Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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[VOL. 9.....12.] TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1810. [No. 15.....577.]

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.

On Wednesday, 12th December next,

WILL be sold at public sale, at the farm called *Farmer's Delight*, near Turner's Mill, late the property of *Edward Roberts*, dec'd.—All the Personal Estate of said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, farming utensils, corn fodder, wheat straw, with sundry other articles. The above property will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, on all sums over six dollars—all sums of and under six, the cash will be required on delivery of the property. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

SAMUEL ROBERTS, *Executor of Edward Roberts, dec'd.*

November 20, 1810——4

SALE POSTPONED.

☞ The sale of Negroes notified below, is postponed till *MONDAY*, the 17th inst. when the subscriber will attend at Mr. Roberts's Farm.

Easton, December 4, 1810.

VALUABLE NEGROES *FOR SALE.*

THE subscriber having received from Mr. William Roberts, a transfer of certain property in trust, for the adjustment of his affairs, offers for sale, several valuable Negroes, of different ages and sexes. It is very desirable to dispose of these negroes to masters in Talbot and the neighboring counties, as they are sold for no fault, and bear high characters. Mr. Roberts will shew them to any person disposed to purchase, at his dwelling plantation. Should these negroes not be disposed of before Monday, the 3d of December, the subscriber will be on that day at Mr. Roberts's, for the purpose of selling to such persons as may then and there attend and agree for them

JOHN L. KERR.

Easton, November 13, 1810——2

NOTICE.

WILL be offered for sale, at vendue, on *Wednesday*, the 19th day of this instant, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the dwelling of the late *John Nabb*, the residue of the personal estate of the said Nabb, consistsng of corn, corn blades, a yoke of oxen and cart, a work horse, two mules and several steers, and sundry articles of household furniture—farming utensils, &c. A quantity of well fatted pork will be also offered for sale, for cash—the other articles on a credit of six months for all sums of six dollars and upwards; and for all sums under six dollars the cash must be paid on demand. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock—attendance given by

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

December 4, 1810——3

HUGH RICE,

BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

(OPPOSITE THE NEW BANK)

HAS just received from Baltimore, a handsome assortment of

LEATHER,

and can now furnish those gentlemen who are disposed to deal with him, with BOOTS of the newest fashion and best quality.

Easton, December 4, 1810——m

H. RICE has, in addition to his usual supply, received a quantity of genuine *BEN SOLES*, which is no inconsiderable acquisition.

LOST,

A NOTE drawn by Messrs. *Brown & Culbreth*, of Denton, and endorsed by captain Charles Manship and the subscriber, dated 28th June, 1810, at 60 days. Any person finding the said note, and leaving it with John Kennard, Esq. Cashier of the Bank at Easton, shall be suitably rewarded—payment of the above note being stopped, it can be of no use to any person.

CHAS. CROOK.

Baltimore, December 4, 1810——3

LAMBERT W. SPENCER,

Has received from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, his entire assortment of

DRY GOODS:

Together with

HARDWARE & GROCERIES.

Amongst the latter he has received a large quantity of SALT, and a few barrels of Pippin Apples.—All of which he is determined to sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Easton, Nov. 27, 1810——m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Price Martindale*, late of Talbot county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all those having claims against said deceased, are requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ELIZA. MARTINDALE Adm'rx of P. Martindale, dec'd.

December 4, 1810——3

SAMUEL NICOLS,

[OPPOSITE THE MARKET-HOUSE.]

HAS just returned from Baltimore with his winter supply of GROCERIES, consisting of the following articles:—

OLD Jamaica spirits	Pipes
Whiskey	Traces
Apple brandy	Leading lines
Cherry bounce	Bed cords
New England rum	Nutmegs
Lisbon wine	Pepper
Malaga do.	Salt petre
Vinegar	Ground ginger
Muscovado sugar	Fig blue
New Orleans do.	Sampson's mould candles
Lump and loaf do.	Dipt do. 8 to lb.
Molasses	Soap
Figs	Ja's. River tobacco
Raisins	Small twist do.
Currants	Segars—1st chop
Almonds	Hamilton snuff
Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson and Souchong TEAS.	Corks
Chocolate	Goshen cheese
Coffee, 1st 2d and 3d quality	Crackers
Mustard	Flour
Basket salt	Powder and shot
Blown do.	Oil flints
Twill'd bottom sifter	Common do.
	Queen's ware assorted
	Baltimore do. do.
	&c. &c.

S. NICOLS returns his thanks to his friends and customers, and assures them he will sell the above Goods upon the lowest terms for Cash.

Easton, December 4, 1810——3

NEW BOOT AND SHOE *MANUFACTORY,*

At the sign of the Golden Top Boot, Washington street, Easton:

WHERE the subscriber intends to manufacture Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of all sizes and fashions; and also Ladies' morocco and velvet Shoes of all colours and fashions, upon the lowest terms, and at the shortest notice.

THE dotted lines in the print annexed, are directions for taking measure.—The length of the leg, a round the calf, the length of the foot, across the instep, round the hollow, and across the toes, to be taken in inches in the different measures, so that gentlemen at a distance can forward their measures per mail or otherwise, and have work done at the shortest notice.

All rips repaired gratis

GEORGE SEWELL.

October 9, 1810.——m

N. B. Two good *Journeymen*, one on men's, and the other on women's work, may meet with constant employ, by immediate application as above

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS for sale, for cash, 5000 weight of very nice PORK—the pork will be ready in one week, or will wait four weeks to suit the purchaser: He has also twenty barrels of nice APPLES, which he will sell for $1 50 per barrel.

JAMES NABB.

December 4, 1810——3

THE SUBSCRIBER

(FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,)

WANTS to hire a Negro Man—and a Boy of about twelve or fifteen years of age, to work on a Farm, and occasionally to wait as Hostlers.

THOS REYNOLDS.

Wye Mill, Dec. 4, 1810——3

IN CHANCERY, *Nov.* 30, 1810.

ORDERED, That the sale made by Edward Robins, trustee for the sale of the real estate of *Henry Parker*, deceased, as stated in his report, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 9th day of February, 1811, provided that a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks, in the Star, at Easton, before the 9th day of January, 1811. The report states, that 241 acres of land, in Worcester county, was sold for $14 per acre. True copy. Test,

NICHS. BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

THOMAS G. ARMSTRONG,

No. 94, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAS on hand a large and general assortment of ladies' morocco and leather *SHOES*, men's fine and coarse do. children's morocco and leather do.—Also—a general assortment of *COMBS:* Ladies' head combs, of the latest patterns—tortoise and mock shells. Fine teeth Ivory combs, pocket combs, riding combs, horse combs, and rack combs,—Also, an extensive assortment of *CUTLERY*, including almost every article of that description. Cloth, hair, tooth, and comb brushes of all sizes—pocket books, breast pins, snuff boxes, and a variety of other fancy goods too tedious to mention,—which goods he will sell on reasonable terms for cash only.

September 11, 1810.——7q—&m

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.

The condition of the people of the United States presents the most sublime and interesting spectacle that has ever been exhibited to the world. If the happiness of the human race be considered as the ultimate end of their creation, then have they more completely realized the purposes of a beneficient Creator than any people that have heretofore inhabited the globe. For never before has any people so eminently combined the blessings of civilization and liberty. Among all the nations that have preceded them, the former seems to have grown with the subversion of the latter, until it became a maxim among the learned that any considerable portion of the one was incompatible with the other.

It is a question, which ought constantly to be presented to our minds, what are the causes of this marked difference between the condition of the American people, and the nations of the old world; as it is only by a correct understanding of these causes that we can expect to be able so to guide our course in future as either to maintain or increase our present prosperity.—We shall not condescend to notice the malignant calumnies, or contemptible misrepresentations of faction, that live on the fabrication and propagation of falsehood; that delight in depreciating any thing that is native, and commending whatever is foreign; that controvert the prosperity of individuals, when all classes of the community are acquiring wealth with astonishing and unprecedented rapidity; that ascribe to good actions the worst motives, and to virtuous motives the most imbecile conduct. Those are the prerogatives of a faction whose disregard of truth is essential to its existence, and which at the present day ought no more to surprise us than the ravings of Bedlam. Let us not be here misunderstood.—Our remarks are exclusively applied to those trumpeters of sedition, whose constant endeavor it is to inflame the public passions, to produce a constant state of excitement, to awaken feelings of hostility, and to represent us as a weak, divided and distracted people. No terms of reproach can adequately pourtray the depravity of such men.—If their country ever becomes the victim of internal divisions, or external violence, on their heads will be the crime. There is, however, thank God, no reason to apprehend such a calamity. Whatever their motives may be, they have the merit of bringing good out of evil. In the political world they may be compared to those physical agents, which, though apparently evil in themselves, serve to purify the air and to preserve the harmony of the system. Of the truth of this remark our uniform political course since the triumph of 1800 is the most conclusive proof. Election has followed election, only to establish and consolidate the triumph of principle, and to place upon surer and stronger foundations the peace, liberty & happiness of the country. Every exertion has been made to awaken the public attention. It has been awakened and directed to the most important enquiries. Men, measures, and political principles have undergone the severest ordeal, and every change that has resulted from the examination, has confirmed the truth of the tenets avowed and advocated by those placed at the head of our affairs. This has been the effect, not of sudden and unreflecting caprice, but it has been gradual, and has, in every instance, followed the fullest and freest examination. All the states in the union, with the exception of Connecticut and Delaware, now participate the triumph, and but a few years can elapse before these states shall harmonise with the rest.

What, then, are the peculiar causes of this unrivalled felicity?

We confidently answer, the pursuit of a political course in most respects directly the reverse of that pursued by the nations of the old world.

In those nations governments are usurpations on public opinion; *here* they are direct emanations from it.

With them the great end of government is to control the public will; *here* its great end is to carry it into effect.

In the old world government is the monopoly of a few, by means of which corruption and fraud riot in extravagance on the blood and labor of the people; *here* it is the common property of all, deriving its existence from the will of the whole nation, and dispensing its blessings impartially among all.

In the old world government is the great source of crime; *here* it is its most effectual restraint.

In the old world government is maintained by force; here it is supported by affection.

Hence, in the old world gigantic navies and vast standing armies are indispensable; while here they are almost entirely unnecessary, and injurious, instead of beneficial to the popularity and energy of those in power.

Hence, too, while in the old world war is the constant aim and occupation, peace is *here* interwoven with all our wishes and interests.

In the old world, religion is the effect of coercion and hypocrisy, and is only maintained by oppressive taxes: while *here* it is the free emanation of the science, is sincere, and is supported by voluntary contribution.

In the old world the pursuits of individuals are restrained by unjust and pernicious regulations, and iniquitous monopolies; here every man is permitted to employ his time, his talents and his money in the occupation most congenial to his own mind.

After this rapid view of the discordancy between our principles and conduct, and those of the nations of Europe, it is natural to enquire into the points of resemblance.

This may enable us to decide whether the system which we have adopted is merely a modification in its details of the systems practised in the old world, or whether it is not a system fundamentally different.

This is an important enquiry. It is not merely a speculation amusing to the philosopher in his closet; its decision necessarily leads to practical effects of the utmost importance. On it will depend the propriety, even safety, of consulting foreign precedents, and of being guided, in doubtful cases, by the experience of foreign nations.

If our system be in a higher degree homogeneous with than discordant from the systems of foreign powers, we may perhaps safely be guided by the course they have pursued; but, if, on the contrary, for one point of resemblance there be ten of hostility, our great duty must be, in doubtful cases, to avoid an example so pregnant with ruin.

We have shewn that in the political structure of our government there is scarcely any coincidence; that, in fact, the fundamental principles of the one are in absolute and direct hostility to the other.

We have likewise shewn that our condition is equally different from the condition of the nations of Europe.

So far, then, as these two important considerations go, the inference is irresistible, and we must pronounce the experience of the old world only worthy of our attention, as a beacon to guard us against error and misery.

The only branch of enquiry that remains for consideration, is how far our system resembles the foreign system in the security it establishes for the maintenance of *civil rights*.

These, we are told, are the great ends of government, and that the government that secures them must be good; and here we are referred to England. Of that country it is the boast that the life, personal liberty, property and good name of her citizens are defended with unimpeachable justice—The *common law* is vaunted as their great guardian; and, inasmuch as we have naturalised it, we are said to have adopted a system similar to that of Britain.

Let us examine this subject concisely in detail. That the jurisprudence of England has deservedly ranked her high among her sister nations of Europe in indisputable. That it cherishes fewer seeds of slavery, and that it pays more respect to the natural rights of man than any other system of contemporaneous origin will not be denied. When, therefore, we look back upon the lot of the old world, we behold with delight the comparatively bright displays of justice, liberty, and humanity made in that distinguished island—and we see her towering infinitely above her neighbors.

But, let us not be infatuated by this contrast. The present enquiry is not into the relative condition of the British and French nations, or into the relative advantages of their systems of government. It is confined entirely to Great Britain and the United States. It may be, that Britain will, on this comparison, sink as low, as in the other she rose high.

It is true that we have naturalised the *common law* of England; but it is equally true that this common law has been so modified by our own statutory law that a marked difference exists between the two systems.

In England the life of the subject is said to be secure against unjust invasion.——It is secured by independent judges and an impartial jury. Let this be granted, for the sake of argument; still the existing laws may be and in fact are devised in such a way as awfully to jeopardize human life. How many crimes in the British code, compared to the American, are capital?—and what a prodigal forfeiture of life constantly takes place for light and trivial offences! Besides, can the lives of subjects be secure when it is in the power of an irresponsible government, whenever it pleases, to hurry the nation into war, and to consign its subjects to distant & dangerous expeditions, where the chance of surviving is very inconsiderable? And where is the difference to the wretched victim, whether he dies in the field of battle, or in a hospital at the call of an ambitious government, or on a scaffold in expiation of his offences? When too we consider that these offences are, for the greater part, the offspring of bad government and the wretched penury to which thousands are thereby reduced, the government becomes the criminal instead of the nominal offender, and the murder or theft for which the latter forfeits his life is in fact the act of the former.

How opposite to this is our situation? Capital punishments are rare; atrocious offences almost equally so;—and war with all its horrors known only as a theme of execration.

If we view the influence of the common law of England on personal liberty, we shall find it equally different from our system. There is a sentiment of avarice appears to have gained so complete an ascendant, that the least invasion of property produces a sacrifice of liberty, if not life. Allusion is not here meant exclusively to frauds which ought in every well regulated society to be severely punished; but to those misfortunes in business which often make an honest man the debtor of another. In England a jail is his lot—there he languishes for years—perhaps he dies. How different the lot of misfortune in the United States. The law, on a surrender of his effects, screens the person of the debtor from confinement—He begins a new career—The smiles of prosperity again irradiate his path. He soon retrieves the errors of indiscretion or confidence, and rises to respectability, perhaps distinction.

But, the advocates of the British system, driven from those strong holds, fly to their fortress. Property, say they, is in England better protected than in any other country on earth. Whatever guards you have formed around it, you have borrowed from us. But in this vivid eulogium we behold the illusion of days that are past!—There are two circumstances that most strikingly contrast the situation of the United States and England in this respect. The first relates to the relative expences of conducting law suits, the second to the relative taxes imposed on property, whose value, it is evident, must materially depend on these circumstances. Now, under the boasted common law of England, a debt cannot be recovered, without a previous delay of several years, or without the pay of extravagant fees to lawyers; and if the controversy relate to landed property, a life may be spent before the decision of the suit. Can that property be said to be secure which is exposed to such invasions, whereby its rightful owner may be kept out of its enjoyment for his whole life? Is it not the inevitable tendency of such a system to place the scales of justice exclusively in the hands of the rich, who, if they are not invested with the power of turning the beam, are cloathed with the equally dangerous prerogative of keeping it in equilibrio as long as they please; thereby unjustly preserving in their own hands the property of others?

With regard to taxes, it may be safely affirmed that the assessment in England is ten times as high as in the United States.