Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every *Tuesday Morning*, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

[VOL. 7....10.] TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1809. [NO. 42....510.]

Terms of the 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.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY, the 20th of June next, will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder,

THE House, Lot and Coach-Maker's Shop, where the subscriber now lives. A good title will be executed to the purchaser.

At the same time will be sold, several articles of household and kitchen furniture, and a horse. Sale to commence at 11 A. M. One fourth of the purchase money must be paid down, for the real estate, and a credit of three years will be given for the remainder.

SAMUEL ELBERT.

May 30, 1809. 4

Notice.

WILL be sold at public sale on WEDNESDAY, the 28th June next, at the house of Joseph Ewing in Tully's Neck, Queen-Ann's county, all the estate of *William L. Bewley*, an insolvent debtor, consisting of one Copper Still, one Wheat Fan, one Walnut Desk, one Cutting Box, one Scythe and Cradle, one Cow, and a life estate in and unto fourteen acres of land, the sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and sold for cash only, by

ROBERT OLDSON, *Trustee.*

June 6, 1809. 3

Land for Sale.

Will be offered at public sale, at the Trappe, on SATURDAY, *the 22d day of July, by the subscriber, agreeably to the last will and testament of Levin Stevens, dec'd.*

ALL his LANDS, supposed to contain about four hundred acres, adjoining the Trappe, in Talbot county; the repairs all in good order, to be sold on a credit of five years, bond and approved security, to be paid in four equal annual instalments, the first payment to be in one year after the sale, with interest on the whole, and so on till the whole is paid, with interest on the sum due. Possession will be given to the purchaser the first day of January next. Attendance given by

JOHN STEVENS, Ex'or of Levin Stevens, dec'd.

June 6, 1809. 7

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public sale, on Wednesday, *the 2d of August next, on the premises; the terms of sale will be made known on that day,*

THAT beautiful situation on Choptank River, opposite the town of Cambridge, known by the name of Akers's Ferry, and now in the possession and occupancy of *James Saunders*. It consists of one hundred and thirty-three acres and one third of an acre of LAND—thirty-three acres of which are in excellent wood and timber, the remaining one hundred acres are arable, and lie a long Choptank River and Bollingbrook creek, binding therewith, and contain the Ferry House, and all the other necessary out buildings, with garden, orchard, &c. This is a most delightful situation for the residence of a private gentleman, or would be a most lucrative stand for a Tavern and Ferry. This place is remarkably healthy, and abounds in all the delicacies desired from the salt rivers, viz. fish, oysters, wild fowl, &c. The sale to take place at 12 o'clock, and attendance given by the subscribers, who will give a deed for the same.

WM. & THOS. WELSH.

Talbot county, May 30, 1809. 10

To Let,

The ensuing year, with liberty of seeding Wheat next Fall,

THAT excellent FARM, near Easton, where Mrs. *Ann Applegarth* now lives, the property of Master *John M'Callum*—ALSO—*the House, Lot and Wind-Mill*, the property of the subscriber, adjoining the said FARM: the last mentioned may be entered into immediately. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, in Easton.

CHARLES EMORY.

June 13, 1809. 3

In Chancery, June 5, 1809.

ORDERED, That the sale made by *Peter Waters*, trustee for the sale of the real estate of *Patrick Waters*, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the fifth day of August next—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in Smith's paper at Easton, three weeks, before the fifth day of July next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $2693 : 53.

True copy. Test,

NICHS. BREWER, *Reg. Cur. Can.*

MR. ADAMS' CORRESPONDENCE CONTINUED.

To the Printers of the Boston Patriot.

SIRS,

Mr. HAMILTON, in his famous pamphlet, page 23, says, "the conduct pursued bore sufficient marks of courage and elevation to raise the national character to an exalted height throughout Europe.

"Much it is to be deplored that we should have been precipitated from this proud eminents, without necessity, without temptation."

It is the habitual practice of our parties, to affirm or deny, as they find it to their purpose, the honor or the disgrace that is produced by our measures.—But neither party know any thing about the matter. The truth is, that our affairs are much less spoken or thought of in Europe, than we imagine. In all parts of Europe, but especially in France and England, they are constantly misrepresented and misunderstood. Most of all in England.—I will venture to say, that Mr. Hamilton wrote entirely at random, and without a glimmering of genuine information, when he mention both the exaltation and precipitation of our national character. To appeal to the courtiers of cabinet, or to the diplomatic corps of Europe, would be idle; because none of them will ever read Hamilton's pamphlet or these papers. But I would not hesitate to submit the whole subject to any of them.—I shall take another course. Chief Justice Ellsworth is no more. I can no longer appeal to him. If I could, I would say no more than the truth, but it would be more than I shall now say; but I aver that his representation to me was the direct reverse of Hamilton's dogmatic assertions. Governor Davie still lives, and to him I appeal with confidence. He declared to me, that to judge of the conduct of the American government, both in their naval and other preparations for war, and in their political and diplomatic negociations upon that occasion, a man must go to Europe, where it was considered as the greatest demonstration of genuis, firmness and wisdom. If I represent the governors expressions in stronger terms than those he used, I request him to correct them.

In England, I knew the Anti-Jacobin Journal abused us, and so did Macdonald, Cobbet, Smith, and every Briton in Europe and America, who wished us at war with France and in alliance with England. But even in England all the sober part of the nation applauded us, and that to such a degree that it soon became the popular cry, "we must imitate the United States, change our ministers and make peace." Accordingly they soon did change their ministers and made peace with Amiens.

Mr. Liston, whose character I respect, had run through a long course of diplomatic experience in various courts and countries in Europe, from a secretary of legation and charge des affairs to the grade of minister plenipotentiary, and thence to that of ambassador at Constantinople, was probably a better judge than Mr. Hamilton, who had no experience at all in any diplomatic station, and who, I dare say, had read very little on the subject of diplomatic functions, and still less of the histories of embassies or of the printed dispatches of ambassadors. Mr. Liston, if any body, knew what would procure honor to a nation or government, and what disgrace; what would raise the dignity, or what depress it: what was triumph, and what was humiliation.

Now I affirm, that the first time Mr. Liston saw me after he had been informed of the communications to the French directory, through Talleyrand, Mr. Pichon and Mr. Murray, he said to me these words—"*To what humiliations will not these Frenchmen stoop, to appease you? I am very sorry for it; I own, I did hope they would have gone to war with you.*" I smiled, but made no answer. I wanted no proof of the sincerity of this declaration. I doubted not the sincerity of his wish, more than I did that of Mr. Canning and his associates in the Anti Jacobin, who, upon receiving the news of Mr. Murray's nomination, proclaimed that jacobinism was triumphant and carrying all before it in America. They could not, or would not, distinguish between jacobinism and neutrality. Every thing with them was jacobinism, except a war with France and an alliance with Great Britain. They all panted for a war between the United States and France as sincerely, though not so ardently, as ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

There were not wanting insinuations and instigations to me, to confer with Mr. Liston on the subject of an alliance with Great Britain. And Mr. L. himself repeatedly suggested to me, in very moderate and delicate terms, however, his readiness to enter into any explanations on that head. I always waved it with as easy a politeness as I could. But my system was determined, and had been so for more than twenty years, that is, to enter into no alliance with any power in Europe. In case of a war with England, I would not enter into any alliance with France. In case of war with France, I would not form any alliance with England.—We want no alliance—we are equal to all our own necessary wars.

"*Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis, tempus eget.*" We might aid and be aided by a power at war with our enemy, and might concert operations from time to time; but I would take no engagement that should tie up our hands from making peace whenever we pleased. Had the war with France continued, I might have been drawn by the force of public opinion, or the influence of the legislature, into an alliance with England; but it would have been against my own judgment and inclination.

Let me conclude this letter with an anecdote. Dr. Franklin told me, that before his return to America from England, in 1775, he was in company, I believe at lord Spencer's, with a number of English noblemen, when the conversation turned upon fables, those of Æsop, La Fontaine, Gay, Moore, &c. &c.—Some one of the company observed that he thought the subject was exhausted. He did not believe that any man could now find an animal, beast, bird, or fish, that he could work into a new fable with any success; and the whole company appeared to applaud the idea, except Franklin, who was silent. The gentlemen insisted on his opinion. He said, with submission to their lordships, he believed the subject was inexhaustible; and that many new and instructive fables might be made out of such materials. Can you think of one at present? If your lordship will furnish me a pen, ink, and paper, I believe I can furnish your lordship with one in a few minutes. The paper was brought, and he sat down and wrote:—

Once upon a time, an eagle scaling round a farmer's barn, and espying a hare, darted down upon him like a sun beam, seized him in his claws, and remounted with him in the air. He soon found that he had a creature of more courage and strength than a hare, for which, notwithstanding the keenness of his eye sight, he had mistaken a cat. The snarling and scrambling of the prey was very inconvenient, and what was worse, she had disengaged herself from his talons, grasped his body with her four limbs, so as to stop his breath, and seized fast hold of his throat with her teeth. Pray, said the eagle, let go your hold and I will release you. Very fine, said the cat, I have no fancy to fall from this height and be crushed to death. You have taken me up, and you shall stoop and let me down. The eagle thought it necessary to stoop accordingly.

The moral was so applicable to England and America, that the fable was allowed to be original, and highly applauded.

Let HAMILTON say what he will, the French directory found it convenient to stoop and set us down on our honest ground of neutrality and impartiality, as the English did formerly, and now does a second time.

JOHN ADAMS.

Quincy, May, 1809.

Eleventh Congress.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

May 31.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Pope, for appointing a committee to enquire into the expediency of passing a law for taking a census of the inhabitants of the United States, was agreed to; and Messrs. Pope, Meigs and Anderson, appointed a committee.

June 1.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill, to amend and continue in force the act entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and G. Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes."

Mr. *Giles* offered the following amendment to the first section, to be inserted after the word *assembled*.

That the provisions of the two first sections of the act, entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and G. Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes," shall extend to all public armed ships and vessels of all foreign nations, and the same shall be and are hereby continued and made permanent, subject nevertheless to any modifications or regulations which may hereafter be made by treaty.

Whereupon, without coming to any decision the further consideration of the bill was postponed till to morrow.

HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, May 31.

Mr. *M'Kim* presented a petition from the Americans concerned in Miranda's expedition, now confined in jail in South America, praying relief. Referred to Messrs, *M'Kim, Say, Emott, Roane, and Cochran.*

Mr. *Southard*, from the committee of Revisal and Unfinished Business, made a report in part. Ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. *Lyon*, the petition of Thomas Paine, presented at the last session, was referred to the committee of claims.

On motion of Mr. *Marion*, a committee was appointed to enquire into the expediency of riviving the act giving the consent of the United States to the act of the Legislature of South Carolina giving power to the city council of Charleston to impose duties on the tonnage of vessels from foreign ports.

Mr. *Newton* reported a bill authorising the accounting officers of the Treasury Department to give credit to certain collectors of the customs for allowances made by them to the owners of fishing vessels. Twice read and referred.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. *Rhea*, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, that the committee on the Public lands do enquire into the expediency of laying off and describing by certain metes and bounds a tract of country to which the Indian title is extinguished, within the limits of Louisiana; and to include all the settlements within the said territory, and of having the said tract of country laid off into townships and sections, half and quarter sections agreeably to the several laws heretofore made for surveying the lands of the U. States; and also to enquire into the expediency of granting one quarter of a section to every free male white person who now resides thereon, or who will within years actually improve and reside thereon.

This resolution was supported by Mr. Rhea, on the ground that the settlements in that country were much dispersed, and that the speedy settlement of it would give security to the frontiers, and form a barrier between the American settlers and the Indian nations on the frontier. It was opposed by Mr. Ely on the ground that the subject had for several sessions been before the committee of public lands, who, however disposed to act on it, had never been able to perceive that any good was to result from it; and by Mr. Lyon on the ground, that the very referrence of the subject to a committee would be an injury to the United States and a vexation to the people, delaying them from purchasing lands, under the idea that Congress were about to give them to settlers.

The motion was *negatived*—52 to 44.

MILITARY ACADAMY.

Mr. *Lewis* offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committe be appointed to enquire into the expediency of removing from West Point the corps of engineers constituting the Military Acadamy, to the city of Washington; and that they have leave to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

On the question "Will the House agree to consider the resolution?" there were for considering it, 47—against it, 51.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Mr. *Bacon* laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to prepare and report to this House, at their next session, a plan for the application of such means as are within the powers of Congress, for the purpose of protecting and fostering the manufactures of the United States together with a statement of the several manufacturing establishments which have been commenced, the progress which have been made in them, and the success with which they have been attended, and such other information, as in the opinion of the secretary, shall be material in exhibiting a general view of the manufactures of the United States,

A motion having been made to print the resolution,

Mr. *Lyon* opposed the printing of it. He said that something should be done at this session for the benefit of manufactures. It was cold comfort to them to tell them that they should have a report on the subject at the next session. He would not postpone a consideration of the subject, from the fear of giving offence to the British government by manufacturing for ourselves. He would proclaim to the world our intention to encourage manufactures.

Mr. *Bacon* concured heartilly in the patriotic views of the gentleman from Kentucky in encouraging the manufactures of our country. He had no idea by this motion of interfering with any particular measure which the gentleman wished to adopt in relation to manufactures; he merely looked forward to the establishment of some practical system for the encouragement of manufactures.

It was ordered to be printed.

PROCESS AGAINST MARSHALS.

Mr. *Randolph*, after making a number of remarks on the subject of the present session, in favor of doing the ordinary business of the annual session at this time, and hereafter holding the annual sessions in the spring instead of the winter, stated that he should proceed to the ordinary business of an annual session, until the House should come to some definite conclusion as to what time they would adjourn. He then stated that by a letter which he had received from the Marshal of the district of virginia, and which from its being printed he believed to be a circular, he learnt that there was no provision by the laws of the United States for a summary process for the purpose of recovering from marshals and their deputies monies paid to them, and by them detained from those to whom it was due. It appeared that the judges had decided that they were bound in their proceedings by no state laws in the respective states, except such as were in force when the United States courts were first organized, those laws then in existence in the several states having been adopted by Congress. If this was the case, it was certainly a *casus omissus*, and one to which the attention of Congress ought to be turned. He therefore moved,

"*That a committe be appointed to enquire whether any and what provision ought to be made by law for enforcing a summary mode of proceedings against marshals and their deputies who have received money by virtue of executions issued from the courts of the United States.*"

After some observations from Mr. Basset on the probility of a short session, and from Mr. Livermore going to shew that the resolution was superogatory, it was agreed to without a division, and Messrs. Randolph Sandford, Livermore, Knickerbacker and Lysle appointed the committee.

AMERICAN SEAMEN.

Mr. Dana's resolution of yesterday was taken up, and referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Dana, Burrwell, Cook, Cobb, and N. R. Moore.

EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC MONIES.

The resolution for appointing a committee to enquire into the application of public monies, heretofore agreed to by the house, but re-considered for the purpose of amendment, was amended so as to limit the duties of the committee to an investigation of the money transactions of the last eight years, and passed; and Messrs. Randolph, Macon, Smilie, J. C. Chamberlain, Seaver, Howard and Southard were appointed the committee.

VOTE OF APPROBATION.

The House then resumed the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. *Ross* spoke in favor of the resolution and against indefinite postponement; and Mr. Fisk at a considerable length in favor of indefinite postponement. When Mr. F. concluded (4 o'clock) the House adjourned.

Thursday, June 1.

Much business was done this day, of which the following notice is all that we have room to take.

Mr. *Lyon* offered the following resolution: