowing what to be at; just as they do here in their electioneering manœuvres.

A SEVENTY-SIX MAN.

STAR

OR,

EASTERN SHORE GENERAL ADVERTISER

EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 30, 1806.

Yesterday at a meeting of the Judges of the Election for this county, for a Representative in the Ninth Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Joseph H. Nicholson, esq. The votes stood as follow:

Edward Lloyd,	720
James Brown,	30

The election in Queen Ann's and Caroline, (a part of the district) did not take place on the same day, as we mentioned on Tuesday, from being misinformed—the elections in those counties will come on during the present week, at which we respectfully call the particular attention of the friends of Mr. Lloyd, to be active—the cause of this request to exert, we shall explain to them at a future day—though the number of votes taken in this county will appear small; but when the time was not generally known, and an extreme wet day is considered, it was as high as could be expected. From the very decided majority in favor of Mr. Lloyd out of those taken, the sentiments of the county may be at once ascertained.

Caroline having so handsomely signalized itself on a late election, aided by the decided co-operation of so numerous & respectable a society of FRIENDS as belong to that county—we sincerely wish they may at the ensuing election exercise their constitutional privileges in laying quiet the fomenters of division among the people.

Extract of a letter, dated
NEW-ORLEANS, August 22.

"By a letter which arrived in town this day, we are informed, that 900 Spaniards have passed over the Sabine river and stationed themselves within 12 miles of Nachitoches. The American troops are now making preparations to meet them."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of high respectability, in Wilkinson county, Mississippi Territory, to his friend in Baltimore, dated August 18, 1806.

"I have only time to state to you briefly, an express has just passed to Natchez from Nachitoches, with dispatches to governor Claiborne, general Wilkinson or our own governor, (perhaps to all of them) he (the express) avows that a Spanish force of eight hundred soldiers, and nearly as many Indians, were on their march for and within a few mile of the Adais, a post eighteen miles from Nachitoches, far within our limits and from which they were last year driven by a party of our troops, under captain Turner. If this is true, and of which there is not a doubt we shall have a brush; for surely our government will not submit to their occupying a post from which they have been once driven: Of this, more by the next mail.

"Eight days ago, a duel was fought near Fort-Adams, by Nathaniel Evans, Esq. and capt. Richmond, of the U. S. army, in which the latter fell: he was shot dead. Mr. Evans is a worthy man respected by all who know him: and although I have not heard the particulars, I have no doubt there was no getting over this fatal rencontre. Another duel has also been fought at Natchez one of the parties wounded in the knee and another at Point-Coupee, one of the parties wounded in the chest and will die."

From the same, to the same, dated Aug. 21.

"I wrote you by last mail, informing you a considerable Spanish force was advancing towards Nachitoches, our western frontier. It is now well ascertained that gov. Arara, with about 1000 men and some Indians, has taken possession of the Adais, a post from which they were driven by captain Turner last year. Governor Arara, has declared to our commandant at Nachitoches, (col. Cushing,) that his intention is to take and keep for his king and master, the territory between the Sabine river and the Arago Hondo, (sometimes called the Nondokos,) about six miles from Natchitoches. Colonel Cushing is manœuvring his troops and will be joined by col. Kinsberry, and his detachment from Fort Adams; what will there be done it is impossible to conjecture, whether they will be suffered to take the boasted Louisianna back by small districts, or to drive us into the Gulph stream at one stroke, is yet to be ascertained. They have so long plundered us with impunity, have violated our territory, taken our citizens from within our own limits, and have gone unpunished, that we have little hope of relief from our general government; and I am fearful, situated as we are, with but a small number of regular troops, a badly organised militia; approximating to the Floridas, a great many of the inhabitants of which are old tories and cut throats; surrounded by a great number of Indian tribes, with whom we have reason to believe our neighbors are constantly intriguing, we are much more critically situated than our general government have any idea of; convinced as our administration must be, of the immense value of Louisianna, equal to any part of our continent of the same magnitude, and, I believe, of more importance, it would appear strange why it is left so long in a defenceless condition."

Washington City, Sept. 22.

Copy of a letter from a respectable gentleman at Nantz, received via New-York.

Nantz, 1st Auguet, 1806.

SIR,

I deem it my duty to inform you, altho' it may probably reach you earlier by other channels, that accounts from Paris say, that the peace with England has been signed, and sent over for ratification, which prevents its being officially announced. It is also proved by custom-house regulations of this day, which permit neutrals to go to England.

Extract from the Orleans Gazette of the 21st August.

"By letters received this morning, we learn, that the governor of Taxus, with about 9000 Spanish troops had passed the Sabine river, and had advanced within 12 miles of Nachitoches—that major Porter had sent a flag enquiring their intention; their answer was, that they would occupy their former position, and not act on the offensive."

"It is the opinion of the writer, that an action between our troops and them has taken place before this, unless the Spaniards have fallen back."

"The Baltimore editors infer from the return of the Spanish minister to Philadelphia," says the New-York Commercial Advertiser," that he has not been reappointed; but from the best authority we take upon ourselves to say, that every Spanish consul in the United States has received letters from the king of Spain, stating that he *entirely approved of the official conduct of Mr. Yrujo*, and that he has confirmed this approbation by re-appointing him to exercise his function as minister from the court of Madrid to the United States."

We stop the press, after having some of our papers worked off, having seen some of the officers of the British frigate Melampus, who inform, that on Sunday morning they descried to the Southward of Cape-Henry, a line of battle ship dismasted, which they immediately gave chase to and run ashore on Currituck, about 30 miles to the S. of the Cape, and after taking out the officers and men, (amounting to about 600) set fire to her, when she was totally destroyed. She proved to be the L'Impetuaux, Mons. L. V. Belaw, of 74 guns. The Melampus is now in Hampton-Roads. [*Herald.*]

Norfolk, September 20.

The officers of his Imperial majesty's ship of the line, L'Impetueux, which against the law of nations (having up the flag of distress, and on shore on the cost of the United States) was fired at and afterwards set on fire by two ships of the line and a frigate of his Britannic majesty, do express publicly their gratitude to the inhabitants of the United States, for their generous conduct and care they have shewn to the distressed men who swam from the French ship.—This conduct, Americans, is conformable to the principles of civilized nations and will prove to the *Old World* the high opinion we had conceived of the hospitality of this *New World. September* 19.

Baltimore, September 3.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette were this morning favored with the following article, which, considering the official channel through which it is derived, they view as highly authentic, and as putting the question of peace between England and France beyond all doubt:

By a letter from the American consul at Nantz, dated August 1st, it is stated, that the *Preliminaries of Peace between England and France had been signed*, and as a consequence, that all neutral vessels were permitted to clear out for British ports.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN STAR.

TO THE FREEMEN OF QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.

No. III.

A firm attachment to republican principles may further be shewn—by endeavoring to expunge from the constitution the badges of aristocracy found in that instrument. It should be recollected, that when our state constitution was framed the science of REPRESENTATIVE government was yet in its infancy; for although much useful information might be gleaned from the history of the ancient republics of Greece and Rome; yet neither of them furnished a model for imitation. They were both ignorant of the VITAL principles of REPRESENTATION—(unless the Amphyrtionic and Achæan leagues of Greece deserved that appellation)—they were both pure democracies where the people in their *collective* capacity, legislated, judged, and finally executed. These republics were doubtless correct, as it regarded the ORIGIN of ALL power; but they were grossly ignorant, that by DELEGATION their original sovereignty might still be preserved, and the governmental machine nicely balanced, by a distinct distribution of legislative, executive and judicial power. The convention knew from history, "that the Grecian republics were overthrown, by the violence, "and licentiousness of their popular assemblies"; and it was probably to guard against a similar event, *that our Senators were eligible for five years, with the power to fill up their own vacancies.* The cases are however by no means analogous; for the people of antiquity knew no other restraints, than *respect* for some chief or philosopher, or the sublime eloquence of a Demosthenes, or Cicero. But with us there is a written constitution, and it is the work of the people themselves; by the NEGATIVE inherent in the Senate, the *popular* branch can neither controul or overawe them; yet by their vast distance from popular responsibility, they can oppose with success all systems of reform.

The only two reasons assigned by the best informed politicians, why the Senate should be more durable than the other branch, seem grounded on this idea—that the shortness of time for which the House of Delegates is elected, must prevent "a due acquaintance with the objects and principles of legislation"—or, that in cases of popular tendency, a dignified resistance might be made against the *torrent*, until the public passions had time to subside. Whether either, or both these notions are correct, is of no importance; as a duration of *three* years, with an *annual* rotation of *one third*, would produce all the real usefulness that can flow from a five years possession. A further argument against a five years tenure in office, may be adduced from the uniform practice of our sister states on this point. In none of them are the Senators elected for a period so long; and most have the principle of rotation: for in Virginia, New York and Pennsylvania, where their duration is extended only to four years, an *annual* rotation of *one fourth* is expressly stipulated.

In Maryland the Senate are not only five years beyond the control of the people; but they *fill up their own vacancies.* This surely is a prominent feature in the picture of aristocracy, and a wide departure from true republican principles. It is neither congenial with the nature of our government; nor consistent with the maxims of sound policy. The most eminent writers on representative republics agree, that popular responsibility is the soul that must animate; but the great difficulty has always been—to concede just as much power as was necessary for the purposes of good government; and yet not sufficient to corrupt or destroy it. Should we consider this as a wise rule for imitation, the inference is plain—that by permitting the Senate to fill up their own vacancies, probable injury, but no possible good can result. On the plan the Senate now rests, it may become a self-constituted and independent body, not barely exempt from popular influence; but even a legalized aristocracy. Should the course of four years by death, disqualification or otherwise, remove ALL the original Senators, those who then compose that body, must be self-created—that is, this second senate would consist of members elected by themselves: Now it is one of the badges of aristocracy—*that they fill up their own vacancies.*

By permitting the Senate to fill up their vacancies, the person chosen, feels neither gratitude nor affection for the great body of the people. True—if he is virtuous and honest, their interests will be the objects of his care; but if otherwise, he never feels those *necessary* obligations, that ought to subsist between the people and their immediate representatives. Were the powers constitutionally attached to the Senate, in their nature no higher than those annexed to the council—were they merely advisory to the governor; or had they only a concurrent right in cases of nomination and appointment—neither their duration, or self-creation would be so dangerous. But they are an important branch of the government, equal in authority with the House of Delegates—they have in all cases a *negative* on the laws; and may, with *one* exception, originate all bills. Clothed with such privileges, they become a formidable body—above all popular restraint, they entertain neither hopes nor fears for a future election—firmly seated for years without the hazard of removal: there exists no binding force but their honor and their patriotism. CIVIS.

Queen Ann's county, Sept. 25, 1806.

Philadelphia, September 25.

Attempt on the Mail.—A daring attempt to rob the mail between New-York and this city was made on Tuesday night last, by a gang of villains, with whom there is every reason to believe, the driver was in league—By the spirited exertions of the passengers one of the villains, together with the driver was secured, and and committed to the custody of a magistrate.

The London packet, about the 23d of August fell in with, and was boarded by the Vetenra, commanded by Jerome Bonaparte, steering for Europe.

Cincinnati, (Ohio) Sept. 2.

Just as our paper was going to press, we were informed by a gentleman of respectability, that captain Sparks with a number of men, was taken by a party of Spaniards, and that colonel Cushing, from Nachitoches, had been dispatched after them.

New-York September 20.

IMPORTANT.

Captain Story, who arrived at this port yesterday, in 47 days from Leghorn, informs, that on the 16th of August, off Malaga, he was boarded by several officers from the British cutter L'Espoir, captain Hope then only 2 days from Gibraltar. They informed captain Story (and in such a way as to induce captain S. to believe the news) that authentic accounts had reached Gibraltar direct, that on the 4th of August, the PRELIMINARIES of PEACE were signed at Madrid, between SPAIN and GREAT BRITAIN—and that it was the general opinion at Gibraltar that a GENERAL PEACE would soon take place.

As far as we have received information from Vermont, the votes for governor stand as follow:

For Mr. Smith, repub.	4,682
Mr. Tichenor, fed.	4,563
Scattering.	45

V——rs reply to "*A Forrester*" was received only a few *hours* before the paper went to press; and from its length its insertion was rendered impossible. The warmth which the ensuing election has occasioned, we wish to subside with the election—therefore any thing further on the subject will be withheld from the public.

MARRIED—On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Dodson, Mr. *Joseph B. Sparks*, to the much admired Miss *Rachael Kent*, all of Queen Ann's county, Md.

Farmers' Bank of Maryland.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of *seven and one half per cent* on the stock of the said Bank, for the year ending on the first day of October next.

This dividend will be paid on or after Monday the 6th day of October, to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, and to Stockholders on the Western Shore, at the Bank in Annapolis, upon personal application, or on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or correct simple orders.

By order,

HALL HARRISON, Cashier
Branch Bank.

September 24, 1806. 3

Notice.

ALL persons that purchased property at the sale of *Christopher Bruff's* estate, are requested to come forward and pay off their notes, which became due on the 23d of the present month, as no indulgence can be given. *James Neall* is authorised to receive, in the absence of

ROBERT BRUFF, *Executor of C. Bruff, dec'd.*

Easton, 9th mo: 30, 1806. 3q

A Miller Wanted.

A MAN that understands the management of a Wind Mill, that can come well recommended for sobriety, integrity and industry, will get constant employ and good wages by application to the subscriber.—ALSO *AN OVERSEER*, possessing the above qualifications, and a perfect knowledge of farming, is wanted for the ensuing year, by

HENRY BULLIN.

To be Rented,

AND possession given the first of January next, the house and Lot at present occupied by Mr. *John Braucup* on Harrison-street—For further particulars apply to

MARY TRIPPE.

Easton, September 30, 1806. 3

ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DISPATCH,

AT THE STAR-OFFICE.

MARYLAND,

Kent County Orphans' Court

AUGUST 23, 1806.

ORDERED, That *James Salisbury*, administrator of *Robert Veazey*, deceased, cause to be inserted in "The Star" at Easton, for three weeks successively, an advertisement according to law, for the creditors of the said deceased to produce their claims or be barred.

Test,

RICHARD BARROLL, *Reg'r. of Wills for Kent County.*

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Robert Veazey*, late of Kent county deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of September, 1806.

JAMES SALISBURY, *adm'r. of Robert Veazey, deceased.* 3

MARYLAND,

Kent County Orphans' Court,

SEPTEMBER 20, 1806.

ORDERED, That *Richard Barroll*, administrator of *Arabella M. Henderson* deceased, cause to be inserted in "The Star" at Easton, for three weeks successively, an advertisement according to law, for the creditors of the said deceased to produce their claims or be barred.

Test,

RICHARD BARROLL, *Reg'r. of Wills for Kent County.*

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Arabella M. Henderson*, late of Kent county deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of September, 1806.

RICHARD BARROLL, *adm'r. of Arabella M. Henderson, deceased.*

Public Sale.

I WILL sell on Wednesday the 22d of October, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Peach Blossom, some valuable stock, consisting of excellent young milch cows, steers in fine order, and a beautiful young Bull of the Bakewell breed; some valuable young horses, and a number of sheep and hogs—also a quantity of good hay and corn blades well cured, and excellent cyder and apple brandy in hogsheads and barrels; a large still in complete order, and a good cyder mill, trough, &c. with several other articles. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums exceeding ten dollars, the purchaser giving bond bearing interest, with approved security previous to the removal of the property; the cash will be required on all sums under ten dollars. The sale will commence at ten o'clock.

R. CHAMBERLAINE.

N. B. I will sell the horses at private sale, if any person wishes them for immediate use. R. C.

Peach Blossom, Sept. 30, 1806. 4

LEATHER.

THE subscriber has it in his power to supply his friends and the public in general, with any kinds of LEATHER, of the best quality & upon as good terms as it can be had in the city of Baltimore, at his Tanyard on Market-street extended West, or at his Currying Shop, No. 1, at the Head of Cheapside—Hides, bark, or any other article used in tanning or currying will be received in payment for Leather; or cash will be given for them if required.

—HE HAS NOW ON HAND—

A large quantity of prime stout Leather, suitable for Negroes shoes—and expects to keep a constant supply of Spanish Hides, with which country tanners and others may be furnished upon the best terms—Cash given far Leather of good quality in the rough.

RICHARD KEY HEAEH.

Baltimore, Cheapside, No. 1, *Sept.* 30, 1806. 6

To be rented in Easton,

A BRICK house on Washington-street, at present occupied by Mr. *Thomas Abbott*, merchant—also to be rented the house where Mr. *George M'Ale* lived, near the corner of Washington and Dover-streets. Possession will be given of the brick house the first day of January next, and to the last mentioned house immediately. One or both of said houses may be purchased on a credit, and on such moderate terms as to give ten per cent. on the purchase money—also may be had a 10 and a 5 acre lot of ground near Easton, on a long credit.

PETER DENNY.

September 30, 1806. 3q

To be Rented

FOR the ensuing year, the house and lot on Washington-street, lately occupied by Mrs. *Helms*—there are two rooms below and two above—the whole will be put in good repair. For terms apply to Mr. *John Jefferis*, near the premises, or to

FREEBURN BANNING.

September 30, 1806. 3