Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR EASTON GAZETTE General Advertiser.

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

[VOL. 8....11.] TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1809. [NO. 9....529.]

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.

Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland.

THE Stockholders in this company are informed, that a further instalment of five dollars on each share of the stock of the said Company, is hereby called in and requested to be paid at the BANK OF MARYLAND, on or before *Thursday*, the 7th December next.

ROBERT M'KIM, *Pres'dt.*

October 24, 1809 7

The Subscriber

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken that commodious house lately occupied by Captain *James Frazier* and Mr. *Thomas Prince*, of Easton, as a TAVERN—He has been some time engaged in repairing, and will in a few days have it in compleat order for the reception of Travellers and others. He is determined to keep the best of LIQUORS, faithful, attentive SERVANTS together with his own attention, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, October 24, 1809. 3m

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estates of *Henry Hooper*, and *Arthur Whiteley*, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased's, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber; those against the deceased Henry Hooper, at or before the second Tuesday in April next; and those against the deceased Arthur Whiteley, at or before the second Tuesday in October next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estates. Given under my hand this 19th day of October, 1809. Oct. 24—3

WM. WHITELEY, Adm'r.

Notice.

THE Partnership of *Stangasser & Jacobs*, TANNERS and CURRIERS, of Easton, was dissolved on the first inst. by mutual consent—All persons having claims against said Firm are desired to bring them in for settlement to the subscribers, to whom those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH STANGASSER,
WILLIAM JACOBS.

Easton, Oct. 24. 1809. 3

To the Public.

THE subscriber has rented that well established Tan Yard, late the property of *Uriah Yarnall*, dec'd. in the Town of Easton, where he intends carrying on the

Tanning & Currying Business

in the best manner; being personally acquainted with the different branches, he is determined by close attention to merit public potronage, a share of which he solicits. He will give CASH or Leather for Hides and Bark, where a quantity of both is wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid by the

Public's obedient Servant,

JOSEPH STANGASSER.

N. B. Farmers can have their Hides tanned and curried on the usual terms.

October 24, 1809. 3m.

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

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 THOMAS JEFFERSON,

Late President of the United States.

RESPECTED ESTEEMED SIR,

The Republican citizens of the city and county of New York, by their resolution, unanimously passed, at a general meeting, determined to signify to you the high sense which they entertain of your virtues, talents, and valuable services to our beloved country, together with their full approbation of the measures pursued during your administration. By the same resolution they have rendered us the organ to communicate their sentiments to you.

In complying with this pleasing request we also think it our duty to state that we speak our own opinions and feelings, as well as those of our fellow republicans at large. You sir, live in our affections, and in retirement attract the same, and if possible even superior emotions of gratitude, to those which were cherished while you presided over the affairs of the union.

Your early and eminent exertions in support of American independence and your unvarying attachment to the civil liberties of your fellow citizens, entitle you to their affections and esteem.—And though we cannot but deplore that the errors and the prejudices, of party have too frequently excited unmerited attacks, we are sensible that a consciousness of rectitude, together with the approbation and support of Republicans must have afforded an estimable consolation.

We reluctantly parted with you as president. In the difficult situation of our country it was honestly wished to continue the aid of your wisdom, experience, and tried integrity. We felt towards you the affection of a child to a parent, and the moment of political separation was painful in the extreme.—Your reasons nevertheless convinced us, of the propriety of your retirement and the election of your friend as a successor produces at this moment our greatest consolation. In the infancy of our government, we perceive it to have been proper that worthy and disinterested examples should be presented, and that to prevent hereditary establishments, our best men should avoid a perpetuity of power.

The more we reflect upon the measures of your administration, especially those which have been adopted towards the principal belligerent powers the more fully we discover and understand the purity of motive and sound policy which produced them, and we principally regret, that any domestic opposition should have been made to the just regulations of a lawful government not only intended, but judiciously adapted to preserve a state of peace, and to maintain the most inestimable rights of our nation.

Divine Providence has destined our existence to an extraordinary and interesting state of human affairs. The most superficial observer must perceive himself surrounded by vast and astonishing spectacles. Ambition is no longer satiated with the conquest of a kingdom or a province, but regardless of the means it aspires to the dominion of universal empire. In such a situation it was not to be expected that we should entirely escape those agitations which convulsed the nations with whom we had established continual habits of intercourse. Our relations towards the great belligerents were too important to each to be beheld by the others without an eye of jealousy. To this consideration we must in a great measure attribute those repeated acts of aggression, which have been perpetrated with different degrees of violence but without intermission. To keep aloof from these prodigious contests, to cultivate our own resources, and to enable our country to profit by its favored situation until its natural and progressive growth, should render it invulnerable to foreign attack, appears to have been the great design of your wise and salutary administration. Many of our countrymen, who have opposed the measures of government, or withheld from them a firm support, may live to regret that infatuation, which prompted them to violate our laws, and by presenting an appearance of our domestic weakness, encourage a continuance of those injuries which might otherwise have been restrained.

We believe sir, that the embargo and non-intercourse acts, were impartial in their character, devised from the purest of intentions, and wise in their operation. They furnished an opportunity to collect our floating property from abroad. They prevented inconsiderate men, from placing their merchandize within the reach of inevitable capture. They recalled our mariners, from scenes of insult and imprisonment to the bosom of their native country. They evinced to the waring world that the United States, however pacific in disposition, were incapable of submitting to every extremity of injustice. They afforded our own government time to consult the opinions and wishes of the nation, before it consented to engage in more rigorous and decisive measures. They were calculated to withhold, and had they not been evaded, would have effectually withheld, from foreign aggressors, those supplies which were necessary to the perpetuance of their own power, appealing to their own interests, to restore the free exercise of those rights which their pride and passions and injustice had violated.

With deference to the better judgment of those whose experience and superior means of information have enabled them to form a more correct opinion, we believe that the truly independent situation of the United States and the power which we possess to withhold from hostile foreigners, supplies of many articles of the first necessity is a valuable weapon in our hands. And although a suspension of intercourse must produce its inconveniences, they are incomparably less than those which result from incessant insult and capture. Patriotism should endure these temporary privations with fortitude, and we have abundant reason to be thankful to beneficient Providence, for having placed our lot in an extensive and fertile territory, so abundant in the production of every essential comfort as to preclude the possibility of real distress.—We exceedingly regret that untoward circumstances, and an improvident opposition have prevented the effects of this rational and obvious system from being fully ascertained.

The desolating calamities inseparable from war, its innumerable distresses, its pernicious effects upon the manners and morals of society, and the dangers with which it assails the duration of free governments are powerful dissuasives against the entering into such a state, without the utmost provocation and most direful necessity.—With regard to ourselves, a warlike disposition would entail upon us the most permanently injurious consequences; we should be entisted in all the intricacies of European connections and alliances; we should be alternately menaced and intreated, coerced and courted, driven or seduced, to destroy our general safety and forfeit our national character of justice, and become habitually enlisted as a standing party in the distant contests of the old world. And we farther, sir, believe, that when the injurious system of warfare, is once adopted, that it is beyond the limits of human sagacity to foretell its ultimate consequences.

But attached as we are to the continuance of peace, and adverse to any European connection, a pacific disposition, or an apprehension of danger, would neither occasion timidity, or produce the most distant consent to abandon, the natural and national rights of our beloved country. The spirit of the revolution is unextinguished, we shall emulate the virtue and vigour of our forefathers and maintain at every hazard, the Liberties, Union, and Constitution of the United States, together with the government, of their general choice.

That you, sir, in your chosen retirement, in the bosom of your family connections, and in the midst of affectionate friends may enjoy many years of happiness and that the sweets of domestic tranquility, may be united to the pleasure of beholding the prosperity of your country, and the triumph of those principles of civil liberty, in the defence which your active days have been so beneficially employed, are the sincere and fervent wishes, of your friends and fellow citizens.

By the general committee of the City and County of New York.

ABM. BLOODGOOD, Chairman.
JUDAH HAMMOND, Secretary.

MONTICELLO, Sept. 30, 1809.

Gentlemen—

The very friendly sentiments which my republican fellow citizens of the city and county of New York have been pleased to express, through yourselves as their organ, are highly grateful to me, and command my sincere thanks: and their approbation of the measures pursued, while I was entrusted with the administration of their affairs, strengthens my hope that they were favorable to the public prosperity. For any errors which may have been committed, the indulgent will find some apology in the difficulties resulting from the extraordinary state of human affairs, and the astonishing spectacles these have presented. A world in arms, and trampling on all those moral principles which have heretofore been deemed sacred in the intercourse between nations, could not suffer us to remain insensible of all agitation. During such a course of lawless violence, it was certainly wise to withdraw ourselves from all intercourse with the belligerent nations, to avoid the desolating calamities inseparable from war, its pernicious effects on manners and morals, and the dangers it threatens to free governments; and to cultivate our own resources until our natural and progressive growth should leave us nothing to fear from foreign enterprize. That the benefits derived from these measures were lessened by an opposition of the most ominous character, and that the continuance of injury was encouraged by the appearance of domestic weakness which that presented, will doubtless be a subject of deep and durable regret to such of our well-intentioned citizens as participated in it, under mistaken confidence in men who had other views than the good of their own country. Should foreign nations however, deceived by this appearance of division and weakness render it necessary to vindicate by arms the injuries to our country. I believe with you that the spirit of the revolution is unextinguished, and that the cultivators of peace will again, as on that occasion, be transformed at once into a nation of warriors, who will leave us nothing to fear for the natural and national rights of our country.

Your approbation of the reasons which induced me to retire from the honorable situation in which my fellow citizens had placed me, is a proof of your devotion to the true principles of our constitution. These are wisely opposed to all perpetuations of power, and to every practice which may lead to hereditary establishments; and certain I am that any services which I could have rendered, will be more than supplied by the wisdom and virtues of my successor.

I am very thankful for the kind wishes you express for my personal happiness. It will always be intimately connected with the prosperity of our country, of which I sincerely pray that my fellow citizens of the city and county of NEW YORK may have their full participation.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Messrs. Bloodgood and Hammond.

By Order

of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County,

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non with the will annexed, on the personal estate of *Andrew Callender*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased; and also, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Benjamin Stoker*, late of the said county, deceased. All persons having claims against Andrew Callender and Benjamin Stoker, aforesaid, or either of them, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the second day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estates. Given under my hand this 21st day of October, 1809.

JOSEPH MARTIN, Adm'r d. b. n. with the Will annexed of *Andrew Callender*, and Adm'r of *Benjamin Stoker*, deceased.

Further notice is hereby given, to all persons indebted to the aforesaid estates for articles purchased of me at vendue, or otherwise, that unless the respective claims against them are discharged in the course of a few days, steps will be taken to enforce payment according to law.

JOS. MARTIN, Adm'r as above.

October 24, 1809. 3

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Dorchester county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Edward Smoot*, late of said county, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to HENRY SMOOT, Esq. of said county, on or before the first day of May next ensuing the date hereof, otherwise they may be excluded by law from any benefit thereof. Given under my hand this 14th day of October, 1809. 3q

ARAMINTA SMOOT, Adm'rx of Edward Smoot, dec'd.

THE NEW WORLD.

No. III.

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

We have seen that the illustrious discoverers of America were enterprizing natives of *distinguished Italy*—of Genoa, of Tuscany and of Venice.

The settlements on the northern section of this continent, which were within the limits of our present dominions, or may be considered as near enough to have influenced our character, were made under the auspicies of various European powers, and were originally composed of their citizens and subjects. In the course of our growth through infancy and youth to our present manhood, migration to America has taken a much wider range. We have seen, we have felt the influence of the minds, the hearts, the manners, and the habits of man from every civilized society, and every church. Let us calmly revise the facts, which relate to our settlements, and to our constant accessions of people from abroad!

The establishments of stations for settlement and commerce was commenced by the French in the provinces of Canada and Acadia or Nova Scotia in 1605 and 1611. The discovery of Louisiana in 1541, was followed at later periods by considerable French migrations. These two colonial establishments of France became incorporated with the American states of our late empire by the treaty of Paris in 1763. Many of the Acadians were transferred by England into our provinces. At the peace of 1783, Canadians came into our country as permanent citizens, and Americans passed over to settle in two Canadas. The French revocation of their edict of Nantes had scattered the followers of *Calvin*, under the name of Hugonots, over the face of our country. The names of Jay, Boudinot and Laurens, clearly descended from that stock, will be found on the short list of our Presidents of Congress in the first ten years of our revolutionary history. The names of Jay, Galliard, Bowdoin, De Lancey and others, are on the list of the governors in the times of the provinces and of the commonwealths. They appear often as members of our legislatures, and as ministers and officers of various religious societies & guardians of our seminaries of learning in many of the states. As the French have always rejected the preference of the eldest son in the disposition of intestate property, as these French sought this country *to preserve the rights of conscience*, as they introduced a number of valuable books, as their modes of business, education, and worship, it cannot be supposed that they have not contributed to form the actual character of the existing American people. In the rejection of all things which interfere with the rights of conscience, in the rejection of the rights of primogeniture, and in the rejection of the commerce in the human species, the descendants of the French in united America have manifested the general characteristics of our free nation.

The Swedish and Danish blended settlements within our present dominions were early and considerable for that time. They purchased of the Indians all the country on both sides of the Delaware, calling it *the New Swedish Stream*, and made settlements on both shores of that river and of its extensive bay. They scattered themselves on the various streams which the Delaware receives. The States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, contain a number of Swedish churches, with ministers derived from that episcopacy, at this day. They are very similar to the other members of the Lutheran church in these States. The ground plat of the city and liberties of Philadelphia were compromised, in part, with the Swedish settlers of William Penn. The ancient town of New Castle, on the Delaware, was founded by the Swedes more than fifty years before the grant of Pennsylvania, and was then called *Stockholm*. The *Christianna* creek, in the county of New Castle, was called after the queen of Sweden. The settlements of that nation on the waters of the Delaware, at the time that the Dutch acquired them, were greater than any other colony of the Swedish nation. Except indeed the purchased island of St. Bartholomew, it is not remembered that they have had any other permanent colonial establishment. The civil law which prevailed in Sweden and the principles of which did not favor the idea of any right from primogeniture, the prevailing spirit of the