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.

PUBLIC SALE.

The Subscribers will offer for sale, at Mr. Beard's Tavern, in Centreville, at 3 o'Clock, on Saturday, the 20th October inst:

PART of a Tract of Land called *Stratten*, lying in Queen Ann's county, near the Nine Bridges, and adjoining the land of Mr. Thomas Mason, containing 400 acres—Persons desirous of purchasing, can view the premises. A credit of twelve months will be given, and bond with security will be required, for payment of the purchase money

JOSEPH H NICHOLSON,
NATHL F. WILLIAMS,
Trustees of Samuel Wright.

October 9, 1810. 2

TO BE RENTED,

THAT complete NEW ESTABLISHMENT for a *Public House*, situate at the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, opposite to the New Bank, in the town of Easton, containing every convenience which can be required From peculiar circumstances, this establishment just now presents to an active and respectable man, a better opportunity of making large profits than any other on the Eastern Shore. Possession may be had on the first of December.

JOHN L. KERR.

Easton, October 9, 1810 m

NEW STORE.

THOMAS AND GROOME,

HAVE just received, and are now opening in the Store House lately occupied by *Owen Kennard*, deceased—a large assortment of Ironmongery, Saddlery, Brass Ware, Carpenter's Tools, Wrought and Cut Nails, Castings, Bar Iron and (Crowley Steel, warranted genuine)—

They have also open, an assortment of Groceries, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Queen's Ware, China, &c.—

And expect from Philadelphia in a few days, a handsome assortment of Dry Goods, suitable for the season—which together with those lately received and now open, will render their assortment very complete—All of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

Amongst the Dry Goods lately received, are a few pieces of

Blue, black, green and brown broadcloths,
Drab, grey, black and brown milled and unmill'd Cassimeres, and Windsor Cord,
Toilionett and other vest patterns, &c. &c.

October 9, 1810. m

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND,

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

THE President and Directors having declared a dividend of 4 per cent for the last six months, ending the 3d of October, the same will be payable to the Stockholders, or their legal Representatives, on or after the 8th of October, inst.

JOHN KENNARD, Cashier.

October 2, 1810. 4

UNION MANUFACTURING

COMPANY OF MARYLAND.

THE Stockholders in this Institution are informed, that a further instalment of FIVE DOLLARS on each share of the stock of the said Company is called in, and required to be paid at the Bank of Maryland, on or before Thursday, the 29th day of November next.

ROBERT M'KIM.

October 2, 1810 9

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the orphan's court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *Sarah Morsell*, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at or before the first day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

All persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, otherwise legal measures will be taken after the 25th day of next month to compel payment. Given under our hands this 27th September, 1810.

JOSEPH HOPKINS, } Ex'ors—3
WM. LAMBDIN, }

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public generally that he intends to act as an AUCTIONEER, and will be ready at all times to accommodate every person who may favour him with a call. He flatters himself that from his knowledge of the above business, that he will give general satisfaction.

HENRY PARROTT.

Talbot county, October 2, 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

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Among the Orations delivered on our late National Anniversary, we have just enjoyed the pleasures of perusing one by Ezekiel Bacon, a Representative in Congress from the State of Massachusetts.

From the interesting views it takes of several important political topics, we extract the following lucid statement of the management of our fiscal concerns by the federal and republican administrations:

"The provision to be made both in relation to the funding and redemption of our national revolutionary debt, was one, however, respecting which a marked division of parties, disclosing different views and advocating different features of policy, the most early made its appearance, and has continued through all periods of our present government to distinguish them.

The progress and result of this difference, both in sentiment and in practice, it will be my endeavor at this time, with some minuteness, to trace.

The sum total of the foreign and domestic debt of the United States, on the 1st day of January, 1791, after the government had gotten into full operation and their revenue system established, amounted, as appears on the records of the treasury department, to a little short of *seventy five and a half millions dollars*. With respect to the merits of the consideration for which this debt was contracted, or the propriety of its being provided for and redeemed with promptitude and good faith, there existed no difference of opinion amongst the statesmen of those times, excepting on two points connected therewith. The first was that which arose on a proposition brought forward by the present President of the U. S. then a leading member of the House of Representatives, to discriminate between the original holders of the evidences of the domestic debt, and those who had acquired them by purchase and speculation, generally at a sum equal to about one-eighth of their nominal amount; paying to the former the full amount of the sum appearing on the face of their certificates, and to the latter the market value at the several periods of purchase, and paying the difference between the nominal and the market value to the original holders.—This proposition, however, was rejected, and provision was made for redeeming the great mass of the public debt at par. The other point of difference arose on the propriety of a proposition, which in addition to the debt proper of the U. States, and which amounted to somewhat more than *fifty four and a half million of dollars*, went to assume upon the union the whole of the debts of the individual states, which was early proposed by Col. Hamilton. In the result, however, about *twenty one millions* of the debts of the several states, were assumed by, and added to the proper debt of the union, making the whole amount at which the government undertook its management about *seventy five and a half millions*, as before stated.—The objections to this arrangement, both as to its principle and the mode of its execution, were various and strong, but they were ineffectual. And twelve years experience proved, that so far from its affording a ready and expeditious mode of effecting the actual payment of the whole debt, that debt, which at the commencement of the operations of the government amounted to but *seventy five and a half millions*, had, on first day of January, 1801, risen to the sum of more than *eighty three millions*, making an increase in that period of more than *seven and a half millions*. During this period the whole amount of sums borrowed by the government amounted to nearly *twenty two millions*, five millions of which was loaned at the rate of eight per cent.—These are facts appearing on record, verified by official documents repeatedly laid before the public, and which no man, who has a reputation either for truth or intelligence to lose, would, it was to have been presumed, wish openly to deny. It was reserved for the chief magistrate of a state, claiming the attributes of peculiar light and information, on all subjects of literature and policy, as well as for distinguished pre-eminence in morals and virtue; it was left to the chief magistrate of such a state, in the face of those documents, and in contempt of the most notorious evidence, to hazard in a public official address the sturdy assertion, that under those administrations of our federal government preceding that which came into power on the fourth of March, 1801, "our public treasury was overflowing, and our debt, the price of our independence, was uniformly and rapidly decreasing."*—Public decorum forbids our speaking of such an attempt to misinform the public mind, and to mislead the public judgment, in those terms of reprobation which it merits.

Such was the state of our public debt when, on the accession of Mr. JEFFERSON to the Presidency, the management of it, together with our other great national interests, was committed to the administration acting under his auspices. In the course of that and the succeeding year, a system was adopted, which by the aid of various retrenchments in the civil, naval and military expenditures, enabled the government to appropriate eight millions of dollars annually to the payment of the interest and the redemption of a portion of the principal of the existing debt. The effects of a rigorous adherence to this system were such as were to be expected. And on the first of January, 1810, the principal of the old debt had been reduced to the amount of less than *forty two millions of dollars*, being but about half of its amount at the commencement of the preceding ten years. It is to be noticed too, that the amount of this, increased as it had been for the previous years to more than eighty three millions, came into the hands of the administration of 1801, burdened with an additional charge of more than 700,000 *dollars* annually, being the interest then first falling due on about thirteen and a half millions of its principal, on which by the original terms on which it was funded no interest was to be paid until the year 1801. And which for the nine years during which it has been paid will amount to about *seven and a half millions of dollars*. To which may with propriety be added, more than *two and a half millions* paid within that period for claims arising under an additional article to the British treaty of 1794, as settled by the former administration, by which the United States became obligated to make good certain demands due from our own citizens to British subjects anterior to the peace of 1783. As also 3 3-4 *millions* paid to our citizens on account of French spoliations, in part consideration of the extensive and important territory of Louisiana, and the annual interest on the residue of the new stock created by that purchase, amounting for six years to nearly *four millions*. These items added to the principal of old debt redeemed, will swell the amount paid by the government since the year, 1801, for objects of a permanent nature, on account of which nothing had been paid by the preceding administrations, and not applying either to the current civil list expenditure, or the military and naval services, to a sum of nearly *fifty nine million dollars*. And the result of the system pursued previous to that year being an addition to the debt of more than *seven and an half millions*, furnishes a difference in favor of the treasury operations subsequent to that time of more than *sixty-six millions*. During the latter period no money has been borrowed; by an act of the last session of Congress, the President is authorised in the event of any deficiency of revenue within the year to fulfil the public engagements, to borrow a sum not exceeding the amount of the principal of the public debt which shall be paid during the year. The annual appropriation of eight millions must still continue to be applied towards the redemption of the old debt, and no new one can in any event be contracted beyond the amount of that which shall be extinguished. Whether the state of the treasury will be such as to make it necessary to exercise this power or any part of it is yet uncertain.†

* Gov. Treadwell's speech to the Legislature of Connecticut, in May, 1810.

† Debt proper of the U. States on the 1st of January, 1791 $54,587,667 96

Debts of individual states assumed	18,271,814 74	
Funded in favour of creditor states	3,517,534 00	
	21,789,398 74	
Deduct interest accrued in 1791	913,589 37	
Amount of assumed debt on 1st Jan'y 1791	20,875,809 37	
		20,875,809 37
Whole amount of proper and assumed, on 1st January 1791 - - -		75,463,477 33
Whole amount of debt on 1st Jan. 1801 - - -		83,038,050 80
Increase of debt in those ten years - - - -		7,574,573 47
Whole amount of old debt remaining due on 1st January 1810 - - -		41,922,302 32
Amount of principle redeemed in those nine years - - - - -		41,115,748 43
Nine years interest on 13,682,944 00 six per cent deferred stock, which first drew interest in 1801 - - - - -		7,388,789 76
Paid under additional article of British treaty		2,666,666 66
Paid to American citizens under Louisiana convention - - - - - -		3,750,000 00
Paid six years interest on 11,250,000 00 stock, created in consideration of purchase of Louisiana		3,990,000 00
Whole amount paid for principal of public debt, and other objects not applying to civil list, or naval or military services, and for which nothing was paid before 1801		58,911,204 90
Increase of debt before 1801, as above stated		7,574,573 47
Difference in favor of the government since 1801		66,485,778 37

But it has been said, and may be said again, that the aggregate amount of revenue received by the government during this period, exceeding so much that which accrued during the former one, has alone enabled the late administration to apply a large surplus to the reduction of the public debt and other objects of a permanent nature.

That the annual amount of the receipts into the treasury during the latter period, have upon an average much exceeded those of the former one, is readily granted. And it ought as readily to be admitted, that this fact, so far from detracting from the merit, furnishes an additional evidence of the wise and skilful management of the government under whose fostering care this increase has accrued. It must in some measure at least have been due to the provident and honest vigilance exercised in the collection and securing of that revenue, and in the liberal and invigorating policy extended in favor of our external commerce; from which principally it has been drawn. And it could have grown only out of that neutral and pacific character, in which it has been the cardinal policy of your government to maintain this nation, in despite of unexampled embarrassments from abroad, aided by disappointed ambition and querulous discontent at home.

It has already been shewn how the additional surplus thereby accruing has been improved. That instead of encouraging the government in proportionate expenditures on transient and fleeting objects, those expenditures have been proportionally diminished, and your revenue applied to redeem your revolutionary debt, and to diminish other previously accumulating burthens.

But it may justly be considered in reference to those who administer the affairs of a nation, as it always is in regard to an individual in private life; that it is not so much *the abstract sum* which is applied to the objects of current expenditure, as it is the amount of those expenditures, *compared with the clear annual income*, which go to mark either the prudence and good management, or the folly and extravagance of either.—With an individual, an habitual excess of the former, which is supplied only by anticipations of the latter, must if persisted in, end in eventual distress and bankruptcy. With a nation, they can only lead, through increasing and multiplied burthens, to the same ruinous results.

Let us test the two rival periods in our government by this criterion.—During the first twelve years it will be found, that the average current expenditures, exceeded average the current revenue, by a sum of more than $600,000 annually, for the whole period. The consequence of which necessarily was, a resort to borrowing to supply the growing deficiencies, and an increase of debt at its close of more than *seven and an half millions* of dollars. If we take even the most favorable portion of that period, so far at least as respects the popularity of the government, (owing principally to the great, and generally just confidence reposed in him who administered it) it will appear, that for the last four years of Gen. Washington's administration, the average annual expenditure was more than *eight and a half millions*; exceeding the clear annual revenue by nearly *half a million*, and leaving an increase of debt of more than *one and a half million*.

It was however during the last four years of the first twelve, that the system of that day may be considered as having gotten the most fully into operation, and that its policy may most fairly be tested. And during these four years, although the average annual revenue had risen to an amount of *ten millions*, the average annual expenditures had also risen to *ten and a half millions*, exceeding the revenue by *half a million* annually and leaving still an increase of debt of *one million*.

During the last nine years from 1801 to 1810, the current expenditures, have been for the first time kept below the current revenue, by a sum of more than *five* and a *quarter million of dollars* annually, and the accruing surplusses applied to the redemption of the public debt, and other permanent objects as before stated.

I have ventured to detain you with so much tedious particularity on this dry and unamusing comparative view of the operations of the two financial systems which at different periods have been pursued by two rival administrations, because the effects of those systems will be permanent and operative, long after most of the other fleeting topics of party rivalship and contention shall be buried and forgotten. And because it is one which, from its comparative difficulty and inaccessibility has from high authority been made the subject of much ignorant mistake or wanton misrepresentation. It being no part of the objects of this day to excite unnecessary feelings of resentment against that class of our fellow citizens, under whose auspices our public affairs have heretofore been conducted, I forbear to renew the discussion of various other measures, which with their patrons have now passed away with little prospect of a speedy return.

Your own reflection, fellow citizens, must long ere this have enabled you to make up your own conclusions between the comparative convenience of a system, which required for its execution a land tax, an excise and their appendages, and one which has as yet been able to dispense with both; between a system which claimed the immunity of being spoken of only under the chilling restraints of judicial cognizance, and one which has lived down calumny in every form, and falsehood herself in her most imposing shapes."

FEMALE EDUCATION.

THE subscribers, considering *Female Education* of the *first* importance, have since the first of April endeavoured to establish a *Female School* in this place, upon a basis which might, under every circumstance, ensure its permanency. The seminary commenced under the management of Mr. Andrews some time last year, and though they have always entertained the highest opinion of his capacity for that purpose, yet they had little reason to expect that his superintendance of the school would be of long continuance; nevertheless they were well assured he would not abruptly withdraw himself without procuring a successor of equal talents or qualifications.

They therefore beg leave to inform the parents and guardians of the young ladies of Easton particularly, together with Talbot and the neighboring counties, that with all the solicitude of parents, they have taken upon themselves the character of trustees for the purpose of superintending the school at Easton, established for the exclusive benefit of Female Education, and give every assurance to the public, that the school shall be provided with good Globes and Maps, and that every useful branch of Female Education shall be taught under the personal care of Mr. Lester Kimberly, of Yale College in Connecticut, the immediate successor of Mr. Andrews.

The terms of tuition will be as heretofore, at $20 per annum, paid quarterly, with the necessary charge for firewood and school-house rent.

Application may be made to Mr. Kimberly, at his school room, directly opposite the Bank, in one of Doctor Martin's houses, or at his lodgings at Mrs. Bell's, on Washington street, a little below Dover street, or to the subscribers.

ENNALLS MARTIN,
JOSEPH HASKINS,
JAMES EARLE,
TRISTRAM THOMAS. } *Trustees.*