SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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THE TERMS
OF THE
REPUBLICAN STAR
ARE TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per annum, payable half yearly IN ADVANCE: No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

ADVERTISEMENTS
ARE inserted *three weeks* for ONE DOLLAR, and continued *weekly*, for TWENTY FIVE CENTS per square.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT *the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at the Court House, in Easton, on the first* Monday *in April next, and will continue to sit as often as occasion may require, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making such alterations in the assesment of property, as may be required according to law.*

Per Order, JAMES SETH, Clk.
March 22, 1808. 3

By order of the orphan's court of Caroline County:

Notice—

THAT on *Wednesday*, the 4th day of May next, will be sold at public vendue, all the personal estate of *William Frazier*, late of Caroline county, deceased, at his late dwelling house, consisting of household and kitchen furniture; a large parcel of cattle, sheep, hogs and horses, negroes, farming utensils, &c. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue from day to day until the whole is sold—The negroes will be the last article offered. The terms of sale will be four months credit for all sums above five dollars, the buyers (without exception) to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale: For all sums of five dollars, and under, the money will be required before removing the property. Attendance will be given on behalf *Henrietta M. Frazier*, the executrix, by

WM. RICHARDSON.
March 22, 1808. 6q

Farmers Bank of Maryland.

BRANCH BANK, AT EASTON.

THE President and Directors have declared a dividend of four per cent on the capital of this Bank, for the last six months, ending the first April next, which will be payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on Monday the 4th.

By order,
HALL HARRISON, *Cashier.*
March 29, 1808. 3

DANCING SCHOOL.

J. B. Duclairacq,

RESPECTFULLY informs the *Ladies* and *Gentlemen* of EASTON, and its Vicinity, that his *DANCING SCHOOL* will commence on Friday and Saturday, the first and second April; and in consequence of his having to return to Baltimore, he will teach on the Monday and Tuesday following—On his return, he will keep every Wednesday and Thursday, beginning the 20th April. He also intends keeping a *Night School*, if a sufficient number of scholars will attend.

N. B. Immediate application is necessary at Mr. Owen Kennard's Store, where the subscription paper is left.
March 29, 1808. 3q

STATE LOTTERY,

NEW-YORK.

For the promotion of Literature, and for other purposes.—Positively commences drawing on the

First Tuesday in April next.

Payment of prizes guaranteed by the State legislature.

HIGHEST PRIZES.

1	$25,000
1	10,000
2	5,000
4	2,000
7	1,000

And a very considerable number of inferior prizes—less than two blanks to a prize.

THE TICKETS
Are now offered for sale in a variety of numbers, at
G. & R. WAITE'S
Truly fortunate Lottery Offices in New-York, at the following prices:

Whole	7 50	Quarters	2
Halves	3 75	Eighths	1

But will in a few days advance in price. All prizes purchased of G. & R. WAITE will be paid by them, and every information relative to the Lottery will be given to distant adventurers gratis.

Prize Tickets in the New York and Baltimore Lotteries taken in payment,

Orders forwarded to G. & R. WAITE's Lottery Office, corner of Market and Charles streets, will be punctually attended to.

Baltimore, March 22, 1808. 5

THE Medical, and Chirurgical Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore of Maryland will meet at Easton on Wednesday the 20th of April for the purpose granting Licenses to practise Medicine and Surgery agreeably to law.
March 29, 1808. 3

In Chancery, March 16, 1808.

Henry Pratt, Samuel Harvey & others, AGAINST *Jacob, Elizabeth Thomas, & Nathaniel David heirs of Joseph David, deceassd.*

THE object of the Bill in this cause filed, is to obtain a decree to foreclose a mortgage executed by Joseph David, deceased, for securing a sum of money to Joseph Baker, and Cornelius Comegys, or for the sale of the mortgaged premises, to wit: part of several tracts of land in Queen-Anne's county called Pasture, Bathsheba and David's Chance, containing in the whole four hundred and twenty Acres, and five eighths of an Acre, for the payment of seven hundred and eighty dollars; the bill states that the defendants reside out of the state of Maryland.—It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the complainants by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in a news paper at Easton, before the 16th day of April next, give notice to the defendants of this application, and of the object of the bill; that they may be warned to appear in person or by a solicitor of the Court, on or before the 16th day of August next, to shew cause if any they have, wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.

True Copy—Test.
NICH. BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can.

In Chancery, March 16, 1808.

Robert Walters, Philip Fideman & others, AGAINST *Jonathan and Robert Seney and others.*

THE object of the Bill in this cause filed is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of John Seney, deceased, for the payment of his debts, upon the ground that his personal estate is insufficient for that purpose; the bill states that Jonathan and Robert Seney, two of the defendants, reside out of the state of Maryland.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the complainants by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks before the 16th day of April next, in a news-paper at Easton, give notice to the absent defendants of this application and of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear here in person or by a solicitor of this Court, on or before the 16th day of August next, to shew cause if any they have, wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.

True Copy—Test.
NICH. BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Notice.

ON application in writing, to the judges of Queen-Anne's county court, of *Benjamin O'Bryon*, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session Eighteen hundred and five, and of the supplementary act of November session Eighteen hundred and six, on the terms mentioned, in the said acts; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath as far as he can ascertain them as directed by the said acts, being annexed to this petition and the court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Benjamin O'Bryon has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland, prior to his application, it is thereupon ordered that the said Benjamin O'Bryon (by causing a copy of this to be inserted in the Baltimore Evening Post, and Easton Star, four weeks successively, before the next session of Q. Anne's county court) give notice to his creditors, to appear before the said court, to be held for Q. Anne's county, on the first Tuesday in May next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Benjamin O'Bryon, then and there taking the oath by the said act, prescribed for delivering up his property.—Given under my hand this 18th day of March, eighteen hundred and eight.

4 SAM. T. WRIGHT, Clk.

For Sale,

A FARM at the head of Caroline county near the *Long Marsh*, and adjacent to the lands of Mr. *Thomas Hardcastle*. There are about two thirds of this land, in woods, and well timbered. It contains about 250 acres; the improvements but indifferent. Also, a farm in the same county near Hillsborough, which contains 100 acres of fertile land. There is also a lot of a few acres, within half a mile, which is valuable. Also, a lot of ground in Easton, enclosed. All of which the subscriber will sell on good terms.

PRICE MARTINDALE.
March 29, 1808.

FROM THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

TO THE MINORITY IN CONGRESS

Although you censure the majority of your body, who disclaimed their official character, while they designated James Madison, as their individual choice, in the next Presidential election; yet you did not forget, that an address of seventeen legislative men only, must attract peculiar notice. It was not deemed advisable to abandon the respect, to which your station entitles you. It shall not be neglected by me, for nothing shall escape my pen which ought to offend Col. Monroe personally, or the *friends* of his cause.

But let me not be misunderstood; interpret not this profession of forbearance into a prayer of moderation towards Mr. Madison, at the expence of truth or patriotism. I invite, and supplicate you to weigh every word, which he has uttered; to analyze every sentence, which he has written; to torture all the private and official acts of his life; and to suffer the people to judge, whether under his administration, they can expect shelter from the impending storm.—No privilege of this kind will be asked or seized in regard to Col. Monroe. The generosity of his soul forbids me to believe for one moment, that he has countenanced the insidious hints, which in your protest, assume not a detailed form. These too are challenged and defied. When they burst from their embyro state, they shall perish before they reach maturity.

It is easily seen, that you wish to supply the leading text, upon which the enemies of Mr. Madison are to declaim. But you have not explicitly announced, for whom they are to declaim. You leave it uncertain, whether after the assault upon Mr. Madison, with the joint force of Clinton and Monroe, you will not, if Madison should be prostrated, unmask the battery against Clinton. Or possibly, the equivocal form, in which you exhibit yourselves, may be despised at length, when every other effort shall seem ineffectual, to allow you to confer on Mr. Monroe an asylum in the Vice-Presidency, by pushing Clinton into the chair of state. Beware for your own sake: let another person, whose popularity has grown from uniformity of conduct, and honor untarnished, more particularly beware, of this fatal step.

You by the strength of your genius and influence by selecting topics, the most difficult to be impressed on the American people. Your seventeen gentlemen, venture to denounce, as corruptors of the Constitution, at least eighty others, not more deficient in wisdom and patriotism, than yourselves; for the expedient of a caucus, which each of you most probably has at some time practised, and none of you would be averse to repeat, if an occasion, fit in your judgment, should arise. You bask yourselves in the sunshine of Mr. Jefferson's example, at the same time that you pervert his object of rotation in office into an engine of malignity against himself. You endeavor to pluck from our affections James Madison, who in the earliest moment of revolutionary trouble, was placed there without intrigue; and during a probation of more that thirty years, has struck his roots too deeply in our hearts to be wounded by a morbid jealousy.

In exercising the sacred right of electing a chief magistrate whose real power, and possible assendancy from patronage may hereafter excite the lust of dangerous ambition no degree of vigilance can be excessive. To condemn therefore any measure, which shall go farther than to prevent for public scrutiny, a candidate for that office, perfectly coincides with my mind. If the caucus at Washington have transgressed this line, let them be condemned. Let them not be shielded by such of even your own reasons, as are descended from the kindred stock of a caucus. Let them not propagate the aarm of federalism, and say what may be said upon your principles, that an election, the success of which has been promoted by its supporters, must raise a correspondent obligation of gratitude and reanimate its torpid limbs. The only difference between you and them, consists, on your part in the denial of right to more than 80 members of congress to decide, when a caucus is necessary, and on theirs, in presuming to doubt, whether they shall wait, until seventeen shall dictate, when that necessity occur. Every admirer of the elective franhise probably perceives with regret, tha the sanguine hope which dawned upon us at the birth of the constitution, that clear indications of the public sentiment would always mark out before hand for the Presidential vacancy some pre-eminent son of America may soon become vain. From the full harvest of revolutionary patriots, then existing, we fancied, that as time should prostrate one venerable man, some other would have reared his head to be hailed, at the first view, as the successor. In short we believed, that intrigue or management would be doomed to work, in the competitions for officers of a village, or for candidates, who were strangers to positive merit. If this hope, this fancy, this belief shall ever again appear to be well founded; it must be from the repetition of some portion of the occurrences, which took place at Washington in relation to Mr. Madison. Respectable men from different states, who bring with them from their homes the sense of their people, attesting the preference of some citizen, endeavor to assertain by a meeting, who that citizen is, thus predominant in the hearts of their countrymen. They assemble, and commit a fault, heinous in your opinion, of not entering into a contentious comparison of men; because their predilection had been long formed from the testimonies of public merit.—In things of general concern, suspicions of executive influence, or of invasions of the spirit of the constitution, cannot be too studiously avoided. But if the opportunities for these consultations can be looked for only at the seat of government, ought they to be lost, solely to elude the charge, that a President long approved for his services, may basely negociate for himself or his successor? or the confidential citizens, who are thus assembled, may prostitute duty? Without such a general consultation, a perfidious President may operate, with equal effect, by solicitations of individuals.—The question, therefore, is reduced to this point; whether members of congress renounce their rights of suffrage, as private citizens; and if they do not, what greater mischief is produced by a joint recommendation of a President, than by an union of the same numbers in parties of three, five or ten? All the machinations to draw the final election into the house of representatives, can be practiced with equal success by the activity of small parties, as by the declations of a general meeting.

While you conceal the name of your favored candidate, you describe him, as a man not immediately connected with Mr. Jefferson, and you are therefore, disposed to make it a condition with him, that Mr. Jefferson's administration will be impartially reviewed and that those measures, which tend to promote the public good will be adopted, and those of a countrary tendency, which from the fallibility of human nature may have been pursued, will be abandoned, and, if necessary, *exposed*—You add as a general principle, that all other rotation in the office of President is mockery.

The republicans are not unanimous in justifying Mr. Jefferson's retirement from office.—If he had betrayed in his public conduct any of that weariness of faculties, of which he complains, he would have risen to a height of renown, which is the lot of but few mortals, upborne by the popular tide. He would then have had the merit of discerning his own defects, and frankly avowing them to the world. His country would then have thanked him, for not hazarding by a diminution of sight and attention, a fatal blunder in handing the papers, relative to a formidable foreign nation or in deciding on them with a superanuated intellect. But as it is, he has been importuned in terms the most flattering, to remain at his post. How far he ought to have attempted by *practice*, to establish an exclusion of a President after eight years, when the constitution declares him to be re-eligible, need not be examined. It is enough for the present purpose to say, that the general anxiety to re-elect him, has proceeded from the general approbation of his deportment in office.

And yet; even the disguise in your language has not covered your real object. You obviously mean, that there are acts of Mr. Jefferson's administration, which are of a tendency to obstruct the public good, and which ought to be abandoned and *exposed*. If they are cloistered in the archives of the cabinet; you gentlemen of the house of representatives, feel your own competency to drag them to light.—If they have been promulged, they are already in your hands. If you seek a remedy for misdeeds, the constitution instructs you

The most distinguished champion of popular government in treating of rotation in office; do not intend to render a successor a censor spy upon his predecessor; merely that the successor should retrace the footsteps of his predecessor, to catch some deviation from what he calls the true path. Undoubtedly it will be the duty of every President, immediately after his inauguration to acquire a perfect knowledge of the system, which has been pursued, and to correct, which he thinks to be wrong. But it is no less the duty of a President, often and earnestly to advert to the principles of his own action, and to retrench, or amplify them, or to accommodate them to every new exigency. It must be confessed indeed that a new President may be more flexible to new measures, and more hostile to old ones, than the very author of them. But is novelty, the best palladium of public happiness? Is hostility to Jefferson's administration the criterion of political excellence?

For what part of Mr. Jefferson's administration, Mr. Madison may be accountable; and whether he will persevere in the spirit of it, although he should be convinced of its impropriety; every man will answer for himself as far as his materials of information, and Mr. Madison's character extend. But can it be the intention of the minority to insinuate, that Jefferson has perpetrated acts which deserve to be *exposed*, and that Madison will abet and consummate his iniquity?

If it be allowed to conjecture, whom you, gentlemen, have in conclave adopted as the succeeding Pope, who is to cast into the names, or to sprinkle unction on the acts of his predecessor, is either of the ostensible characters Mr. Clinton or Mr. Monroe recommenced, as the instrument for *exposing* Mr. Jefferson's administration? If Mr. Clinton like some of the old patriachs, when upon the eve of departure from sublunary cares, now discovers a light, which his optical powers have hitherto been too gross to observe, be it so. But Clinton, whatsoever may be his infirmity, can never be false to his principles. If Mr. Monroe is to bear the rod of chastisement, and is to revolt against the school, in which he was bred; then I shall believe, that miracles have not ceased; but must still ask for the grounds of his conversion.

For the moment, gentlemen, I take leave of you. As your work would be imperfect, if it had not concluded with the denunciation of Mr. Madison; so ought mine to be esteemed, if criminally defective, if it fails in defending him against all your insinuations.

HOWARD.

To the public.

WE, the subscribers, return our sincere thanks to a generous public for the patronage we have received in the line of running a PACKET, and inform them, that they continue to run regularly from Cambridge for Baltimore, every *Tuesday morning*, at nine o'clock; leave Baltimore for Cambridge, every *Saturday morning*, at nine o'clock. They have two good vessels, with excellent accommodations for passengers, and hope by a strict attention and punctuality in the line of their business, to merit encouragement from a generous public.

JOHN PHILIPS,
JOHN SHENTON.
Cambridge, March 22, 1808. 3q

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the Estate of *Henry Coursey*, late of Queen Anna County, deceased, are requested to come forward and settle the same, on or before the first day of June next, or suits will be commenced against all delinquents—And all those having claims against said Estate, are requested to hand them in, to the subscriber, at Messrs. Earle, Tilghman and Earle's Store, Queen's-Town, on or before the above mentioned period; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit thereafter.

GREENBURY GRIFFIN, Adm'r
On the Estate of H. Coursey, dec'd.
Queen's Town, March 1, 1808. 8

Notice

IS hereby given, to all persons indebted to the estate of *Mary Pinkind*, late of Talbot county, deceased, to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all persons having claims against said estate, are (by order of the orphan's court of Talbot county) warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, for settlement, on or before the 3d day of October next, on which day a final settlement of said estate will be made, and delinquents barred by law. Given under my hand this 29th day of March, 1808.

BENNETT PINKIND, *Adm'r of*
Mary Pinkind, dec'd.