Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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ADVERTISEMENTS—Are inserted three weeks for *One Dollar*, and continued weekly for *wenty-five Cents* per square.

ELECTION.

The Voters of Talbot County will take notice.

THAT, on MONDAY, the 2d day of September next, an Election (at the several and usual places for holding Elections in this county,) will be held for the purpose of choosing two Electors to elect the next Senate of Maryland.

J. BENNETT, Shff of Talbot county.

august 6——4

LAND AT PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, on Thursday, *22d of August, inst. at Denton,*

A SMALL FARM, lying in Caroline county, within three miles of Denton, adjoining the lands of Levin Hicks, on Tuckahoe creek, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, to which is attached a good fishery called Shadville. The above lands are well known, therefore a further description is deemed unnecessary. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale, by VINCENT CLEMENS.

august 6——3*

VALUABLE LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell that highly valuable FARM, commonly called and known by the name of BARKER'S LANDING. This farm is situated in Talbot, up on the waters of Choptank river, and it is deemed by judges equal in point of fertility and facility of cultivation to any in the county—A description of it is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that all persons disposed to purchase will view the premises, to which they are hereby invited. Should not the above mentioned property be disposed of at private sale before the 26th day of September next, it will upon that day be offered at public sale upon the premises, agreeable to such terms as will then be made known. Attendance will be given by William Hayward, Jun my agent.

ELIZABETH NICOLS.

august 6——8

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has begun his collection for the present year, and will meet at Easton on *Tuesdays*, for the purpose of making his collection—He earnestly solicits all persons to make immediate payment—for all those who do not pay him on or before the first day of September next, may expect no further indulgence.

SAMUEL B DARDEN, Collector of Talbot county Tax.

august 6——3

THE LADIES & GENTLEMEN, INHABITANTS of Easton, and residents in the neighbourhood, are informed, that a choice and elegant selection of BOOKS, in modern and polite literature are now, and will remain a short time for sale, with the Philadelphia and Baltimore prices only affixed, at Mr. *Thomas Peacock's* large room, Easton—to which they are invited.——august 6——3

FOR SALE,

A LOT of GROUND within a quarter of a mile from *Cratchet's Ferry*, containing six acres, whereon is a good dwelling house, 16 by 24, completely finished, together with a piazza and every other out house necessarily wanting. There is also on the premises a new Store House, 18 by 16; the whole binding with the public road that leads to Milford in Delaware, and on the other side of said ferry, within eight miles to New Market, and same distance to Vienna, which renders the foregoing premises sentrically for trade. For terms apply on the premises, to

MOSES PASSAPAE.

august 6——3*

TO LET,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

THE FARM where *Philemon Sherwood* now lives—ALSO—a House and Lot in St. Michael's: The house has four rooms on the lower floor, and two above, and cellar; one of the rooms on the first floor is well fitted for a Store. For further particulars apply to

THOS. L. HADDAWAY.

St. Michael's, august 6——m

TO BE RENTED,

THE Houses, Lots and Blacksmith's Shop now occupied by *John Craw*. This establishment is commodious and convenient, and is supposed to be the most lucrative country stand for business in the county.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

august 6——m

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A YOUNG LAD, about 15 or 16 years of age, of a good connexion and well disposed, who can write a good hand and understands the arithmetic, to stand in a Store, that would be free to continue until he arrived at the age of twenty one, after trial for a short time.

GERALD COURSEY.

Queen's Town, augus 6——3*

CÆCIL COUNTY.

We with pleasure publish the following address, introductory to which it may be proper to remark, that Mr. Miller has through life been remarkable for morality and an uniformity of upright conduct. That in the year 1794,* at the time of the disturbances in some of the western counties of Pennsylvania, Mr. M. did volunteer his services and actually did march at the head of some troops, upon that memorable occasion—this was under the administration of general Washington.

That now viewing with anguish the attempts of a faction, (wolves in sheeps clothing,) who hypocritically, with the mantle and uniform of the departed hero, are striving to unhinge what the father of his country has fondly and anxiously reared. Perceiving the effects of the revolution, and the fruits of all the toil of the great and immortal Washington, with the hopes of unborn millions likely to be blasted by unhallowed hands—Mr. Miller as a minister of the gospel of peace, a disciple of Washington, and a friend to the rights of man has modestly and wisely come forth, to support the constitution, the government and the laws.

One of the editors being lately at Elkton, had the above from sources of unquestionable credit. *Whig.*

* Mr. Miller when but a youth, bore arms towards the close of the revolutionary war. And subsequent to the above date, was appointed major in the 50th Maryland regiment.

MR. MILLER—TO THE PUBLIC.

In answer to the repeated enquiries made, why I have changed my politics. I in reply do offer the following brief statement of facts, which I hope will satisfy every impartial person.

When I first attached myself to a political party, party-spirit did not then run so high as it now does. The federalists (then in power) did brand the opposite party, with being jacobins, anarchists, disorganisers, &c. &c. and they styled themselves the *friends and lovers of religion, order and good government.* I confess I felt no disposition to be ranked among such company as the former, and that I felt some ambition in joining the latter—believing they would by their actions, always merit these distinguished appellations, and that they never would forfeit them.

I very frequently was honoured with the company of gentlemen of federal politics, and was pretty regularly furnished with their newspapers, and indeed all the knowledge I obtained of public affairs was principally received through these channels.

Whenever I happened to meet a gentleman of the democratic party, he to be sure would talk about the *liberty of the press, measures and not men, and of preserving the constitution inviolate.*—But the federalists would reply that the democrats were all mock patriots and deceivers, who ought not to be trusted in any case; that if they got into power, *anarchy, confusion and disorder of every kind would follow, and that war, irreligion and atheism,* would overwhelm our land. Besides drawing all these terrific pictures of their opponents, themselves laid so much claim to *moderation*, and made such fair promises to support the constitution and the whole of the social compact in all its bearings, as left no doubt upon my mind of their good intentions.

Since these times, the democrats have it is true got into power, and so far has this change been from a disservice to religion, that the number of converts received into the bosom of the christian church, is truly astonishing; perhaps never since the days of the primitive christians, has the God of Israel manifested his great power in the conversion of sinners more visibly than he lately has done in these U. States.

The government too has been as ably and as impartially administered, as could reasonably be expected from fallible man. Nor has *anarchy* nor *disorder* of any kind from the democratic party ensued from the change; and our land and its inhabitants are blessed with peace and plenty.

But a retrospective view of the actions of the [federalists] *friends of order*, will not stand the test of honest scrutiny; for indeed it is a well known fact, that from these self-styled *lovers of religion, order and good government*, has proceeded all the *disorder* which has happened in our country.

The blind attachment to a certain foreign nation, in whose behalf all our sympathy is incessantly invoked, is so notorious, that he who reads cannot fail to see; and, shameful to behold, *no act* of the government of this foreign nation however obnoxious, has been able to excite their censure, nor is there one solitary instance of any one act of their own government, having extorted approbation from them—every measure is a like equally censured.

After seeing the declarations made on the floor of congress, by Mr. Quincy, that the union was virtually dissolved, and that a separation of the states was unavoidable, "amicably if we can, forcibly if we must;" and also after seeing the proceedings of the meeting held in Boston, on Sunday the 31st of March last, when and where the *friends of order*, did resolve, that a certain law of the land "would and must be resisted." Upon noticing these things, I hesitated not to join the real supporters of the constitution, and of the only free government upon earth, and with the help of God I will give it all the support in my power: & I do invite every christian, and every candid, and every honest man to do the same—by doing of which, we may rely upon "peace being kept on our borders, and the blessings of the Lord of hosts to dwell amongst us."

WILLIAM MILLER.

At my Farm near Elkton,
July 31st, 1811.

P. S. Ever since the members of the Methodist Church were known as a society, they have been remarkable for a respect to the ruling powers, and according to the scriptures of "giving honour unto whom honour is due, knowing that "the powers that be are of God."

To the Editors of the Whig.

I concur in opinion with you, that our late minister at London, exerted his ministerial trust in a manner that rendered him extremely unpopular here. I also agree with you, that we ought to be circumspect in bestowing confidence on men: but, as the friend of Mr. Pinkney, and more especially the friend of truth and of my country, I cannot suffer error to be propagated, where I can remove it.

Since Mr. Pinkney's return, I have been honoured and pleased with his company, his cheerful explanations, his sincere expressions of regard for the safety of our common country. ☞ *His convictions of the existence of a British faction in the United States, dangerous to the rights and baneful to the credit of the nation, are rendered* IRREMOVEABLE BY THE OBSERVATIONS HE MADE ON THEIR INFLUENCE OVER THE RELATIONS OF BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

An American ambassador in England is placed in the situation of Tantalus—when he expects that negociations are drawing to a favourable termination, all of a sudden they are suspended or delayed for months by the British government;—the ministry having received from America some federal pamphlet, or newspapers containing resolutions against our government passed at some federal meeting. Depending thus on a party organized in their favour in the heart of America, the English ministry are encouraged in aggressions, and form false hopes of bowing us to their will by the instrumentality of this faction among ourselves.

If Mr. Pinkney was a federalist before, you must admit, that such evidence ought to have changed his opinions, and caused him in disgust to abandon a set of men who like vipers were ungratefully stinging his country to death.——I know his mortification and anguish on such occasions were inexpressibly great—they wrung his heart—they depressed his spirits—they printed the glow of shame upon his cheek. Sent to a foreign court to seek justice, he saw his reasonable claims and expectations baffled and blasted by the unnatural opposition of American citizens siding with Britain against their own government against their own countrymen—against the inalienable rights of both.

Mr. Pinkney saw the ministry of a foreign government buoyed up, by presses in America teeming with publications in favour of Britain; he saw that their hopes grew more sanguine as their party in America became more zealous and assumed a higher tone in behalf of England: and seeing these things, I put it to the candour of every honest man. *Could he avoid reprobating the accurst* and *traitorous faction which excited divisions in and threatened ruin to our beloved country?* No; imperious conscience ordered him "to come out from among them," and rank himself on the side of the friends of his country, the friends of freedom, the friends of man.

Besides, Mr. Pinkney when abroad, saw more deeply into that corruption which is the spring and support of monarchical governments; he saw in England, an ignorant, divided, bigotted, miserable, enslaved population, trampled under foot by a knavish combination of king, nobles, bishops and factious judges: he perceived in France an uncontroulable militaty despotism, imposing chains on millions. Seeing such corruption in England, and such absolute power in France, could he fail to look favourably on the only principles that could ensure political happiness & civil liberty to man,—the democratic principles of the American constitutions?

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THE NEXT ELECTION.

The federal party, by their extraordinary zeal and "half-concealed" plans which are operating in every part of the state, may possibly succeed in gaining nearly, if not quite, half the electors of the Senate. Although the leaders of that party have manifested, both in power and out of it, an unvariable predilection for monarchy, and all other horrible principles of civil government; yet we may safely give them *credit* for one thing which republicans do not appear to possess, at least not in so eminent a degree; and that is, *an inseparable adherence to each other*, combined with a *determined perseverance* in almost all their undertakings; which however, we must confess are for the most part of an evil nature. As a proof that they are entitled to this credit at least, look at their *uniform opposition* for the last ten years, both in congress and out of it—both by licentious publications and legislative resolves, to every act of our own government, (without one solitary exception,) which has been proposed or adopted within that time, to rescue the property and persons of our fellow citizens from the aggressions and kidnapping committed upon them by foreign governments. Witness their abuse of their own government in the affair with the English minister Jackson! witness the *public dinners* given him, and the eulogies bestowed on him after his dismissal.

How did they persevere against every thing like honour and good conscience, at Mr. Jefferson's first election? how long and how obstinately did *Baer* of Frederick persevere in attempting to foist Aaron Burr into the presidential chair, in palpable violation, as he well knew, of the spirit of the constitution—in direct opposition to what he knew was the will of the people of this country.

Call to mind the proceedings of the last congress; did one single federalist desert his ground on any occasion? do they not every where, and on all occasions display the same concert, and the same spirit of implacable opposition to every thing proposed by their own government?

To come nearer home, take a view of their proceedings in the legislature of Maryland. Were they not united *to a man* in their opposition to Mr. Bland's United States Bank resolutions? which, (as they were among the first and most able proposed in the union) would done honour to the state, if they had not been defeated by the petty jealousy and ambition of some republican members, and the ignorance and pusillanimity of others.

These are but a few, out of a thousand instances, to shew, that when the federal file leader takes his stand, all his underlings and dependents & hangers-on, "fill in" like sheep following the bellwether on the flock. And can we suppose them to do otherwise when they met an Annapolis to make choice of a senate? t'were worse than folly to expect it! Under this conviction, and these recollections, what does it become the republican party to do? The answer is obvious; let them examine with jealous scrutiny, the characters of the candidates, and abandon the man who attempts to, "run with the hare, and hold with the hound." Democracy, universal suffrage, & every thing which distinguishes religious freedom from tyranny and persecution may be lost by the *treachery* of a single elector.

There are certain restless, quidical, turn-coat politicians, (nay such may be found within the limits of this county,) upon whose political integrity it would be "folly bordering upon madness" to rest the politics of Maryland.

Maryland Republican.

FROM THE WHIG.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

FELLOW CITIZENS.

An ancient commander enceouraged his troops to fight the Persians, by pointing to the rich arms and armour they wore, promising these spoils as a reward for beating them. In like manter, the federalists offer *three thousand offices* (now held by democrats) to their own minions, provided *they* elect the next Senate and House of Delegates of Maryland. The offices are in themselves no object of a struggle to men of principles; but, the danger of their falling into the hands of intolerant partizans who would use them to the oppression of upright men is most solemnly to be deprecated.—For, fellow citizens, when did the federalists hold power without abusing it? The *mass* of the federalists are, I grant, as honest as Cato in intention; but their leaders have secret and treasonable purposes against the freedom of this land, which they cannot execute without duping too many of the people. When *Burr* and his agents enlisted men for *treason*, they told some of the simple fellows, that they were going to farm the Washita lands, others that the government authorised the object!

The *federal leaders* do not proclaim their *real* intention of overthrowing your liberties, and rendering you subservient to England—but, what has been the tendency of all their aims? *Submission to England—war with France*,—and the *destruction* of *your* EQUAL *liberties*. Yes; *some* (not all) of those who have *Washington* in their months, curse him and his principles in their hearts.

To what other causes are we to ascribe their tyrannical laws when in power?

Why were they afraid to let the poor man vote at elections?—Because they dreaded the integrity of the poor *mechanic* and *labourer*; they feared their plans would be frustated by these industrious citizens, and therefore they resolved to rule *without* them. Remember these things on the first Monday of September, which is rapidly approaching.

Why is our commerce now embarrassed, our flag insulted, and our peace endangered? Because this aristocratic party *took sides with England*; and she, thinking she could coerce us to *her* terms by means of this treasonable junta denied us justice. Had *Massachusetts* and *Maryland* elected federal legislatures, it is more than probable, that a civil war would have followed. Hence it is, that Mr. *Pinkney*, Mr. *Miller*, and every other *enlightened* man has disclaimed all connection with this faction, and rallied round the American standard. Let every honest man do so likewise.

Reflect on it fellow-citizens, that if the federal party gain the state-government for *five years*, they will alter every democratic feature of the constitution; as, it requires but two succeeding legislatures to amend that instrument. What *security*, then, have you for liberty or property, if this party succeed?

Much is said to distract you about the conduct of congress and the administration—though their measures are not quite as wise or energetic as I could wish, yet they are far better than *slavish alliance with England* and *wanton war with France*, to which federal policy would inevitably have long since led you.

Remember, that it is the *state* governments which *peculiarly* protect internal rights, prosperity, and civil liberty.—The United States government is established for the purpose of watching over a *few* great and general concerns. This *distinction* is *important*, and ought never to be forgotten; because, it teaches us the immense and momentous value of state elections.

The writer of these hints has equal interests with yourselves. He therefore speaks with frankness, and craves your attention. He has more to say to you; and stands ready and pledged to hear objections, and to correct errors, should he inadvertently fall into any inaccuracy.

REMEMBRANCER.