Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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[VOL. 6....9.] TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1808. [NO. 46....462.]

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.

By an Order

Of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County to be sold at public Vendue, on WEDNESDAY, *the 20th day of July, inst. on the premises,*

ALL the personal estate of WILLIAM ROSE, deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils; horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, corn, hay, bacon, lard, &c. A credit of eight months will be given upon all sums over six dollars, on the purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, and to continue from day to day until the whole is sold. Attendance given by

ELIZABETH ROSE, Ex'trx and
ABRAHAM NICE, Ex'or of
William Rose, dec'd.

Easton, July 5, 1808. 3

Public sale.

WHEREAS I am authorised by the Chancellor of Maryland, to sell all the residue of the real estate of *Thomas Jones*, deceased. I do hereby advertise that it will be exposed to public sale, on the 28th of July next, between the hours of ten and twelve, at six and twelve months credit, with interest from the day of sale.

THOMAS CURTIS, Trustee.

June 28, 1808. 4

By Virtue of a Decree

Of the honorable WILLIAM KILTY, Chancellor of Maryland, Dated the 10th of May, 1808, the subscriber will sell at public vendue, on the 10th day of August next,

ALL the real estate of *Thomas I. Seth*, deceased, or such a part as may be deemed necessary for the payment of the claims against said estate. The property consisting of 242 acres of LAND, with a most valuable MILL, lying in Queen Ann's county, on the road leading from Wye Mill to Queen's Town, in a part of the county where the lands are particularly good for the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco. Any further description of said property is thought unnecessary, as those who may be disposed to purchase will probably view the same. The above property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good security to the subscriber, for the payment of the purchase money, with legal interest on the same from the day of sale. The creditors of the deceased are to take notice, that they are to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof to the trustees within four months from the day of sale.

JAMES BUTCHER, Trustee.

Queen Ann's county, July 12, 1808. 3

In Chancery, July 2d, 1808.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by *John Kemp*, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of *William Atkinson*, late of Talbot county, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 30th day of August next; provided a copy of this order be published three weeks in the Easton Star, before the 30th inst.

The report states, that a Mill and Mill seat, known by the name of *Potts's Mill*, sold for the sum of $3010.

True copy. Test,

NICHS. BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Doctor *Samuel F. Keene*, late of Queen-Ann's county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—And all persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby notified to present their accounts, properly authenticated, to Mr. Charles Goldsborough (of Talbot county,) who is hereby empowered to settle all business relative to said estate.

SARAH KEENE, Ex'trx of
Saml. F. Keene, dec'd.

July 12, 1808. 6

Farmers' Bank of Maryland.

Branch Bank at Easton, June 28, 1808.

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 thirteen Directors of the Branch Bank, to serve for twelve months from said day of election.

By order,

HALL HARRISON, *Cashier.* 4

Washington Academy.

THE undersigned committee by order of the Board of Trustees, hereby give public notice, that the Institution is now in operation, under the direction of Mr. *Daniel M'Curtin*, as principal, and Mr. *A. I. Knowlton*, as assistant tutor. Gentlemen who are highly recommended, and believed to be eminently qualified for the stations they respectively occupy.

THE TERMS ARE AS FOLLOWS, viz.

BOARD, 14s. per week.

TUITION, 150s. per year.

Each Student to provide bedding, to advance on account of his board $32 to the Steward at first entering, which is to be continued, and all arrearages paid at the commencement of each session.

The spring vacations is generally limited to two weeks, and that of the autumn to six.

The committee confide in the success of their exertions to continue the advantages of this seminary, especially considering the cheap rate at which a classic education is here to be acquired.

JOHN GALE,
GEORGE HANDY, } *Committee.*
L. D. TEACKLE,

Somerset county, E. S. Maryland, June 28, 1808. 6

For sale, on a liberal credit,

A FARM of LAND, called *Chesnut Hill*, situated on White Clay Creek, New Castle county, and state of Delaware, about three miles from Christiana Bridge, and a light distance from Newport, adjoining the farm of JOSEPH ENGLAND, Esq. containing 265 acres of excellent Land.

This farm was improved by, and formerly the residence of John Barclay, Esq. now occupied by Mrs. M'Fadon; the situation is high and healthy, well watered and timbered; the buildings are elegant, and can accommodate a large family; the land is in good cultivation, well adapted to Plaister of Paris and clover. On this farm there is an orchard containing 500 young thriving apple trees of the choicest fruit—a further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed any person inclining to purchase, will view the premises. For terms apply to

John Gardner, jr. of Philadelphia.
Dr. Robert Archer, of Lancaster.
John M'Fadon, of Baltimore, or
Ann M'Fadon, on the premises.

June 7, 1808. 3m

To be Let,

For one, two, or three years, as may be agreed on by the parties,

THAT well improved fertile FARM, whereon William Frazier, deceased, lately lived, lying in Caroline county.

This plantation possesses many advantages: It is beautifully situated upon Choptank River, has good convenient landings for the delivery of its products. Is partly surrounded by fine angle and seine fisheries—It has excellent, extensive pasturage for all kinds and quantity of stock, abounds with a variety of fruit has two large apple orchards, with outhouses sufficient to secure a large crop; and when well cultivated, it is capable of producing annually from 1000 to 1500 bushels of wheat, four or five hundred barrels of corn, and a good crop of tobacco, oats, flax, &c.

Mrs. Frazier reserves the dwelling-house, carriage-house, garden, and the two lots laying on each side of the garden, as they are now enclosed, with sufficient apples and other fruits for her family's use, and pasturage for her small stock. If this farm being large, will require a tenant with a strong force and it is very desirable that he produce strong testimonials of his honesty, industry, sobriety, and neighbourly disposition.

Those that incline to take this farm, may know the terms by applying to Colonel William Richardson, or Henry Johnson.

HENRIETTA M. FRAZIER,
Executrix.

June 28, 1808. tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mrs. *Elizabeth Kennard*, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all those having claims against the said estate, are requested to exhibit the same, properly authenticated

ROBERT SULIVANE, Adm'r.

July 12, 1808. 3

For sale,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, called PROGRESS, containing four hundred and fifty Acres, lying in Caroline county, within a few miles of colonel KEENE's, and on which *Elijah Pippin* formerly lived. Any person wishing to view said land, will please to call on colonel Keene; and the terms of sale will be made known by

HENRY BRICE, Baltimore, or
JOHN TILGHMAN, Centreville.

Centreville, February 16, 1808. tf

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Easton, July 1, 1808.

REV. JAMES BATEMAN, (2) B. Tristram Bowdle, Silas Bush. Jas. Blanch, Master Richd. Bowdle, Robert Bruff. C. John Cockayne, Rebecca Cole, Margaret Callahan. D. Thomas Dudley, Wm. Davis, Wm. Dobson, Mr. Dodson, Miss Henrietta Dergin, Mark Delabay, Aaron Dyer, Margaret Dickinson, Wm. M'Donald (3.) E. Peter Edmondson (2.) F. Messrs. Wm. and Walker Fountain, John Ferguson, Ann Fauntleroy. G. Ebenezer Granger, Thos. Horsey, Miss Anne M. Harrison, John Hobbs. J. Dr. Henry Johnson, John Jenkins. K. Jas. M'Keel L. Jareph Lockwood, Mrs. Mery Lambden. M. Benedict Mansfield, David Morris. N. John Nabb, jun. William Nickols. P. Wm. Patterson, Walbert B. Posey (2) Timothy Price, Mr. Prince Saml. Paddison, Lydia Pearson. R. Jas. B. Roper, Bathsheba Register, William Rose, Joshua Register. S. Ann Smith Jmas Saunders, Thos. Stevens. T. Saml. Turbutt. V. Saml. Vickers, Jeremiah Valiant. W. Sprignal Webb, Anthony Whiteley, Diana Willson, Geo. Welch.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Chester-Town, Md. July 1, 1808.

WM. BAXTER (2) Robt. Buchanan; Mrs. Benson Blake; John Barclay; Moses Briscoe. C. John Chappell; Jas. Corrie & Jos. Turner; John Cornelius; Nathl. Conner; Rev. W. P. Chandler; Clement Carty. D. Isaac Dawson; Jas. Dawson; Mrs. Avavilla Dudley. E. Thos. Emory. F. Widow Frisby; Jas. Frisby, jun. G. Wm. Gilbert (2) Saml. Griffith (3) Mrs. Ann Gibson. H. James Houston (2) Ringgold Hynson; Mrs. Diana Hackett. L. Wm. C. Lessell; Jacob Leonard; Jeremiah Larkin Lessell; Richard Lloyd. N. Thos. Nicols. R. Saml. Ringgold. S. Sheriff of Kent County; Miss Mary Stoops; Henry H. Stewart; John Sterling; John Smith; Nancy Sanders; Wm. Sangston; Jas. Scott; Michael Smith T. Joseph Thompson (3) Master Chas. Thompson; Robert Tate, jun. Rosina Tilghman; Richd. Tittle; Richard S Thomas. V. Charles Vanderon. W George Wilson; Margaret Warren; Mrs. Mary Wilmer; Capt. Benj. Wickers.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Centreville, July 1, 1808.

THOMAS BISHOP: Turbut Betton (2) Jas. Bateman (2) Mark Benton. C. Saml. Clark: Valentine Carter: Edward Carter: Ann Coursey: Henry Cavender: Henry Covington. D Robert Dawson: John Duhamel: Wm Dayley: Abraham Dawson. E. Robt Emory. F. Peter Foster (2) Benjamin Forman. G. Wm. Godwin: Mary Green: Robert S. Gamble: Joseph George. H. Benj. Hall: Edwd. Harris (3) Geo. Hall: Rebecca Hammond: Harper & Harrison. J. Elizabeth Jackson. K. Judi: Kennard. L. James Lloyd: Charles Langton: Wm. Legg (2) Stephen Lowry. M. Thomas Mason: Mary Miner: Hannah Murray: Alexander Maxwell. N. Martin Norris. Wm. Neafil: Capt. John P. Paca (2) L. Purnell: Ann Parsons. R. Jas. Roe: Robert Ruth: Thos. Roberts: William S. Ringgold. S. John Smith: F. A. Seeders: John Sothern: S. Sparks: W. R. Stuart: Mary Sand. T. Jno. Thomas: Charles Tyler: N. Talbot. John Watson: Ann Warfield (3) Saml. Wright. Wm. Writ: John C. Wederstrandt: Solomon Wright: Thos. Wright: William Winchester.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Cambridge, July 1, 1808.

HENRY ARNETT, Henry Allen, Lyman Adams, Josiah Bailey, esq (3) Joshua Busick (2) Thos. Bevans, Wm. Collins, Ellenor Davis, Joseph Enalls, Miss C. Garey (Talbot) Charles Hutson Joseph Hopkins Wm. Harper. Mrs. Eliza Hughes, Miss Sarah Hull, Teachaull Harrington, James Herren, Denwood Hicks, George Hurley, Wm. Marshall (3) Theophilus Marshall, Henry Kennedy (2) John Mguire. Edward Johnson, Samuel Keene, Matthew Keene (2) Margaret Kennard, Pere. Jackson, Wm. Lake, esq. Charles Lecompte, Samuel Lecompte, Thomas Lecompte. John Sterling (2) Pete Steaks, Aaron Brown, Mrs. Celia Partridge, Jno. Pitt, Elijah Tuness, David Vadle.

Land-holders' Assistant and *Land-Office* GUIDE,

BY JOHN KILTY, ESQ of Annapolis.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above work are informed, that the Books are ready for delivery at the Star-Office—where a few copies are for sale.

Easton, July 19, 1808

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE FARMER, No. II.

In the remarks I shall offer, with the view of shewing that Mr. Madison is the individual that ought to unite the suffrages of the people of the United States. I shall abstain altogether from any thing, calculated to derogate from the well earned characters of the other candidates. For them I solemnly declare that I feel, in common with my fellow-citizens, the highest respect. Over, therefore, any observations bearing upon them, which in course of these papers it shall be incumbent to make, this sentiment shall preside. I trust that I too sincerely despise intolerance or detraction in others to be guilty of it myself.

The election of Mr. Madison is recommended by the following considerations:

First; because the fair and usual expression of opinion has been decided in his favor.

Secondly; because he is the only candidate likely to insure the unanimous support of the republicans.

Thirdly; because his election will be the best fitted to the destruction of scism among the republicans.

Fourthly; because his election will have a powerful influence on the eventual satisfactory arrangement of our foreign affairs.

Fifthly; because his election will give us a stronger assurance than that of any other man of an adherence to the same course of measures pursued by Mr. Jefferson.

Sixthly; because his virtues and talents are equal, to say no more, to those of either of the candidates.

We have said that the election of Mr. Madison is recommended, in the first place, because the fair and usual expression of public opinion has been decided in his favour.

He has been nominated by a large majority of the republican members of the two Houses of Congress.

By a large majority of the republican members of the Virginia legislature.

By the unanimous vote of the legislature of Kentucky.

By the republican members of the legislature of Delaware,

And by numerous meetings of private citizens.

On the other hand, no representative body, besides the minority of the Virginia legislature, or meetings of citizens, have nominated any other candidate.

Such an unequivocal annunciation of public opinion ought, one should think, of itself to be decisive. Heretofore it has been invariably acquiesced in by the republicans. To that acquiescence they have been heretofore indebted for their union, and on their union depended their strength. But the times, we are told, are changed, and we are called upon to change with them. Should it however, be made out that they are changed, which in this respect is denied, it does not follow that we ought to change with them; it does not follow that the *principles* which governed the republican party, when a minority, or in the infancy of its power, ought to be given up. Is it not the pride of that party, if it be correct to call by such a name the great body of the people, that the same principles that animated their march to power still regulates it exercise? Is it not of the very essence of republicanism in feeling power not to forget right? To do to others as they would that others should do to them?

If these are sacred and inalienable maxims of republicanism, they ought to be respected and observed at all times and under all circumstances; and the republicans, who having once observed them, intermit their respect for them, cease to be what they were and no longer merit the name.

On this point there has been and still is much misrepresentation of facts blended with inconclusive reasoning.

The number and description of those who attended the Congressional caucus that nominated Mr. Madison have been mistated, and an unjust ascription of sentiments, subsequently entertained, attributed to them, which ought to be corrected.

It is not a little singular that this point is insisted on by those who *affect* to attach no kind of importance to the caucus as an expression of national sentiment. If no such importance does attach to it, then surely these little incidents are of no kind of consequence, as it is altogether immaterial what the opinions of those who composed it were or are.

On this point, however, we have, fortunately, the most conclusive proof the case admits. An official publication under the signature of the Secretary, has been made, in which the names of those who would, if present, have voted for him are given. From this document it appears that eighty-three members actually voted for Mr. Madison, and that ten members besides would have voted for him had they been present; and that in addition to these he received the vote of one delegate of a territory. All these gentlemen, except one, it is allowed, are republicans; and this one, Mr. Adams, there is every reason to consider such. If to maintain the violated rights of his country, at a time when they are exposed to the greatest peril; if to support every national measure of the administration with zeal and talents; if to appear at the bar of the public, and invite the lightening of federal vengeance on his head, and actually to receive it, constitute just claims to the distinction of republicanism there is no man can perhaps urge them with greater force.

The whole number of republican members in Congress, even counting as such Mr. Randolph and his political associates, is 146; of which it appears that Mr. Madison had the decided majority of ninety three. The whole New-York delegation but one, amounting to 19, declined attending.—From their moving all together, and from the almost certainty that some of them are friendly to Mr. Madison's election, there is the best reason to ascribe their declension to attend the caucus altogether to local considerations. At any rate Mr. Madison commands a large and decided majority; while no nomination whatever has been made of any other candidate. Had such a nomination been made, there is every reason to believe that the remaining votes would have been divided between Mr. Clinton and Mr. Monroe, after deducting a considerable number who would altogether have declined voting for either of the three candidates. This would have more strikingly shewed the decided preponderance in favor of Mr. Madison, and have demonstrated the necessity of abandoning the other candidates.

There is one fact, which it may be well to notice on this head, peculiarly applicable to the friends of Mr. Clinton; viz. that at the Congressional caucus which nominated him in 1804 he had but 67 out of 110 republican votes, the whole number given on that occasion.

But it is said that since the caucus there has been a most unfortunate change for Mr. Madison in the opinions of those who composed it. But how is this proved? Is it proved by the official publication, to which we have already alluded, made 8 weeks after the period of the caucus, when the Secretary of the meeting invited a correction of any error which might have crept into the statement? What has occurred to bring such a change about? Much has occurred to strengthen the public confidence in Mr. Madison; but nothing to diminish that before entertained. No new facts have been brought to light calculated to have the latter effect; but many have been brought to light fitted to have the former. His powerful talents as a negociator, his firmness as a patriot, the justice of the ground taken with foreign nations, and his anxious desire to heal our differences with all of them, and to preserve peace, without a sacrifice of honor, have all fixed him more deeply in the confidence of his country. Who are the members of Congress, who have thus most unfortunately for themselves changed their opinion? But one has had the rash ingenuousness to avow himself, and who is he? James Sloan; and why? Because forsooth, he fears that Mr. Madison, if President, would prevent the removal of the seat of government.—This is the real reason, whatever other motives may be assigned. Let the public appreciate the worthiness of such a motive. For my part the influence of such a name is too little the subject of my apprehension for me to care any thing about the course it recommends. It is said to be the misfortune of most minds to have some strange hobby, and in the name of common sense let James Sloan ride his hobby in his own way, particularly when he chuses a path so excentric that he is not in the least danger of meeting in it a single human being; let him, therefore, trot along undisturbed, surrounded by the leige subjects of his own power and the happy children of his own imagination.