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.

Will be sold at public sale, on Wednesday, 24th of October, inst. if fair, if not the first fair day, at the late residence of Thomas S. Denny, deceased:

PART of the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of household & kitchen furniture; horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, clover hay, blades and top fodder; farming utensils, with a variety of other articles. The terms of sale will be a credit of nine months for all sums over six dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the the day of sale—On all sums of, and under six dollars, the cash will be required on delivery of the property. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

MARY DENNY, Ex'trx of Thos. S. Denny, deceased.

Talbot county, October 16, 1810—3

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, 4th day (Wednesday) the 7th day of November next, at the late residence of John Jenkinson deceased:

ALL his personal estate, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; corn, corn blades, top fodder and hay, farming utensils, and sundry other articles, which will be shewn on the day. The whole will be sold on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the date, on all sums over six dollars—for all sums of, and under six dollars, the cash will be required on delivery of the property. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

ISAAC JENKINSON, adm'r of J. Jenkinson, deceased.

October 16, 1810. 3

BARGAINS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised by Major *James Bruff*, of Tennessee, to dispose of all the Lands of the said Bruff, in the state of Maryland. Those lands consist of two farms, one of about 450 acres of land, the other of about 80 acres—the largest is now in the occupation of John Ross, and the smallest in the occupation of John Davonish; are situated in a good neighborhood, about three or four miles from Centreville, convenient to mill and market, and are represented to me to have a sufficient supply of timber to last for any length of time, with care and economy, and the titles indisputable. The quality of the land is equal to any in the neighborhood, well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn. There is a good proportion of meadow ground, ditched, which may easily be reclaimed—The terms of sale will be, one half cash, or the amount in negroes, the remainder due in one, two and three yearly instalments, or well assorted merchandize would be taken in exchange. If those lands are not disposed of at private sale, they will be offered at public sale by the proprietor, who expects to be in Centreville in all November next; in the mean time the subscriber will treat with any person for them.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS.

Centreville, October 16, 1810——3

LITERARY & COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

THE diffusion of useful knowledge will appear obvious to the most superficial observer: it is so generally understood and confessed, and when we reflect upon the means of supporting rational liberty, the education of youth must certainly be an object of primary consideration.

The subscriber has opened a School at Easton Point, for the reception of a select and limited number of young Ladies and Gentlemen, who will be carefully and expeditiously instructed in the following branches of Education, viz. *Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography,* with the use of *Maps & Globes*, together with so much mathematical science as may be adapted to their tender capacities, but especially, care will be taken to instruct his pupils to read, write and speak the mother tongue with propriety, elegance and correctness.

Having taught with approved ability in some of the first Academies, the strict attention paid both to the morals and instruction of his pupils, cherish him with the hope of being encouraged by the respectable inhabitants of Easton and its environs, with a suitable share of confidence and patronage.

SAMUEL HOWLETT.

Easton Point, October 16, 1810. m

P. S. For terms please to enquire at his School Room.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given on the first day of November next.

A DWELLING HOUSE and Store House, with every other necessary out buildings, in the town of St. Michael's, at present occupied by Mr. *John Price*. The stand is good for retailing Goods, and the situation healthy and pleasant. For terms apply to the subscriber.

PERRY SPENCER.

Near St. Michael's, Oct. 16, 1810.——m

A BLACKSMITH AND AN OVERSEER—*WANTED*

A GOOD Blacksmith, either with or without a family, may obtain an advantageous situation for the ensuing year, by application to the subscriber, who also wants an Overseer for his farm at Horn's Point, near Cambridge. No person need apply for either of the above situations who cannot bring satisfactory recommendations as to his industry, honesty, sobriety, and acquaintance with his business.

CHAS. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, October 16, 1810——3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *John Jenkinson*, 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 subscriber, on or before the first day of April next: they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate: And all persons indebted to said estate, either in bond, note, or open account, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs. Given under my hand, this twenty-fifth day of September, eighteen hundred and ten.

ISAAC JENKINSON, *Adm'r of John Jenkinson, dec'd.*

October 16, 1810.——m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *Thomas Karwin*, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same to the subscriber, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, on or before the 20th day of April next ensuing; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of October, anno domini, 1810.

THOMAS KARWIN, Ex'or of Thomas Karwin, dec'd.——Oct. 16—3

HEAD OF CHESTER RACES.

WILL be run for at the Head of Chester, on *Wednesday*, the 14th day of November next, over a handsome course, a purse of *One Hundred and Fifty Dollars*, the three mile heats.

On *Thursday*, the 15th, a purse of *One Hundred Dollars*, the two mile heats.

And on *Friday*, the 16th, a handsome sweep stake, the one mile heats—free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, carrying weight agreeable to the late Centreville Jockey Club Rules, the winning horse the preceding day excepted.

THOMAS PEACOCK.

Head of Chester, Oct. 16, 1810 ——3q

NEW STORE.

THOMAS AND GROOME,

HAVE just received, and are now opening in the Store House lately occupied by *Gwen 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

FOR SALE.

A Healthy Negro Man,

ABOUT twenty-four years of age; he has been accustomed to farming work, and going by water; he is also a good rough Carpenter——ALSO—*A Likely Negro Woman*, about twenty years of age, who has been used to cooking and house work generally. Enquire of the Editor.——Oct. 2, 1810—m

MILITIA DISCIPLINE.

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.

[No. 2.]

VINCENNES, April 1810.

Dear Sir—Circumstances of a domestic nature have prevented my completing until now the observations on the discipline of the militia of the U. States, which I promised in my letter of March 10. There is no political axiom more generally diffused amongst the people of the United States, than that which declares, a militia to be the only proper defence of a republic.—Standing armies are universally reprobated—and yet, with this just view of the kind of force which they ought to cherish, and that which they ought to avoid, it is astonishing that they should so neglect the former, as to make the employment of the latter a matter of absolute necessity, upon every appearance of danger. We have, indeed, no militia. That term is properly applied only to citizens who are disciplined or trained for war. The placing a man's name on a muster roll, or including him in a return, will no more constitute him a militia man, than the enregistering his name on a list of attornies or physicians would authorise him to assume either of those appellations, without the previous study and preparation, by which a knowledge of law and physic is only to be acquired. It is this mistake of the materials to form a force for that force itself, which is, I apprehend, the cause of our supineness & confidence. We look at the returns from the department of war, and find that 680,000 men are enrolled—but we forget that not a fiftieth part of them are soldiers. We might, with nearly the same propriety, exult in our ability to cope with the fleet of Britain upon the ocean, because we possess the materials for forming one equal to hers, as to rest our defence upon an army which possessed no other claims to the appellation than what it would derive from the law which called it into service.

Another cause of the neglect of discipline, is our great distance from any formidable power, and the peculiar circumstances, of the two great rival potentates of Europe—the one commanding the ocean, but with a land force scarcely equal to the defence of their own territories—and the other possessing an immense army, without a fleet.—Our security is supposed to lie in the inability of either to attack us, and the rivalship and national hatred which exists between them, preventing a coalition for that purpose. If there were not so many instances of despots suspending their rage against each other, and uniting their efforts, whenever by such union an extension of their dominions could be accomplished, I should, nevertheless distrust them; because the history of all such governments sufficiently proves, that force is their only law, and that republics particularly have nothing to expect from their justice or moderation. At any rate, I had much rather owe our safety to our own strength, than to their jealousy of each other—for, however strong and deep rooted this may be, it may be overcome by the temptation of great aggrandisement, and the desire of overturning a government which is founded upon principles so opposite to theirs, and from which their subjects may receive lessons that may once more cause the thrones of the earth to totter to their foundations. I have no idea, however, that England and France united could conquer America. But, in our present situation, if 50,000 of their best disciplined troops were landed in one of the southern states, we should find it a work of time and difficulty to get rid of them—and the loss we should sustain from their depredations, added to the expences of our own army, would amount to a larger sum than would be sufficient to put our militia in such a state of discipline as would deter every enemy from our shores. One of the greatest modern discoveries in the military art consists in the formation and application of light troops. The various denominations of these form nearly a moiety of an army organized upon the plan of the French tactics—and one of the effects of this improvement is, to destroy every hope of an undisciplined army acting against one of a contrary description. If our Western militia should ever encounter an European army, they would be astonished to find themselves opposed by a body of men using the same arms, with equal dexterity to themselves—making their attacks with the same unexpected velocity, and eluding their enemy with all the celerity and address which distinguishes our back wood's riflemen. They would find however, this esssetial difference in favor of their opponents—whilst their own operations would be directed by no fixed plan, but such as might be formed on the moment by their leader; their attacks desultory, uncombined, ill supported, and their retreats disorderly—their enemy would manœuvre with all the dexterity which discipline alone can give—uniting the consistency and combined movements of troops of the line with the alertness of partizan corps—such is the effect of "science in war."—America and France, in their respective revolutions, found themselves attacked by well disciplined armies, to which they had nothing to oppose but new levies possessing indeed native bravery, and all the ardor and zeal which are characteristic of freemen fighting for their liberties, but without any knowledge of those evolutions which gave such a decided superiority to their enemies in every close encounter. Another mode of warfare was therefore to be pursued; not new indeed, for the same plan had set bounds to the Roman conquest on the side of Persia; had baffled the legions in the zenith of their discipline under Cassius and Mark Anthony, and at a later period a most formidable army conducted by the great abilities of Julian. The outlines of this plan, are to avoid pitched battles and regular engagements, to act by detachments, on the flanks and rear of the enemy, & by cutting off his convoys, and incessantly harrassing him, to prevent his advance in front. A system so sage, and so well adapted to the nature and character of the troops employed was crowned with complete success—America was saved, and France was snatched from the grasp of the kings who had combined against her.—Results, so different from those which had been calculated on, naturally led to the investigation of the causes which had produced them. Veteran armies have been overthrown by irregular and and undisciplined troops. But their success could not be imputed to the want of discipline—it could be accounted for upon no principle but the celerity of their movements and the manner of their attack. These qualities could as well be communicated to regular troops, and were possessed indeed by the light corps, which in greater or less numbers were attached to every army. The secret then consisted in the great multiplication of these, and from the subordinate duties of scouts and convoys to bring them to enact a more distinguished part on the military theatre. A great revolution was thus produced in tactics; celerity of movement was the great *desideratum*, and light infantry, light horse or artillery, and tirailleurs or riflemen, became the order of the day, and at present form no inconsiderable portion of the armies of Europe.—An improvement in tactics, which gives a greater superiority to the professed soldier who fights for conquest over the citizen who bears arms only in the defence of his country, is perhaps to be regretted—and no alternatives is left to the latter, but to perfect themselves in the same arts and discipline.

But the defence of our country against a foreign enemy does not constitute the only motive for our citizens to perfect themselves in the military art—the safety of a republic depends as much upon the equality of arms and discipline amongst its citizens, as upon the equality of rights. We must become a nation of warriors, or a nation of quakers—we must proscribe every attempt at military improvement, or its study must become universal. Whenever a knowledge of that art is confined to a minority of the people, that minority will govern.*——So true is this maxim, that no instance can be produced of a free people preserving their liberty who suffered the military spirit to decline amongst them—nor of any losing them as long as this spirit pervaded the *body of the nation*.—It was not until the amusements of the theatre, the baths, and the public gardens, had superceded the exercises of the Campus Martius, that a Roman army dared to revolt against its country. In the ages of Papirius, of Fabricius, of Fabius and Scipio, the information of the revolt of one of their armies would have given rise to no other sentiment than indignation in the Roman Senate. What had the republic to fear from 40 or 50,000 of its misguided sons, when she possessed within her bosom six times the number, equally brave, equally skilled in the use of arms, and inured by early habits to all the duties of war. Such, however, was not the case, when the daring ambition of Cæsar had raised the standard of rebellion, and at the head of the army of Gaul approached the capital. The successors of the Senate which after a series of terrible defeats had derided the efforts of the great Pyrrhus, and the still greater Hannibal, who, with all the deliberation which conscious security inspires, had dispatched a re-inforcement to their army in Spain, when their most formidable enemy was encamped under their walls—trembled at the approach of Cæsar, abandoned their country to an usurper, and condescended to seek in the distant provinces that succour for Rome, which Rome itself no longer afforded.† Still had she to boast of a large list of patriots, and at no former period was the art of war so well understood, but it had become a distinct profession; martial exercises were neglected by the body of the people—no longer in every Roman citizen was to be found a Roman soldier—that distinguished appellation was not indeed, as at a later period, exclusively enjoyed by ferocious mercinaries, alike strangers to the laws, the manners, and the language of Rome—the army was chiefly composed of citizens, but of citizens who in the habits of warfare and pillage, had forgotten the sacred duties which that character imposes, and were as willing to turn their arms against their country upon the command of their chief, as the enemy whom they were raised to oppose. Such will ever be the case with men who make war a profession—and the fate of Rome will be the fate of America, and of every other republic, which does not take effectual means to inspire its citizens with a military spirit, and train them to use of arms.

It is much to be regretted that a disposition adverse to improvement in the military art should exist amongst the people of the western country, and it is the more surprising, as it does not arise from the want of military spirit, but from a belief that discipline is unnecessary, and that the untutored rifleman is the most formidable of all warriors.—Certain events in the history of the western country have given strength to this opinion—"The regular and disciplined armies" say its advocates, "of Braddock and St. Clair were defeated by the savages, as these have frequently been by undisciplined militia; therefore undisciplined militia, armed with rifles, are superior to regular troops armed with the musket and bayonet."—There is so much plausibility in this

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every occasion formed the greater part of a Lacedemonian army—nor were they deficient in bravery, for they frequently deserved, and some times obtained, by their valor, emancipation, and even admission into the body of Spartan citizens. But they were not all allowed to learn that admirable discipline which distinguished the Oplites, or heavy armed infantry of Sparta. Their arms were lighter, and they performed those duties in relation the Spartan phalanx, that the Velites, or light armed allies did for the Roman legions. In every campaign these troops were equal in numbers to the Oplites, and frequently exceeded them in the proportion of four or five to one—at the battle of Platea, there were but 10,000 Spartans and Lacedemonians, out of 45,000 which composed their army; and at that of Leuctra, but 600. And yet such was the terror which the Spartan valor and discipline inspired in the Helots, that the former were not afraid to trust themselves in the same camp, at a distance from their country, in such disproportionate numbers, with men who had the injuries and insults to revenge which make the most lasting impression upon the human heart.

† Caesar had but 5000 men when he passed the Rubicon.

* Numerous examples might be produced of whole nations being kept in subjection by small bodies of disciplined troops. In general, however, the people in those despotic governments which preserve their authority by means of standing armies are not allowed the use of arms. But a striking example of the truth of the opinion given above is to be found in the Spartan republic. The Spartans, or the inhabitants of the city of Lacedemon, with those of the same origin who lived in the same country, and who were called Lacedemonians, were enabled, by the force of discipline alone to keep in subjection for ages the Helots and of her ancient inhabitants of Laconia. These men were not only allowed the use of arms, but upon almost