Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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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.

For sale,

A valuable Farm in Bailey's Neck, Talbot county, containing about 300 acres of LAND, 70 or 80 acres of which is very excellent Woodland.

THIS Farm is about four miles from Easton, handsomely situated on Thirdhaven Creek, and adjoining the lands of Mr. Joseph Martin, who will in my absence shew the land to any person disposed to view it. Should the above farm not be sold by the first day of December next, it will on that day be offered at public sale, on the premises—Also, a HOUSE and LOT in the town of Easton, late the property of Abraham Gusten, deceased—For terms apply to

GEO: R. HAYWARD.

October 17, 1809. m

Choptank Freight Schooner.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that his *Schooner* will continue to run from Kingstown, on Choptank, to Baltimore, regularly, as freight may offer—She is nearly new, in good order, carrying twelve hundred bushels, under the command of a skilful and experienced Shipper. Any person wishing to employ him, by leaving their order with *William Wilson*, Kingstown, will be immediately attended to—The Schooner will attend for the convenience of farmers, the landing nearest their residence; and every aid and attention paid to further their interest.

Cash will be advanced on Grain put on board, or grain purchased at fair market price. Every attention paid to orders for the purchase of articles in Baltimore, from sales. Grain will be kept separate where the qualities require it. His entire attention will be paid to give general satisfaction, and he solicits a share of public patronage.

JOHN WRIGHT.

Caroline county, (opposite Kings-Town) October 17, 1809. 2

Second notice.

AGREEABLY to an order of the orphan's court of Queen Ann's county, the subscriber hereby gives notice to all those who have claims against the estate of *Robert Dawson*, of Queen Ann's county, deceased, to exhibit their claims on or before the 15th day of April next; otherwise their claims will be barred from any part of said estate.

EDWD. TURNER, Adm'r to the estate of Robert Dawson.

October 17, 1809. 6

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Queen-Ann's county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Bazil Warfield*, late of said county, deceased—*Notice is hereby given*, to all persons having claims against the said deceased, to bring them in, properly authenticated for settlement, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of May next, on which day a dividend of said estate will be made; otherwise by law they may be barred any benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of October, 1809. 3

JOHN STEPHENS, Adm'r of Bazil Warfield, dec'd

To rent, for the ensuing year,

THE HOUSE and LOT at present occupied by Mrs *Henrietta Maria Francis*, in Easton, situate on Washington street—For terms apply to

JOSEPH HASKINS, or ROBT. BANNING.

October 10, 1809. 3

The subscriber

Has to Rent in the Town of Easton,

THE House and Lot where he formerly lived, and occupied now by *Mrs. Bromwell*—ALSO—*A Man Wanting* to take charge of a small Farm, having a small family and no stock, as a hireling or cropper. For terms apply to

SAMUEL COLSTON.

Sept. 19, 1809. m

N. B. Those will be preferred that's best recommended.

IN ADDITION TO MY PRESENT, I HAVE CONCLUDED TO ADD THE

Commission Business.

MY own Interest and Gratitude will be sufficient to secure the Confidence of those who may see proper to consign their Grain, Tobacco, &c. to me.

F. D. M'HENRY.

Baltimore, Sept. 7, (26) 1809. 7

FROM "THE STRENGTH OF THE PEOPLE."

(A new democratic paper, published in Charleston, S. C.)

TO THE AMERICAN TORIES.

Nothing could have added more to that felicity, which the result of the war had a tendency to yield, to those who had achieved it, than a perpetuation of your exilement from among them. Nor could any circumstance have added more alloy, to the happiness of the war-worn soldier of America, when he returned to the walks of peace, and sat himself down under his vine & fig-tree, than to see the hostile tory enjoying the same happiness by his side. And however wise, politic, or consistent with the benevolent principles of republicanism, this indulgence to your party might have been; yet such had been the provoking, and irritating nature of your crimes, against those who had borne the burden of the war, that it certainly was a deduction from the value of their reward, to see you enjoy an equal share of those privileges, for which they had fought and bled. But such was the case; you returned, by thousands, to participate in the blessings of a government, the establishment of which you had opposed to the extent of your power.

To prove this fact, which is necessary to my purpose, I will instance the case of South Carolina. The legislature of this state, held at Jacksonborough, in the beginning of the year 1782, passed laws "for confiscating the estates and banishing the persons of the active decided friends of the British government.—Two hundred and thirty-seven persons, or estates, were in this "class;" (1) of whose names I have a list to the number of one hundred and sixty-three, taken from the journals of that assembly. They were banished from the state, to his Britannic majesty's dominions, under the penalty of death, without the benefit of clergy, should they ever return. Yet these very men are here among us, and some of them are to be seen every day in Charleston. Subsequent legislatures repealed the banishment laws and permitted them to return; which they did, and are now to be found in almost every part of the state. These, with all others of your party, that I have had an opportunity of knowing, have changed the uncouth name of tory, for the more gentle and deceptive title, of federalist; under which garb, you impudently dare to vindicate the cause, for which, twenty-seven years ago, many of you, by the laws of this state, were, conditionally, sentenced to the gallows.

If then, so many of the number, thus rigorously dealt with, were mean enough to accept of their lives, and impudent enough to set themselves down, among the people who had condemned them, there remains not a doubt of thousands, less delicately situated, having returned into every state in the union. In fact, I know hundreds in Georgia, in this State, and several in this city, who voluntarily went away with the British; and at different periods returned, and were admitted to all the privileges of citizenship. These are facts, well known to every man who resided in America, in, and since, the war; and was at that time, of a proper age to take notice of the passing events; for toryism formed one of the most prominent features of that memorable epoch.

Having established this point, I will now examine your conduct, since your return, and enquire how far you have requited the courtesy that, by this country, has been so generously extended to you: not only in sparing your forfeited lives, but in placing you upon an equal footing, with her most deserving and favored citizens. Never was there a fairer opportunity for a display of gratitude, in any set of beings, than was here offered to your party. And never was one more grossly abused. America had no sooner shaken off the shackles which you, in combination with the tyrannical king of Britain, had long been striving to rivet on her, and obtained that independence, for which alone she had been contending, than, contrary to the bloody examples of all other nations, she held out the olive branch to your rebellious party, and offered you a free pardon for all your treasons. You accepted it. And what was the consequence? Did you, with grateful hearts acknowledge the inestimable favor?—No! Did you, quietly and silently, sit down, and enjoy it? No! But like the ungrateful adder in the fable, as soon as your fear-chilled souls were thawed, by the genial rays of her benevolent and equal laws, you began to hiss, fly about, and make attempts to bite her children!

You had sworn to support the cause of Great Britain; and peace between her and this country did not absolve you from your obligation and allegiance.—When she withdrew her armies from America, she left her cause behind; and depended on you to support it.—Many of you were engaged by standing salaries, to do all in your power for the re-establishment of British influence in America. One *Daniel Blue*, commonly called *Captain Blue* (2) who lives in Georgia, but is well known in this city, told me, about two years ago, that he himself was one, *of fifteen hundred* men, who received regular salaries from the *British government*, for their services in the United States!

Your first important experiment, or essay, to divide the people, and overturn the government of America, was made, in the New England states, as early as the year 1786.—The necessary engagements, into which an expensive war had precipitated the country, she wished to fulfil with honor and with promptness; and to this end, had recourse to taxation. This, though light, was extremely oppressive to the citizens; many of whom had been so reduced, by the war, that they had not the means of paying it.

This situation of affairs raised a clamor among the inconsiderate and mutinous party of the community (for there are such in all countries) and your party, who are always on the watch for an opportunity, thought this a favorable one to raise the standard of rebellion.

Accordingly, a formidable force collected, in the state of Massachusetts, under the command of general Shays, and made an attempt to seize upon the arsenal of Springfield. But general Shepparagain, at the head of the western county militia, had fortunately taken possession of it beforehand, and repulsed them. General Lincoln, with 4000 men, soon after came up with them, killed a few, took several prisoners, dispersed the rest, and drove their leaders out of the state.

Of the number of insurgents embodied, I have seen no account; but general Knox, who was as competent of judging as any man, first computed the number of their party, throughout the New-England states, at twelve or fifteen thousand; but he afterwards appeared to have thought them more: for, he says, "A majority of the people of Massachusetts are in opposition to the government."

I am aware that you may try to shift the odium of this conspiracy off of your party, I will therefore, adduce such testimony as will put it out of your power.

General Knox, when speaking of this party, says, "some of their leaders avow the subversion of the government to be their object, together with the abolition of debts, the division of property, and a *re-union with Great Britain*." (3.)

General Washington in a letter to colonel Humphries says, "for God's sake tell me what is the cause of all these commotions?—Do they proceed from licentiousness, *British* influence disseminated by the *tories*, or real grievances which admit of redress;" "As to your question my dear general," said col. Humphries in reply, "respecting the cause and origin of these commotions, I hardly find myself in a condition to give a certain answer. If, from all the information I have been able to obtain, I might be authorized to hazard an opinion, I should attribute them to all the three causes which you have suggested." (4)

Again, general Washington, in a letter to general Knox, on the disorders of this insurrection, says, "Good God! who, besides a *tory* could have foreseen; or a *Briton*, have predicted them." (5)

I have here given you such a cloud of witnesses, as I know you cannot, successfully, confront; and, as you, hypocritically, profess to adore the name of Washington, I am persuaded you will not attempt it. I will, therefore, wind up this address, and leave you to consider on it, till I have leisure to write another.

HESPER.

(1) Ramsay.

(2) Duty to my country impels me to disclose this man's name. He is a British Spy—and ought to be known.

(3) Marshall.

(4) Marshall.

(5) Marshall.

THE NEW WORLD.

No. II.

An enquiry into the National Character of the People of the United States of America.

As the American people have, as it were, carved their productive country out of the stupendous forest which covered their dominions, so have they made out of the systems of policy, morals and religion of the old world, their own plan of justice and civilization in relation to the Indian aborigines: their own penal code for unhappy criminals: a complete extinction of the commerce in men: their own constitutions of social freedom and of federative union, and their own blessed establishment of religious liberty. Since, however, this enquiry ought to be so conducted, as to satisfy the most intelligent among ourselves, and to carry conviction to the sagacious and the candid in the foreign world, it may be well to discontinue these cursory views of important facts, however indicative of national character. They will arise in a more impressive manner, in the course of the investigation.

It is a matter indispensable to truth in this enquiry attentively to consider what this country really was between its first settlement in the beginning of the seventeenth century and its separation from the British connection towards the close of the eighteenth.—This country certainly was, during that period, strongly of the colonial character; but it will be found inaccurate to consider it as a mere and exclusive *English* establishment, as to the birth of its stock of inhabitants, as to the institutions it established, and as to the letter and spirit of its laws. The *English* materials in our composition were very considerable; but we derived much from other kingdoms, states, and churches: much from our own necessities, occasions, dispositions and faculties. If some of the families planted in the late American provinces were from the land of Newton, Milton, Bacon, Coke, Shakespeare and Malborough, others were from the counties of Luther, Calvin and Menno, Grotius, Puffendorf and Vattel, De Witt, Gustavus and the great Frederick, Leibnitz, Boerhave and Linneus, Swift, Burk, Hutcheson, Hume, Stuart, Ferguson, Napier, Knox, Buchanan, Hunter and Monro. Let us revive, then, with attention, certain historical truths, remembering that it is not worse to have been derived from all the nations of the wise, the learned and the good, than to have been derived from one alone; and that salutary institutions and principles, obtained from the British kingdoms, (as they are now called) or from the continent of Europe or from the resources of our own minds, are no derogation from the merits of those, which are really Anglican. They have all contributed to the present conformation of our national character.

The authors and founders of empires naturally attract the public regard. The united Americans revere the name of the Genoese *Columbus*, and cherish his memory as *a common sentiment—an universal feeling*. They zealously resist the justice of the pretensions of the Etrurian *Americus* to give his name to their country. As the second order of their discoverers, they respect both the Venetian Cabots and Americus Vesputius. The fame of discovering this new world is yielded with candor and affection to these four enterprising Italians, who belonged not to any of the nations that have given settlers to this country. The enthusiasm with which Columbus, the Cabots and Americus are respectively regarded, is felt equally by the native and the naturalized; for the consequent advantages of those discoveries, at such a crisis as the close of the fifteenth century, equally benefit our whole population. At the memorable epocha of the first effectual North American settlements, the monstrous Colossus of *ecclesiastical tyranny* be strode all Christendom, exercising its sacrilegious force, through dungeons, fines, tortures and murders, in direct collision with *the authority of Heaven*, over the human conscience. Considering the solemn and astonishing truth, that in the first eighteen long centuries of the christian æra, no one government beyond the Atlantic conceded the freedom of religion to its citizens or subjects, it ought not to be a matter of any surprise, that the united Americans unanimously look back with reverence at the enterprise of Columbus. Well indeed may they consider him as the blessed guide, under Divine Providence, who led the oppressed children of conscience of many nations to this land of religious peace.

COLUMBIANUS.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The robber is generally the first to cry out "stop thief." This is an adage almost as old as the world, and may be considered as illustrating a native propensity of vice.

How happily does this maxim, politically applied, suit the present times! The opponents of the administration charge the republicans with a desire to embroil the country in the complicated horrors of a war with England—Why? Because the republicans have any such desire? No—but because they themselves hope under this calamny to cover their efforts to embroil their country in a war with France. *This is their object;* to effect which their measures have been steady, persevering, strenuous.

The era at which their labors to attain this end commenced, covers their motives with a blaze of light that, properly improved, must dissipate all obscurity. That era was the French revolution. It was at that illustrious period, when a nation of twenty-five millions of human beings broke their fetters and asserted the dignity of freemen, that a deadly hatred was engendred, which has sustained no abatement even to the present day. Whence this hatred?—From any injury which we had received from France? No one pretends it. From any danger with which she has menaced us? So far from this, she was then the object of commisseration instead of terror. No, it is not to these motives that this hatred is to be ascribed; but to the obstacles which that revolution threatened to raise to the gay and splendid hopes of political aggrandisement that danced in no distant perspective before the enraptured view of a set of men, who from the beginning of the world have considered themselves as the legitimate rulers of nations. To this bright vision of anticipated honors the revolution, if successful, threatened a total dissolution. It was then that this body of men took their ground, from which they would have been driven with disgrace but for the untoward events that followed.

But a short period elapsed before England joined the confederacy, and this instantly produced a new accession of strength in this country to the hatred of France. Before this period the enemies of the revolution were few and silent; this event at once added greatly to their number and emboldened the timid. British influence was instantly exerted, in all its extensive ramifications, thro' almost every fibre of the community. It embodied into a phalanx old tories, English agents, aristocrats or monarchists in principle, merchants indebted in England or those in the receipt of favors from her. This body of men, living for the most part in our towns, rich, intelligent, active and restless, for a time gave a tone to their politics and manners from which, indeed, they have not yet completely recovered. This tone was extended into the country and reached even the government itself.

England had been the first to violate our maritime rights. She had no sooner formed a treaty of peace, pledging herself to respect our rights as an independent nation, which she had acknowledged us to be, than she commenced a career of injustice towards us retaining the possession of our forts and territory, instigating the savages to the most merciless warfare, and preying upon our defenceless trade on the ocean. This scene of iniquity continued until the celebrated treaty negociated by Jay. At the very moment when that treaty was on the eve of ratification and its signature by the plenipotentiaries of the two governments, she issued her provision orders, which without notice swept the ocean of at least a moity of our merchant vessels. During all this time, what was the conduct of France towards us? She had then a powerful marine floating on the ocean and contending with England for its empire. Did she seize our vessels with notice, much less without notice?—No. Having stipulated with us for the liberal principle, that free ships should make free goods, she long continued to adhere to this term, although deeply prejudiced by its operation. A recurrence to official documents will establish these positions, and prove that, during the earlier periods of General Washington's administration, while the conduct of England towards us was the topic of indignant complaint, that France was, in the main, the sub-