Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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[VOL. 9....12.] TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1810. [NO. 5....567.]

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.

VALUABLE STOCK FOR SALE.

On Wednesday, the 3rd day of October next, will be offered at Public Sale, on a credit, at the late dwelling of H. Edmondson, dec'd.

PART of the personal estate of the said deceased, which (among other things) consist of a very valuable stock of Horses, Mules, Work-Oxen, &c. Terms whereof will be hereafter published, when further notice of said sale shall be more particularly given

J. EDMONDSON.

September 11, 1810. 4

SALE BY AUCTION OF MERINO SHEEP.

ON *MONDAY*, the 8th of October, at 10 o'clock, at Montebello, the seat of *General Smith*, will be sold on two and four months credit, for approved endorsed notes, 35 RAMS, and 170 EWES, of the Cabanas, called Poulars and Aquirres, being part of the Flocks of the Prince of Peace, purchased by him of the Carthusian Friars; satisfactory certificates will be exhibited at the time of sale.

C. O. MULLER, *Auct'r.*

Baltimore, September 25, 1810. 2

PUBLIC SALE.

ON *Wednesday*, the 10th day of October next, (by order of the orphan's court of Talbot county,) will be offered at public sale, the personal estate of *John Nabb*, deceased, at his late dwelling, Head of Wye, consisting of some full bred horses and colts; also, mules and work horses; cattle, sheep, hogs, farming utensils and household furniture, on a credit of nine months on all sums over six dollars.

JOHN R. DOWNES, adm'r of John Nabb, deceased.

September 25, 1810. 3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That by virtue of a decree of the honorable the Chancery Court of Maryland,

I INTEND to expose to public sale, all those two Tracts of LAND, lying and being in Caroline county, called *Bee Tree Swamp*, and *Forest Plains*, late the property of *John Ford*, deceased—The said land will be laid off in lots to suit purchasers, and sold on the premises, on the tenth day of October next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security.

HUGH McALLISTER, Trustee.

September 18, 1810. 3q

POWELL'S VENTURE, FOR SALE.

To be sold on Monday, *the 15th October next, at Public Vendue, on the premises, between the hours of two and four o'clock, in the afternoon, if fair, if not, the next fair day,*

A TRACT of Land called *Powell's Venture*, situate near the head of the Long Marsh, in Caroline county, containing about 282 acres of land—This land will be offered on a credit of 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, in equal payments, for bonds or notes, and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

HENRY BANNING.

September 18, 1810. 3

CENTREVILLE RACES.

ON *Wednesday*, the third of October, will be run for, the great Sweep Stakes of *Five Hundred Dollars*, two mile heats, over the "Clover Green," an elegant course, elegantly prepared. They start at one o'clock.

On *Thursday*, the fourth of October, a Two Hundred Dollars purse, composed of subscription, booth, gate and entrance money—the four mile heats, free for any horse; the late Club Rules to govern the racing.

On *Friday*, the fifth of October, a purse of One Hundred Dollars, composed as above—one mile heats, free for any horse, except the winning horse the preceding day—same rules: Many horses are expected.

JOHN BEARD.

Secretary to the Races.

September 25, 1810.——2

FOR SALE,

A CARGO of *Cypress Shingles*, of a superior quality, the greater part of which is smooth shaved; if applied for in a few days may be had low for cash.

SAMUEL HOLMES, & Co.

The subscribers also have on hand as usual, a general assortment of *Ironmongery and Groceries*—as also, *Paints, Oils, Window Glass*, &c. Easton, September 18, 1810. 3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *John Nabb*, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber; and all persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise legal measures will be taken to compel payment. Given under my hand this 13th day of September, 1810. 3

JOHN R. DOWNES, adm'r of John Nabb, dec'd.

TUITION.

MRS. AND MISS MATTISON,

TAKE the liberty of informing the public that they have opened a School on Washington Street for the reception of young Ladies, and obligate themselves to teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar; plain and fancy needle work. Children from the country will be taken as boarders and particular attention paid to them.——Easton, September 18, 1810.—3

NOTICE

TO CLERKS AND SHERIFFS.

THE Treasurer of the Eastern Shore being desirous of carrying into effect the act passed at the last session of the Legislature, for the more speedy recovery of the public monies, takes this method of calling the attention of the several Clerks and Sheriffs of the Eastern Shore, to the payment of their respective accounts as they fall due, which will be on the 1st day of November next.—The duties enjoined by the above mentioned act, upon the Treasurer, being very express, leaves him no discretionary power to grant indulgencies, he therefore hopes that all concerned will be punctual in their payments, that the disagreeable consequences of putting their bonds in suit may be avoided. The subscriber will attend at his office in Centreville, the first ten days in November, that gentlemen having public business to transact with him may not be disappointed, after which time his duties will call him to Annapolis for some days.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Tr. E. S.

Centreville, Sept. 18, 1810.——6

IN CHANCERY,

July Term, 1810.

ORDERED, That hereafter, every solicitor of this court be bound to take notice of any rule or order, made during the sitting of any Term, relative to any suit, in which he is or shall be concerned—And that any such rule or order, may afterwards be made absolute, or otherwise have its full effect without imposing on the party obtaining the same, the obligation of having a copy served.—That it shall be the duty of the Register to forward such copy to the adverse party, or to his solicitor, but that no proof thereof shall be required

The rule of the court made on the 15th of February, 1792, obliging the solicitors to take notice of rules or orders, during the four first days of a Term only, is hereby rescinded.

True copy. Test.

NICH's. BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

N. B.—The Terms of the Chancery court are the fourth Tuesday of February, the first Tuesday of July, the fourth Tuesday of September, and the first Tuesday of December.

September 4, 1810 ——6

AN OVERSEER

IS wanted by the subscriber, for the remainder of the present year, and for the next succeeding year.

JOHN L. BOZMAN.

September 25, 1810. 3

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE subscriber intends to decline the *Mercantile Business*, and is determined to sell his GOODS by the retail at very reduced prices for cash; by wholesale on very accommodating terms.

JOHN KENNARD.

Easton, July 3, 1810. m

LANDS FOR SALE.

293½ ACRES OF LAND,

LYING in Anne-Arundel county, within six miles of the city of Baltimore, on the Patapsco River—about 100 acres cleared—the public road to Annapolis runs through the land—There is a great deal of wood, which from the nearness of Baltimore, being only 10 miles by water, renders it valuable. Most excellent water, and a constant stream running through the land, and said to be a valuable Mill Seat on the same, of which there is little doubt, being examined by the first judges, and pronounced such.—Fish and fowl in their season—The situation is deemed remarkably healthy. One, two and three years credit will be given for the greater part of the purchase money. For further particulars apply to Mr. Benjamin Wilmott, Easton, Mr. F. Holland, Baltimore, or to the subscriber.

E. RUMNEY.

July 31, 1810. m

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, his FARM adjoining the Trappe, in Talbot county, containing by estimation 130 acres. It is presumed a description is not necessary, as those who are disposed to purchase will first view the premises. For terms, application may be made to William Jenkins, at the Trappe, or to the subscriber in Baltimore. Should the above farm not be sold by the first day of November next, it will on that day be offered at public sale, on the premises. Attendance given by

WILLIAM C RIDGAWAY,

Baltimore city, Sept. 11, 1810. 8

TO BE RENTED,

THE ENSUING YEAR,

THE two Houses now occupied by Mr. *Gibbs* and Mr. *John Kennard* These two houses are as well situated as any in the town of Easton, for Mercantile Business.—For terms apply to

ROBERT LLOYD NICOLS.

August 28, 1810.——m

MILITIA DISCIPLINE.

The following letter, characterised by good sense, as well as by an apparent intimate acquaintance with the science of which its treats, relates to a subject deeply interesting to the welfare and even to the existence of the American Republic. The absence of uniformity in the Militia laws of the United States, and the want of a power to compel their execution, have long been a subject of regret to reflecting men. The National Legislature has, in pursuance of the earnest recommendations of the Executive, repeatedly turned its attention to the subject, but has not yet been able to organise a plan which should unite the sentiments of the representatives from the various parts of the Union in its favor. Much benefit and instruction is to be anticipated from the illustration of the subject by men of judgment and experience in military affairs; and such men cannot render their country a more acceptable service than by reducting their ideas to writing. Although no man may suggest a plan which shall meet the approbation of all, a reciprocal communication of ideas will afford materials for reflection, and turn the attention of the People in general to a subject, than which none can be more radically important to them. It is under this impression that we cheerfully give publicity to the following letter, of one of our citizens whose military knowledge and general respectability entitle his opinion on the subject to some weight. This letter is interesting in another point of view; as affording a refutation of the misrepresentations heaped on the system which was during the last session of Congress agreed to by one branch of Congress for organising a volunteer corps of militia, with a view to the gradual instruction of our citizens in military discipline; and which, instead of being met by fair argument on the ground of expediency or practicability, was by the zealots of party stigmatised as a war measure, or as a mask for a standing army.—*Nat. Intel.*

[FROM THE LOUISVILLE GAZETTE.]

Thoughts on the subject of the discipline of the Militia of the United States, in a letter from Governor Harrison, of the Indiana Territory, to Governor Scott, of Kentucky.

Vincennes, 10th March, 1810.

DEAR SIR,

Since it appears probable that our government will not be able much longer to pursue that system of forbearance and accommodation towards the belligerents of Europe, from which it has derived so much honor, and the people so much prosperity—it is not surprising that more than common solicitude should be manifested to effect a more perfect organization and discipline of the militia. I have accordingly observed, that in all the communications which have been lately made by the Executives of the states and territories to their respective legislatures, the subject has been pressed with more than usual earnestness. The manner in which you noticed it in your address to the General Assembly of Kentucky, particularly engaged my attention; because I had always calculated that the weight of your character and influence, added to the authority of chief magistrate, would do much towards the removal of those errors which unfortunately pervade all our militia systems; and that under your auspices and guidance, the hardy sons of Kentucky would afford an example of military discipline, as they frequently have of military ardor, which would produce the most beneficial effects to our country.—I knew, indeed, that ignorance, obstinacy and deep rooted prejudice were to be overcome; but I flattered myself that your fellow citizens would listen to the advice of an old and faithful friend, whose military experience had been gained in many a bloody field, and whose patriotism and disinterestedness had been manifested through a long life devoted to their service. In the list of acts passed at the last session of your Legislature, I observed one "to amend the militia law." I am not informed in what these amendments consists, but, to answer any valuable purpose, they must be such as to leave few features of your former system. I have never seen any of the militia laws of the eastern states; but those of the southern, middle and western states, so nearly resemble each other, that the objections I shall make will apply equally to all. And that these are radically defective, one melancholy fact sufficiently demonstrates. With the exception of large towns, where there are voluntary military associations entirely independent of the militia laws, is there a single brigade from the St. Mary's to the Hudson, and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, so well disciplined as to perform the commonest evolutions which the laws direct them to be taught, with sufficient precision to satisfy a military man? If such a one there is, it has escaped my observation and enquiry. And what, my dear sir, is the fact with regard to our own section of the union? Our able bodied men have been enrolled and formed into companies, regiments, brigades and divisions, and the proper number and grades of officers appointed to command them. But, after making all allowance for the great increase of numbers, do they mean a better defence for the country than she possessed fifteen or twenty years ago, when there was scarcely any organization at all? From a knowledge of the ardent patriotism which pervades the western country, I am persuaded that an army of volunteers might be raised whenever the government may call for them; but, would it be composed of men better calculated for immediate service, than those who composed the various expeditions undertaken in the course of the Indian war, when no attempt to train them to regular discipline had been made? No one, who is the least acquainted with what the militia were, and what they are now, can answer this question affirmatively. It follows, then, that our militia laws have been of no use; and that the time that has been spent by our citizens in attending the days of muster, is just so much lost to themselves and the community, or rather, worse than lost; for it is too well known, that they are generally devoted to riot and intemperance. I have never met with a single individual who would affirm, that he derived any benefit from attending the militia musters. The industrious man and good citizen attends them, because the laws direct him to do so, and save his fine; but he makes his escape as soon as possible, with the conviction that he has lost a day, which might have been usefully employed at home, without having benefited his country. It is the lazy and, intemperate alone, who rejoice at the approach of a muster-day, because it affords an opportunity of gratifying their various propensities. Those observations apply more particularly to the company musters, where, I believe, in nineteen out of twenty instances, little else is done, that relates to military duty, than barely calling the rolls. At the battalion and regimental musters, there are generaly, indeed, some awkard attempts made to perform the manual exercise, and some few of the evolutions directed by the Baron de Stuben. In the few instances where these happen to be commanded by old revolutionary officers, or others who have in some degree attended to their duty, the progress that they might make in discipline is entirely prevented by the great length of time which intervenes between the days of training. Our laws generally prescribe a battalion muster in the spring, & one of regiments in the fall. It rarely happens that more than one of these take place. But in the few instances where more punctuality is observed, and where the commanding officer is capable and really attempts to instruct his men, it must be evident, that the lesson given in the spring will be totally obliterated by the fall, and of that which is given in the latter season not a trace will remain at the expiration of the seven months which brings about the vernal meeting. How it could be supposed that the science of war could be learnt in this manner is surprising. And yet, bad as it is, this is the best side of the picture. For it is very certain, that, throughout the western country, of those who command the various militia corps, and on whom the task of instruction is developed, there are few who are better informed than the men whom they attempt to teach.

Our legislatures appear to be well apprized of the importance of a well disciplined militia; the preamble to many of the laws express this conviction.—But they seem to have supposed that nothing more was necessary to effect their wishes, than to cause the men to be enrolled and formed into companies, regiments, &c. and occasionally to meet together—they did not recollect, that to make men soldiers, instructions were necessary—and that, to procure these, sufficient encouragement should be offered, to induce persons to qualify themselves for the task. This is not so easily attained as is generally supposed. To form a complete disciplinarian upon the system of modern tactics, requires as much preparation, and as much knowledge and science, as for either of those professions to which the appellation of learned has been generally applied. Nor is the skill, necessary for manœuvring a regiment or brigade, to be acquired without considerable attention and practical information; it is impossible to acquire it by reading alone. A man may, indeed, make himself acquainted with the manner of performing certain manœuvres in this way, but the grace, the harmony and precision of movement, which is so necessary in all military evolutions, can only be acquired by practice. If our legislatures are really desirous to have the militia so well disciplined as to form an effectual defence to our country against every invader—if they wish to bring it to that state of perfection, as entirely to supercede the necessity of a standing army, the system heretofore in use must be entirely changed.—Instead of the few days now appropriated to the purposes of training, and the very few hours of those days actually employed, some weeks at least must be devoted to the purpose, and the men must be taught in camps of discipline, those duties, which representing a faithful image of actual war, forms the best school in which it can be taught. For the accomplishment of an object so desirable and so necessary, no pains or expence should be spared—able officers should be sought after and employed—and every stimulous should be used to engage our youth to enter with ardor on a course of discipline, which is to qualify them to defend their country.—Occasional military orations should teach them the necessity of subordination and obedience, and, by placing before them the illustrious examples of military virtue, which the history of the Grecian and Roman Republics abound, impress on their minds that the temporary sacrifices of personal liberty, which the military life imposes, have been cheerfully submitted to by the purest patriots and the most zealous republicans. At the frequent reviews which should take place, particularly that by the commander in chief, every thing that is fascinating in military array, the "whole pomp of war" should be introduced, to keep up the ardor of the youth, and excite the emulation of the several corps. Nor ought rewards and distinctions to be withheld from those who excel—the latter to be such only as accord with republican institutions, and, however trifling might be the intrinsic value of the former, opinion would soon render them as precious to the receiver as the oak or laurel crowns, which were formerly the reward of successful skill or valor. By a steady pursuit of this plan for a few years, our militia would become formidable to any European army which should land on our shores—for it is ve certain that it is discipline alone, or the facility of performing evolutions with rapidity and precision, which makes any body of troops superior to another.—Of this innumerable instances might be adduced from modern as well as ancient history. The Thebans were indebted for their victories over the till then unconquered Spartans, as much to some new manœuvres, which had been introduced into their tactics and which they had practiced with unweared assiduity, as to the great abilities of their generals Epaminondas and Pelopidas. That unexpected and rapid movement, which decided the battle of Leuctra, could never have been executed, in the face of such an enemy, if it had not been familiar to them from long previous practice. And at that of Mantinea, although their operations were directed by a perfect master of the art of war, who did every thing that depended on him by putting the left wing of the enemy, composed of Athenians, *in the air*, and bringing his Thebans to act hand to hand with the Spartans, the event must still have depended upon superior valor or superior discipline. Valor was no where more predominant, than in the Spartan infantry, and their evolutions were as well understood by the soldiers as the general; but the superior compactness of the military wedge, composed of the proverbially stupid Bœotions, the scorn of Greece, which practice had enabled them to preserve, triumphed over the descendants of Leonidas and the pupils of Agesilaus.*

* The disposition given by Epaminondas to his army at Mantinea, was adopted by the King of Prussia (Frederick II.) in several of his great battles—that of Kolin, Rosback, and particularly Luthen, were almost exact copies of the excellent arrangement made by the great Theban. Why then was he not successful in the former of these! I answer, because marshal Daun was not an Archidamus, who inherited the personal valor but not the great talents of his father; or, because the Prussians were not as obedient to discipline as the Thebans. For the king expressly attributes his misfortune at Kolin to the disobedience of his orders by general Mannstein—he asserts also, that the same general had nearly lost him the battle of Prague, and was the occasion of the immense slaughter the Prussians sustained in that action. It was the intention of Frederick, both at Kolin and Prague to