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. 8....11.] TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1809. [NO. 11....531.]

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.

Sale of stock postponed.

THE sale of STOCK, as advertised to take place this day on the Court-House Green, is postponed to *Friday*, 24th instant, when the same will be held at Galloway Farm, near Easton.

HENRY NICOLS, Jun.

November 7, 1809. 3

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the Orphan's Court, will be sold at Public Auction, at Kingstown, on Wednesday, the 29th of Nov. inst.

THE personal estate of *Robert Ewing*, late of Talbot county, deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, a valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs—Also, Top-Fodder, Blades, and Marsh Hay; Farming Utensils; a variety of Carpenter's, Cooper's, and Blacksmith's Tools, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Also, at the same time will be sold, a SCHOONER of about 1000 bushels burthen, four years old, with main-sail, fore-sail, jib and top-sail, two good cables and anchors, and row-boat, &c. complete.

The terms of sale are nine months credit for all sums exceeding eight dollars; under which sum the cash will be required, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from date, before the property is taken away.

JOSEPH HASKINS, Ex'or of Robert Ewing, deceased.

The subscriber offers for rent for the ensuing year, the late residence of the above Robert Ewing, deceased, called Kingstown. J. HASKINS, Ex'or.

November 7, 1809. 3

SAMUEL GROOME,

HAS just received from PHILADELPHIA, a part, and expects during the present week, the residue of his

Fall supply of Goods:

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

SUPERFINE Broad Cloths,
Fine and coarse do.
Coatings,
Kersey Moleskins,
Forest cloths,
Plains,
Bocking baizes,
Flannels,
Peleisse do.
Swanskins,
Cassimeres,
American cazinett,
Waistcoatings,
Constitution cords,
Velvets & thicksets,
Silver cords,
Peleisse velvets,
Cotton bombazeen,
Bombazetts,
Wildboars,
Russia sheeting,
10-4 cott. sheeting,
Cotton bedticking,
Cotton counterpins,
Marseilles quilts,
India bedspreads,
Calicoes,
Furniture do.
Dimities,
Coloured cambrics
4-4 and 6-4 cambric muslins,
Plain, sprig'd and laced leno do.
Loomed, seeded and veined cambrics,
Plain, sprig'd, loomed and seeded mull do.
Brit. & Ind. book do
India book hdkf's.
3 cornered leno do.
Worked dresses,
Spanish cloaks,
Long lawns,
Some excellent Irish linens,
Cotton shirtings,
Brown Hollands,
Madras long cloths,
Brown and white country linen,
German dowlas,
India checks,
Superfine white marseilles,
White sarcenet,
Blue do.
English black satin,
India do.
Senshaws, lutestrings & mantuas,
Black lace crape,
Plain & figur'd silks,
Black lace,
Cotton sleeves,
Ladies kid and silk gloves,
Silk, cotton & worsted hosiery,
Furniture fringe,
Carriage do. & lace,
Knitting and sewing cotton,
Scotch threads,
Cotton and silk umbrellas,
Do. suspenders,
Silk, cotton & other shawls,
Cork-soled shoes,
Calfskin slippers,
Morocco hats,
Tea trays,
Whips, &c.

—ALSO—

China, Glass and Queen's-Ware.

LIKEWISE ON HAND,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES.

Easton, November 7, 1809. 4

WILLIAM BRINT,

MOST respectfully informs the citizens of Easton, and the public generally, that having rented the shop lately occupied by Mr. JOHN JEFFERIS, opposite the Bank, he intends carrying on the

HATTING BUSINESS,

in the best manner, on reasonable terms —Those that may honor him with their custom, may depend on having work of the best materials, executed in the newest fashions; and at the shortest notice.

November 7, 1809. 3

BARGAINS.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has just removed his *Store* from his former stand to one door above, where he has just received from *Philadelphia* and *Baltimore*—

Dry Goods and Groceries:

AMONG WHICH ARE,

SUPERFINE Cloths
Superfine drab,
Moleskins,
Mill'd coatings,
Plains and kerseys,
Superior flannels,
Coarse do.
Linseys, mill'd baize
7-8 4-4 & 9-8 calicoes,
4-4 and 6-4 cambric muslins,
Diogenal cambrics
Seeded muslins,
Figured and plain mull ditto,
Silks of various kinds and colours,
Shawls assorted,
Coloured cambrics,
Calimancoes,
Durants,
Wildboar,
Bombazett and bombazeen,
Worsted and cotton hose,
Cogniac brandy,
Peach brandy,
Jamaica spirit,
Sherry, Port and Malaga wines,
Sugars, loaf and brown.

Imperial,
Old Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin and
Souchong } TEAS.

Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, and Salt Petre; with a handsome assortment of CROCKERY AND HARDWARE, which will be disposed of as usual on the lowest terms, for cash or country produce.

The subscriber has to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal share of their custom bestowed on

JAMES H. CALDER.

Centreville November 7 1809—3q

The Subscriber

Has just received from Philadelphia, *(of the latest importations,)*

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

CLOTHS and Cassimeres,
Superior Cambrick and corded Dimities,
Ginghams,
Dark and light ground fancy Calicoes,
Black and white Cambric Muslins,
British, Book & India Jaconet do.
Plain and figured Leno do.
Chambray Cotton and Silk do.
White and coloured Marseilles,
Bombazetts and Bombazeens,
Boston Bedticking,
Cotton and Linen Checks,
Table Diaper,
White and coloured Cotton Hose,
Suspenders,
Chintz Shawls,
Madras, and Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Morocco and Leather Slippers,
Fancy Cords and Velvets,
Plain and figured Leno Shawls,
Coloured and white Sewing Cotton,
Coloured and white Sewing Thread,
Ladies long and short Silk Gloves,
Thread and Cotton Laces,
Queen's Ware,
China,
Glass, &c.

Also on hand, an assortment of

GROCERIES:

All of which he is determined to sell at the most reduced price for CASH, or exchange for country produce, as follows —Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Feathers Wool, and Clean Cotton & Linen Rags—and the highest prices given in exchange for the above mentioned articles

WILLIAM HARPER.

Centreville, Oct. 31, 1809 m

FALL GOODS.

JAMES WILLSON, JUN.

HAS just received and now opened, a handsome assortment of

Seasonable Dry Goods:

Together with a general assortment of *Crockery Ware, China, Glass-Ware, and Groceries.* All of which he will sell at the most reduced prices, for Cash.

Easton, October 31, 1809. 7q

JOHN MEREDITH,

HAS just received, in addition to his

Fall Assortment of GOODS:

BEST SUPERFINE

BLUE AND BLACK CLOTHS,

low priced Muslins, Calicoes, &c.

October 31, 1809. 3

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Subscribers have obtained from the orphan's court of Talbot county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Captain *Abner Parrott*, late of said county, deceased—All those who have claims against the said deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers; and all those indebted to the said deceased, are desired to come forward and make payment immediately

THOMAS STEVENS, } Ex'ors.
JOHN KENNARD, }

May 16, 1809. m

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

VIEWS OF NAPOLEON.

In the career of NAPOLEON, we witness the rare coincidence of profound talents with fortunate occurrences.—These serve to develope the extent of the former, to modify their operations, and afford an astonished world their important results. Without fortune the greatest talents languish in obscurity; and deprived of talents no advantage can be taken of the most fortunate incidents. These two powerful concomitants have created in Napoleon, a skilful warrior, and an accomplished statesman. Their united influences have elevated him to a situation which casts in the shade the history of Princes; and, if they continue associated, no sagacity can comprehend the consummation of his destiny.

It is not only in the field of battle that we trace their operations; but it is there we behold their utmost extension. With one arm, he bids defiance to the British lion, and, with the other, spreads devastation over Hyperborean Europe. Germany, after being thrice prostrated before his victorious eagles, had arisen, with giant strength, for a new encounter. Every resource, which the most powerful motives could develope, formed its allotted part in the system of preparation. And under a leader, who deservedly ranks high in military renown, she saw her last stake depending on the conflict. The troubled wave of her war soon rolled to the Iser; it traversed the Inn, and threatened to break upon the allies of Napoleon. Sudden as the lightning's flash, he returned its force upon the fertile fields of Austria; and on the bosom of the Rusback, arrested its furious career. In one awful day the house of Lorraine was humbled; and the middle barrier of the continent was broken by a shock, which will reverberate through the civilized world.

In his political character Napoleon, as has been justly observed, "possess that intuition superior to study, surer than reason, and more rapid than reflection." With a penetrating eye, he discovers the consequences of events; and, in some degree, moulds them to his wishes. On this theatre too, we behold how fortune has assisted in developing his talents, and created opportunities, it would seem on purpose, that he might improve them. When he assumed the reins of government, he saw around him a race of feeble princes, trembling on their thrones, and tottering to their fall. He well knew his elevation would rouse their keenest hatred as the pre-eminence of his sagacity had already excited their envy. These were sufficient inducements, on their part, to raise the standard of war, without seeking for a cause in the apprehensions of his power. With consummate art, he seized the occasion to profess on the one hand, an ardent desire for peace; and on the other, to extend the fame of his achievments, and the limits of his territory. When coalitions in unfortunate succession, inevitably resulted from the actual state of Europe, with imposing plausibility, he taxed their consequences upon the rotten dynasties, and made them responsible for their calamities. To his subjects, he appeared forced into contests from principles of self-preservation; to himself, as secretly rejoicing at events which were means of gratifying his ambition. In rapid succession, he overturned thrones and despoiled kingdoms; but in some degree he reconciled the vanquished, to the despotism of his sway. For there existed universally grievances which he redreased, and abuses that he corrected. In the progress to maturity of all human establishments, corruption increases as society advances, till its accumulated force becomes the instrument of national dissolution. A thousand years existence had introduced deformities into each political relation of Europe, and that those might be defaced, every institution was to be modified.

The feudal system had lost the reverence which it formerly inspired, and was sinking to the grave with all its Gothic appearances; but it survived just long enough, to give Napoleon an opportunity of hastening its fall, and assuming the honor of its utter extinction. The abuses of the catholic church were dissipating before an enlightened age; and its bigotted superstitions were yielding to a sounder state of public morality. They afforded him the merit of abolishing the Inquisition; of disarming the Vattian of its thunders; and disrobing the Holy Father of all temporal dominion.

These improvements in the social state are not wholly attributable to the policy of Napoleon. They combine the peculiarities of his fortune, with the almost illimitable sagacity of his mind. Had destiny thrown him on his stage of action, but half a century earlier, not even his power, could have effected such important vicissitudes. An anathema from the sovereign Pontiff would have been the signal for his destruction; and the storm, which bigotry would have excited, must have overwhelmed him with dismay. But at such ameliorations every heart must rejoice; whether they are produced by the opinions of an enlightened age, or the wonder working policy of one man. The chains, with which ignorance had bound the human intellect, are broken, and its march is unimpeded to mortal improvement. A new epoch dawns upon the page of history, which we fondly hope will brighten on its progress, and afford to the best interests of mankind the auspicious results.

Has this country aught to fear from the mighty march of mind, or the insatiate ambition of Napoleon? For one, I entertain no such apprehension. I consider the system he has formed in Europe, as affording ample employment, for twice the period alloted to human life. In so immense an organization, it will require all his talents and energy to preserve the subordinate combinations. The ancient prejudices of the vanquished nations will, from a long time, instigate to revolt; and nothing, but a powerful military force can give stability to his authority. If his legions are encamped in Germany, Spain unfurls the standard of opposition: If they return to the Peninsula, the project is ripening of a northern coalition.—Once, let him withdraw his veterans, for purposes of distant dominion, and the crusade of insurrection will be inspired on every plain which he has conquered. Russia, powerful as she is, will not always entwine her crest around the Eagles of France. In opposition to the maritime pretensions of England, an unity of interest associates them in the strongest combination. In retaliation to her, the views of both Emperors dictate the same motto—*The cord of British monopoly, shall no longer suffocate the continent* But this principle of alliance once removed, by a commercial peace, and the closest friendship would be changed to the most deadly hatred. Local situation, interest, rivalship, all would conspire to fan the flame of the enmity, and excite to the most inveterate warfare. But if there were danger of the power of Napoleon, it is not by "fear and trembling," we are to avoid the blow; neither is it, thro' the interference of any other nation, that we are to preserve our independence. We have men and resources; we have arms and can use them. These are the only means, which in all ages and countries, have preserved the liberties of the nation: And in these only, under God, can we repose the salvation of ours.

It is not by basely fawning at the footstool of British arrogance, nor by hypocritical whinings about the protection her fleets afford, that we are to retain our privileges, and transmit them unsullied to posterity. No, it is in the holy consciousness, that we were born in a land of freedom; that "our fathers scorned to be slaves:" and that we, their children, have not degenerated.

SAINT TAMMANY.

ENGLAND, FRANCE AND AMERICA.

Every arrival brings additional information as to the calamitous situation of England.—The crimes of its government are recoiling upon the heads of the nation. All their plans are frustrated: all their hopes blighted, and the most portentous clouds overhang their best prospects. Shame, dishonor and defeat attend all their expeditions.—Their want of information as to the state of the continent is deplorable.—It is this ignorance which has conducted their troops to captivity and slaughter.—The most that is hoped for, even in England, as to the expedition to Spain under Wellesley, is, that he will be so fortunate as to escape with his army, from falling into the hands of Victor and Soult.—Orders are sent to direct the return of the grand, and so much vaunted-of expedition, without its having accomplished any one of the objects which it was fitted out. To complete their degradation, General Stuart is ordered to abandon the meditated descent on Italy. Their armies, their ships, their commerce, their manufactories, every thing English, is excluded from the continent of Europe.

If we take a view of the rival of Great Britain, we find it at the very summit of its proudest hopes. The kings of Europe, like the Satraps of Persia, bow before the throne of the emperor, and obey his voice with a zeal and enthusiasm which annihilates his enemies.—We repeat that he is in truth and in fact the sovereign of Europe. His word is the law of the continent, and his ambition embraces the globe.

The mighty conflict draws to a close. Britain must concentrate all her forces and resources at home. She must prepare to combat for independence on her own soil. She drew the sword, and France hast cast away the scabbard.—It is impossible in such a tremendous struggle between two such powerful nations, but what all the commercial world should be convulsed. To retire and live at home until the conflict be over, or to join one of the parties, appears inevitable. We cannot go to their ports and their markets without being involved in their quarrels. Their pride, their folly, their hostile spirit, their jealousies, all unite and combine to carry us into the destructive vortex which has swallowed up the honor, the independence, and the existence of so many nations.

Let us then keep aloof. Let us profit by the dear bought experience of Europe. Let us no longer strain our eyes and pain our hearts in looking forward to the destinies of France, of Spain, of Britain or of Germany; *let us look at home.* Here our wisdom, our courage, our patriotism can do every thing. Let us reconcile our minds to do, for a short time, without the luxuries which we import, we shall multiply our people, clear our lands, erect manufactories, build bridge, make roads, cut canals, and do many other things which will not only permanently enrich the country, but so strengthen and connect it, so foster American feeling and crush to death foreign interests, as shall for ages yet unborn, preserve to the United States the blessings of independence and freedom. Let our national and state legislatures, by good wholesome laws contribute to those desirable ends. Let some portion of the time which has heretofore been spent in frivolity, in frolic and excess, be devoted to acquiring the use of arms Once excite a spirit of emulation in the militia, a noble military pride in the officers; uniform the privates in home manufactures, I care not how homely, and put a public musquet into the hands of any citizen who is able and willing to carry it, and we may then smile at the folly and pity the wickedness of Europe, but the pulse of apprehension can never, never throb in our veins. Under our vines and fig-trees we shall securely sit, and none, no not even the mighty conqueror of Europe, shall make us afraid. With united hands and hearts—our wives and children—our homes and fire sides—the holy love of country—and the ardor and enthusiasm of good principles, we should be able, and we would be willing, to immolate upon the altar of just revenge, any tyrant or slave who should imprint our sands with their hostile feet.

Dem. Press.

MR. EDITOR,—Occurences like the following one so rarely happen that I communicate it to you for publication:

The sch'r. Sarah, Milner, of Kingston, in Jamaica, was on her voyage thence to this port, struck by a Sword Fish, about twelve o'clock in the night, being out three days. The sword penetrated through solid timber 13 inches thick, and protruding within the vessel upwards of 7 inches, passed into a tierce of coffee. He stuck until 7 o'clock the next morning, when he broke away, being severely wounded by strokes of the harpoon.—The sch'r being hove down yesterday, the sword was found and extracted.

JAMES BADGER,

Mate of the sch'r. Sarah, Milner.

Baltimore, 30th Oct. 1809. [*Amer.*]

COLD VAT FOR THE BLUE DYE.

12 lbs. best Indigo.
18 lbs. Green Copperas.
24 lbs. Quick Lime.

The quick lime must be very small, well sifted, and the *quicker* it is the better—mix the whole ingredients well together and stir the mass every quarter or half hour, for two days—allow it to settle, and it is fit to dye *cotton yarn* the fastest blue that is.

These proportions are for a vat of about 150 gallons. *Aurora.*