# Eastern Shore 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.


FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.

*Branch Bank at Easton, July 3d, 1811.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in the Farmers Bank of Maryland, on the Eastern Shore, that an election will be held at the court house in Easton on Monday the 5th day of August, next at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of choosing thirteen directors to manage the affairs of the said Branch Bank at Easton.

JOHN KENNARD, Cash'r.

july 9——5

FOR SALE,

*The Wharf, Graneries and Store House in Chester Town, lately occupied by Messrs.* Richard Tilghman, & Son, *and formerly in the tenure of* Robert Anderson, & Co

THIS valuable property lies adjacent to Market street Wharf, and has been uniformly considered the most eligible stand for business on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The whole premises are in good repair, and will be sold on a credit of one, two, three and four years, the purchaser giving approved security for the payment of the several instalments as they become due. If it is not sold at private sale before *Saturday*, the 3d of August next it will then be exposed to public sale on the premises, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day. In the mean time application may be made to the honorable James Houston, or to

GEORGE ANDERSON.

Chestertown, june 25——6

FOR SALE.

*WILL be sold*, on Friday, *the 9th August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day:*

A VALUABLE tract of Land lying in Dorchester county, near Airey's meeting house, containing about 400 acres—about 150 acres of the above land are now in cultivation; the soil of which is excellent, the residue is heavily timbered. A clear and indisputable title will be given to the purchaser. The terms of sale will be made known on that day—the sale to commence at eleven o'clock.

THOMAS J. H. ECCLESTON.

Cambridge, july 2——6

LOOK HERE.

WILL be sold, on *Saturday*, August 10th, at Georgetown Cross Roads, Kent county, several *Houses & Lots*, in George Town, belonging to the subscriber. Sale to commence at 4 o'clock, P. M. and terms made known by

ROBERT ELLIOTT.

City of Washington, july 9——5

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will sell those LANDS in Talbot county, *elegantly* situated on the salt water of *Choptank River*, containing about 1000 acres. A further description is considered needless, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase will view the land. If the above land is not sold by the 12th August next, it will on that day be offered at *Public Sale*, if fair, if not, on the next fair day—The conditions will be made known and the land shewn by applying to Lewis Bush, at the Trappe.

LEWIS BUSH.
WM. S. BUSH.

Trappe, july 2——6

FOR SALE,

THOSE valuable *Houses & Lots* at the Hole-in-the Wall, lately the property of *Samuel Sherwood*, dec'd. on a long credit. The houses are in tolerable good repair, and the lots contain about 30 acres of good land. If the above property is not sold by the 7th September next at private sale, it will on that day be offered at public sale on the premises—A further description is tho't unnecessary, as those who wish to purchase are invited to view the premises—Apply to

J. GOLDSBOROUGH,
S. DICKINSON, Trustees of S. Sherwood, dec'd.

june 18——7

TO BE RENTED,

*A commodious Farm in Tuckahoe Neck, Caroline county, containing 400 acres, with an excellent orchard and good improvements.*

THIS property adjoins that of Henry Nicols, Esq and is now occupied by James Higgins.

ALSO—*A Farm at the Head of Choptank* containing upwards of 200 acres, with good improvements; for which apply to James Pierce, Esq

ALSO—*A Farm on Double Creek, Queen* Ann's county, will be rented on accommodating terms: It contains about 200 acres chiefly cleared, with good improvements

ALSO—*About 250 Acres of Land, with a* good two story dwelling house, barn, smoke house, kitchen a good garden, &c. near the Trappe. This farm will be leased to an industrious man on moderate terms.

ALSO—*The Dwelling House and Garden* with a stable and carriage house, cow house and yard enclosed, on Washington street, in Easton, at this time occupied by Mr John Harwood.

DAVID KERR.

Easton, july 9——m

NEWARK ACADEMY.

THE school in this Academy is now open, and superintended by Mr. Hindman, under the direction of the *Board of Trustees*. The healthiness and general character of the place, and reasonable rate of board, offer strong inducements to Parents and Guardians who wish their children and wards to receive the advantages of a classical education. By order of the Board of Trustees,

J. R BLACK, *Sec'ry*

Newcastle july 9——4

EDWARD CORNER,

*GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,*

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Easton and the public generally, that he has commenced the Silver Smith's Business in Easton, opposite to Mr. Peacock's tavern, where he intends to execute such orders in his line, with the utmost fidelity and dispatch, as the patrimony of a generous public may confide to his care.

N. B. Cash or Work given for old Gold and Silver——july 9——3

DISSOLUTION *of* PARTNERSHIP

THE co partnership of *James & Samuel Wainwright*, was dissolved on the 6th ultimo by mutual consent—All persons indebted to the said Firm, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts with either of the subscribers

JAS. WAINWRIGHT.
SAML. WAINWRIHGT.

7th mo. 9th——3

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues the Cabinet and Chair Business at his present stand, where he will execute all orders in his line with neatness, punctuality and dispatch, and hopes by a strict attention to business to receive a share of their patronage.

JAS. WAINWRIGHT.

7th mo 9th——3.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Partnership of *Gordon & Jacobs*, was dissolved by mutual consent on the last day of April last past—Those indebted to the Firm, are requested to come in immediately and settle their accounts with Joseph N Gordon, who is authorised to settle the Books.

GORDON & JACOBS.

Chestertown, june 25——4

LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post Office at Georgetown Cross Roads, Md June 30, 1811.*

DANIEL BRYAN, James Bevans, Cornelius Comegys, Solomon Chew, Ann J. Cavender, Mary Davis, Mordecai Dilahunt, Mr Davis, Sassafras Neck, Mary Etherington, Elizabeth Forester, John Hoxter, Jesse Jerrum, William Knight, Peter Kennady, John Maslin, Richard Moffett, Benjamin Massey, John Primrose, Burtis Piner, Henry Pennington, David D. Padgitt, James Scott (2) John Stoops, Sarah Sparks, Elizabeth Thomas, Lambert Veazey, John Whittington, Joshua Ward, Arthur Wheatley, Banks Wakeman, Cæsar Wilson, John Williamson, Edward P. Wilm——july 9——3

LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post Office at Centreville, July 1, 1811*

BENJAMIN ATTWELL. B A. Mary Blake, Jacob Burce. C John Clark, Wm. Cather D. Jno Dames, John Devenish, Jno Duhamel (2) E. Mary Earle. F. Risden Falconer (2) Peter Foster. G Edward Griffith, Mary Gillet. H. John W. Hacket, Joshua Harlin, Hindman & Clayton. J. Alfred Jones, Abijah Johnston. L. Solomon Leaverick., Wm Legg. M. Henry M. Murray. P. Jacob W. Price, Henry Pratt (2) R. John G. Rochester, Stephen Rolings. S. John B Sparks, James Scott (3) Wm. K. Seth. Mrs. Seath, John Seney. T. Asa Taylor. W. William Watson.

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

THE subscriber will want an Overseer for the ensuing year, on his farm on Wye River, Queen Ann's county—To such a man as will answer his purpose good wages will be given: but none need apply without good recommendations for activity, attention to business and integrity.

E. COURSEY.

june 18——5

TO BE LEASED,

*FOR A TERM OF YEARS:*

THAT elegant situation opposite to the City of Annapolis, adjoining *Fort Madison*—it contains upwards of 300 acres of excellent land, with oyster shell banks of manure in each field, with three negro men; with good improvements—the advantage of keeping a Ferry Boat, having hands used to it, and the convenience to one of the best markets (for the seller in the state) is very great. Any person wishing to rent may apply to Mr. Clements, in Annapolis, or to the subscriber at Easton. I observe that some person has cut several cedar posts on the banks of the river and creek; I hereby forewarn all persons from bringing boats or canoes into any of my creeks, or taking away any sort of wood at their peril. To save trouble, no person need apply unless they can give good security, if required.

DAVID KERR.

may 14——m

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

REVIEW

*OF ROBERT SMITH's ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.*

An opinion had long prevailed with many persons both in and out of Congress that Mr. Secretary Smith, from want of capacity and want of integrity, was quite unfit for his place. And towards the close of the second year of his office this conviction became so universal as not to leave the exception probably of Mr. Smith himself. We had all been astonished at his appointment; we all learned the history of that miserable intrigue by which it was effected; we regretted the necessity the President was under of casting him off, and thereby offending the few friends of the family, whom he had lately gratified at so dear a rate; and we consequently looked forward with considerable anxiety to the time when the government should relieve itself from so inconvenient a burthen.

This was done in March last; and notwithstanding the clamors of two newspapers that have since been placing him daily before our eyes, we were forgetting Mr. Smith as fast as possible. He might have past off in silence, and even have mistaken oblivion for pardon, if he had been endowed with a moderate share of prudence. But he threatened us with a pamphlet, and he has now committed the farther folly of executing the unlucky threat. His pamphlet is before the public; it must from the nature of the subject excite considerable attention; and though its first characteristic is weakness, yet its wickedness is of too dangerous a tendency to be passed over without a comment.

We will begin with a notice of its *principle*, the gross immorality of coming before the world with such a publication. It is not possible that Robert Smith, or any other man, however coarse and clumsy the texture of his mind may be, should not perceive the shock that must be given to public morals, the stab into the vitals of executive government, the violation of one of the essential provisions of the federal constitution, necessarily involved in the principle of publishing the secrets of the cabinet.—The question here is not whether his statements are true or false, nor do we enquire whether they are important or unimportant; but can such statements be made without a crime? Should they be made by a clerk in the same office of state, it would be perjury; such clerks being under an oath of secrecy. But the head of department, the *Secretary*, whose very title signifies depositary of secrets, is supposed to be bound in honor. And civilized society went on from its commencement to the days of Robert Smith, before that tie, in so exalted a station, was found to be insufficient.

How precious is the advantage of a free press, how august the tribunal of public opinion! Here is a crime that fines and halters will not reach; not because it is too small, but because it is too great; it is like parricide escaping the code of Solon; the law has not provided for it. What then, Mr. Smith, is to hinder your example from being followed by your successors in office; I will tell you: your example itself will hinder it, and the indignation of your country which must now attend you, until you will consent to be forgotten.

Thus it cannot be said you will have lived in vain. The defects in human laws have usually been owing to some defect in the knowledge of human depravity. Your publication will have contributed to enlarge the sphere of such knowledge; and the method you have taken to injure your benefactor will have rendered a real service, if not to him, at least to the government he administers.

But to judge of the atrocity of the principle of divulging the secrets of the cabinet, we ought to reflect on the consequences to which it must lead. The constitution of the United States has vested the supreme executive power in the hands of one man, called President of the United States, and it has concentrated all the responsibility in him. The laws have distributed the labor of the administration into several departments, over each of which they have placed a chief, called *Secretary* or keeper of secrets. The President nominates these Secretaries, and removes them at pleasure; he assembles them in his cabinet for consultation, or he consults them separately; he obtains their opinions either in conversation or in writing; he adopts or rejects them at pleasure; for it must not be forgotten that he alone is responsible for the acts of the Executive; he alone is the Executive. Now consultation supposes discussion, doubt, different points of view, various degrees of information, change of opinion, existence of error and search after truth. All this process is confidential between him and his Secretary; and for any of these heads of departments to divulge these discussions, without the consent of the President, is ceasing to be his Secretaries.—It is a breach of the most sacred ties of honor and of trust, it demolishes the whole fabric of constituted authorities on which the nation had relied as a means of aiding its Chief Magistrate in managing its high concerns in their vast variety of details. If then his ministers have a right to publish his secrets, the consequence is he can trust them no longer, he must do so much of the work himself as his faculties will admit, and the rest must be left undone.

But Robert Smith has asserted this as a right, and has acted upon it in a most licentious manner in the pamphlet now before us. His conduct is a breach of official and personal confidence, as much more criminal than common perjury as a breach of parole, in a prisoner of war, is worse than breaking prison. And what is sufficiently singular, he has committed this crime for the express purpose of proving to his fellow citizens that he is a man of talents and worthy of his place. How unlucky for him that it proves the reverse of his own proposition.

But we will check the expression of our regret on the general character of the transaction while we examine the internal merits of the pamphlet and compare its statements with what is known to persons out of office, or is easily collected from the broad surface of circumstances open to every eye. We will not dwell on the insidious conduct of its author in confining his attacks as much as possible to things known only to the person whose official station absolutely prohibits a reply; we shall waste no time in noticing what must be obvious to the reader in almost every page, a long premeditated design to vent his malice on his benefactor in this way whenever the occasion should occur. He seems to have been two years collecting weapons to fight this Parthian battle, & hurl back his arrows in retreat. But it will be like hurling them at the sun in the Zenith; they will not reach the effulgent object of his hate, but, returning earthward from their feeble flight, fall on their owners head.

In the delirium of his desire to show us the President's opinion of his talents he lays great stress upon the offered mission to Russia. He would have made a much better thing of this if he had adhered to truth in his relation of the facts. We cannot know what really past in that private interview between Mr. Smith and the President, since we have only Mr Smith to tell us; but we know what afterwards past between Mr. Smith and other people.—On coming out from the President's house we know he informed the clerks in his office, and some other persons too, that he was going minister to Russia; and he did this with apparent pride and satisfaction. On the same day he handed a note to the editor of the National Intelligencer announcing his nomination; and another note soon after appeared in the same paper magnifying the importance of this mission, declaring it to be "the most honorable appointment abroad that is in the gift of our government"; a mere editorial declaration, which is now ridiculously attributed to Mr. Madison. This artifice is really too little to laugh at; and such a childish rattle-box might safely be left in the hand of Mr. Smith, if the same hand did not likewise hold a dagger.

And because Mr. Madison was willing to send him to Russia, does this prove him capable of conducting the Department of State? In our apprehension there is no comparison in the requisite qualifications for these two places. The interests of the United States at St. Petersburgh, though important in their commercial amount, are very simple in their management; and this may be chiefly done by instructions from home. The President may have had good reasons for sending him into the Gulph of Finland, without paying any extraordinary homage to his talents. Mr. Smith is a man of Fortune, and can afford to spend more money than the amount of his salary; which we are informed an American minister at St. Petersburgh must do, as it is said to be impossible for a family to live there in the stile that the usages of that court require, on the compensation allowed by the American government to its ministers abroad.

It is not easy for us to know what the President's motives might be for this offered nomination. They might be various; some of them may have escaped our penetration, but our readers, and Mr. Smith's readers too, will surely ascribe it to any thing else rather than a confidence in his capacity and fidelity equal to the management of the Department of State.

But why should Mr. Smith in his printed book deny what is known to so many people, that he at first declared his intention of accepting the appointment to Russia, and was vain of it? Why attempt to disguise the reasons of his afterwards declining the missiom? It was said at the time, but we do not guarantee the truth of the report, that his friends dissuaded him from it, on the belief that he would not pass the Senate. We do not imagine however that his vanity would admit this as a motive; the more probable cause may be that he calculated on joining the enemies of the present administration; and, at the next Presidential election, working himself into a higher station than he did at the last.—We needed not the publication of his pamphlet to enable us to understand this project. The parties concerned and the manner in which they have distributed the characters for the new administration are distinctly known; and it is evident that this machinery could not be so well put in motion from the bottom of the Gulph of Finland as he thought it could from Baltimore.

Mr. Smith begins his pamphlet with a very singular mistake. He says he owes to the people an exposition of the circumstances which produce his resignation of the department of State. It is not impossible that a man of a delicate sense of obligation and not accurate in his accounts should think he owes a debt, that he really does not owe; and we are inclined to believe that this is such a case. We cannot think the people had any legal claim on that gentleman for this exposition, even if it had been a true one. But certainly they had no right to such a one as this; and now, as a portion of that same people to whom he has given it, we here undertake to restore it entire to the said Robert Smith. We will count it out in full tale, piece by piece, just as he paid it in. And after detecting his false coins, his clipt guineas and sweated eagles with which he has paid the debt he did not owe, we will reverse the account current, audit the articles and compare his vouchers. We will expose his "*exposition*;" and though he assigned the account without the usual reserve of *errors excepted* we will still grant him the privilege to take it all back and say no more about it.

His great effort is to resolve the President's dissatisfaction with him into other causes than his own incapacity.—For this purpose he mentions twelve distinct cases in which *he says* that he and the President differed in opinion.—This is the first time, we had almost said, we ever heard that Robert Smith differed in opinion with any body. But we will follow him in his twelve cases

Art. FIRST.—The letter to Mr. Erskine, of August, 1809, which he has given us *in extenso* is the first case stated by Mr. Smith. He does not inform us what is the inference he means we should draw from this article of his exposition. He says that Mr. Madison was displeased at this letter, and that we the people should have no difficulty in discovering the cause of it. Really this is paying to high a compliment to our discernment. We cannot discover this cause. We thought ourselves pretty good divers; but this is going to deep for us: we cannot follow Mr. Smith in this leaden plunge. There is however, one solution of the difficulty sufficiently obvious; it is, that there was no cause; and as in our logic an effect does not exist without a cause, we conclude by denying that Mr. Madison ever was displeased with that letter. There is not the least proof of it existing *out of the cabinet*; and since we have undertaken to scrutinize the statements of Mr. Smith, we must inform him once for all, that when he asserts a thing that is improbable in itself, we shall require some proof besides his assertion. This rule is particularly reasonable, when his assertions are intended to criminate a person who cannot answer for himself, and against whom Mr. Smith, according to his own confession, had a great store of vengeance in his vials

SECOND.—*Macon's Bills* He labours to produce a great effect from a pretended difference of opinion on the subject of these bills. He says they were fastened to Mr. Macon by a certain management. It is well known to those who read newspapers, that they were shifted from Mr. Macon and fastened on Mr. Gallatin, for a certain purpose.—Here they remained for about a year & a half, constantly kept in agitation by one or two of Mr. Smith's newspapers; till, unlike the *gutta saepe cadendo*, they were found not to wear into that rock, as was intended; and now Mr. Smith, for a certain other purpose, has shifted them again, and laid them on Mr. Madison.

But before they are shifted a third time, let us take a look at those bills.—It is time they were viewed in their true light. Let it be recollected, that the non intercourse law, which had been enacted to oppose belligerent edicts, was to expire with the session of Congress before the last. The question was, whether complete submission would ensue, contrary to the almost unanimous determination of congress, and the sentiment