Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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TO THE FEELINGS OF OUR FELLOW CITIZENS.

The Selectmen of the town of Newburyport some weeks ago addressed a circular letter to the Commissioners of Easton on the subject of the late destructing fire in that place; and therein presented the painful sufferings of brethren, and solicited for them such aid as benevolence might suggest, and affluence afford. This letter stated in some degree the nature and extent of their calamities; and asserted that the most valuable portion of the town was buried in ruins, that more than two hundred buildings were totally destroyed, and near one hundred families deprived of shelter, property and provisions: In short, that the scenes of horror and distress occasioned by this dreadful conflagration could scarcely be imagined, and had never been equalled in this country. The rev. Samuel Spring, their respectable agent, attended before the Board, and fully confirmed the melancholy recital.

The Commissioners, impressed with a due sense of their distressing situation, resolved to use their reasonable endeavours in soliciting and obtaining the assistance of those who might be able and disposed to contribute to the relief of the poor sufferers of that town. But at the time of this application, it was believed that the scarcity of money and the commercial state of the country did not authorize an expectation that much aid could be immediately collected. They therefore thought it prudent to suspend their solicitations until the following months of August and September, when the proceeds of a prosperous harvest might enable our fellow citizens of Talbot, and the neighbouring counties, to indulge their benevolence, and contribute their portion of relief to this interesting object. That period has arrived; plentiful crops have succeeded; and Providence has put it in the power of most of the inhabitants to throw in their mite of assistance.

The Commissioners now appeal to the charitable and humane of every religious society, and solicit their donations: They have appointed John Bennett, John Goldsborough, and James Wainwright, Esqrs. a committee in their behalf, to request and receive donations for this benevolent purpose; and every Commissioner is equally authorized to perform the same service. Any humane person in this or any other county, though not particularly solicited, will confer a favor upon the Commissioners, as well as a benefit upon the sufferers, by forwarding his donation to either of the committee, or of the Members of the Board. By Order of the Board,

NS. HAMMOND, Presdt.

Easton, August 12, 1811.

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*

WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE

AT PUBLIC VENDUE, IN EASTON,

ON TUESDAY, the 27th instant, some valuable household and kitchen furniture, among which are, several beds and bedsteads; mahogany tables and chairs; one clock, one sideboard, and one elegant large gilt frame looking glass. The whole will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving note with approved security. Attendance given by

NATHAN G. BRYSON.

Easton, august 13——3

CHANCERY SALE.

By Virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, *the second day of October next:*

A PART of a tract of LAND called the *Squirrel Swamp*, containing (as per title papers) one hundred acres of land, it being that part of said tract which was willed to Tibbles Baggs by his father John Baggs, and whereon the said Tibbles Baggs (now deceased) formerly lived. The terms of sale will be, that the purchaser shall give bond, with approved security, conditioned for the payment of the money, with interest, immediately after the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor. Attendance will be given at said time and place, by

ROBERT ORRELL, Trustee.

P. S. This land will be sold with the incumbrance of a Widows Dower.—aug13 - 8

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, Sh'ff of Talbot county.

august 6——4

HORSES AND CATTLE,

WILL be disposed of, at public sale, for Cash, on Bordley's Farm, on Kent Island, in Wye river, September 2d—to commence at 11 o'clock.——aug. 13—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, upon 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

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*

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,

THE Lands now in the occupation of Mrs. *Margaret Bromwell*, about seven miles from Easton, on which are a good dwelling house of brick, large and convenient; also, a large barn and granery, with other buildings. A description is thought unnecessary, as the purchaser may view and examine whether it would suit. Should these lands not be sold in a short time, they will be to be rented.

WM. HAYWARD.

july 16—m

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

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable FARM in Caroline county, 4 miles above Greensborough, containing upwards of seven hundreds acres. The soil is well adapted to the growth of grain or hay, particularly a bottom, supposed to contain from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and forty acres, which is inferior to none to the growing of timothy or herd grass; the half of this bottom is cleared, the greater part of which is now in corn. This farm is well timbered, and will be sold altogether, or in lots of one or two hundred acres. For terms enquire of Mr. Thomas Goldsborough, living near the property, or to the subscriber in Talbot. If not sold by the first of Sept. next, it will then be for rent.

JOHN BARNETT.

Belle-Air, july 23——m

IN CHANCERY, July 20, 1811.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by William Williams, trustee for the sale of *John Cullin's* estate, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the first day of October next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in the Easton Star, before the first day of September next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $634 38. True copy. Test,

NICHS. BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

august 13——3

FROM THE TRENTON TRUE AMERICAN.

BRITISH HUMANITY!

The Admirers of the British Government often extol it for its *Humanity*. But on what theatre has it displayed this virtue? On what People has it been exercised? Who are the witnesses, where is the testimony, in its behalf?

Ask the first settlers of this country, what drove them hither? What tore them from their native places—their homes—their connexions—their friends? What forced them across a trackless ocean three thousand miles in breadth—to a new & uncultivated continent, inhabited only by ferocious beasts and blood-thirsty savages? They will tell you, by their Historians, it was the intolerance, oppresion, extortion and persecution of the British Government—and not its *Humanity?*

And when, by unexampled activity, courage, fortitude and perseverance, they had subdued or dispersed the beasts and savages—and overcome the many and great dangers and difficulties with which they had to contend—when the the stately forests gave place to cultivated fields, and the wilderness began to blossom like the rose—did the Government which drove them from home and its endearments, and deserted its best subjects in the utmost need—did that Government now *humanely* stretch forth its hand to aid and uphold, to countenance and encourage them?——No—it indeed stretched forth its hand—but it was to grasp the fruits of their adventure and industry—it was to rob them of their hard earnings and scanty enjoyments—it was to circumscribe their enterprize and paralize their exertions—it was to destroy their happiness and blast their hopes?

When the Americans refused their demands and resisted their encroachments, did the British Government pursue the dictates of *Humanity?* Did it recede from its claims, or relax in its rigor? Did it strive to compromise on just grounds, or to conciliate by proper means?——No—it insulted—it irritated—it inflamed—it outraged—"it stimulated discontent into disaffection, and goaded disaffection into rebellion!" It violated rights and inflicted wrongs—it wickedly shed innocent blood, and wantonly provoked ruthless war with its loyal subjects!

When it unsheathed the sword, how did it conduct the contest? Was it with tenderness, delicacy, pity and mercy?——Ask the living witnesses of the revolution! Consult the impartial chronicles of those times! They will tell you—and they will tell you truly—that neither in the commencement, continuance, nor conclusion of the war, did the British government discover distinguished Humanity. Quite the reverse! Even in its first stages it was marked with features of hatred, rage, cruelty and barbarity, unparalled in the annals of civilized nations! So vindictive and so sanguinary, so impolitic as well as inhuman, was its conduct, that on the floor of Parliament in the very teeth of Government, some of the best and wisest statesmen which England ever produced, not only expressed their approbation in the origin and object and authors of the war, but avowed their abhorrence and detestation of the manner in which it was carried on. Among others, Lord CHATHAM thus spoke in the House of Lords:—

'What has been the conduct of your 'Ministers! How have they endeavored to conciliate the affection and 'obedience of their American brethren? 'They have gone to Germany; they 'have sought the alliance of every pitiful, beggarly, insignificant, paltry 'German prince, to cut the throats of 'their loyal, brave, and injured brethren in America; they have entered 'into mercenary treaties with those 'human butchers, for the purchase and 'sale of human blood. But, my lords, 'this is not all; they have entered into 'other treaties; they have let the savages of America loose upon their 'innocent unoffending brethren—loose 'upon the weak, the aged, and defenceless; on old men, women & children; 'upon the very babes upon the breast, 'to be cut, mangled, sacrificed, broiled, roasted, nay, to be literally eat alive. These, my lords, are the allies 'Great Britain now has; carnage, desolation and destruction wherever her 'arms are carried, is her newly adopted 'mode of making war. Our ministers 'have made alliances at the German 'shambles, and with the barbarians of 'America; with the merciless tortures 'of their species: where they will next 'apply, I cannot tell; for my part, I 'should not be surprized if their next 'league was with the king of the gypsies; having already scoured all Germany and America, to seek the assistance of cannibals and butchers.—'The arms of this country are disgraced, even in victory, as well as defeat."

As the war progressed its fury increased. As the arms of Britain were foiled, her ire was excited. As her disasters thickened her atrocities were multiplied. Her British mercenaries, her German butchers, her Indian allies, and her refugee auxiliaries, were stimulated and pricked on to deeds of unutterable villany and indescribable cruelty. Towns and villages were pillaged and burnt—Temples of the most high were profaned and destroyed—detachments of troops were surprised and massacred, calling in vain for quarters—thousands and tens of thousand of the brave and patriotic Americans, who were so unfortunate as to fall into their hands, fell victims to starvation, poison and pestilence. The feebleness of age and the softness of sex—the innocence of infancy, and the charms of beauty, were alike ineffectual to protect the possessor. Blood marked every step—desolation attended every movement—cruelty presided over every act—and not the God of Battles confused the councils, defeated the arts, and discomfitted the arms of Britain, this country must have been depopulated, impoverished and ruined.

SHADOW & SUBSTANCE.

French Influence & British Influence.

In times of superstition and darkness, men trembled at the pictures of their own imagination; were started at the fancied *ghost*, or shunned the enchantment of *witches*, whilst an Indian ambuscade excited no alarm,—and epidemic disease could hardly inspire caution or urge departure,—as the people believed they could not die *till their time came!*

It is thus the deluded are haunted with "French influence" in their sleeping and waking *dreams* whilst the *customary* impressment of our citizens, the capture of our ships and property by British cruizers, in open day, excite no alarm,—because use and habit, (the effect of repetition) have fitted us for submission to *British outrages* of the grossest character.

If it were not so, would we not have risen indignantly as with one arm and one heart against the piratical edicts issued by the British privy council and king, against *our* neutral commerce, from 1793 to May 16, 1806? On the last date, *(before French decrees were th't of)* Great Britain *blockaded* by proclamation or order in council, the ports, rivers, bays, and coasts of "Denmark, Hamburg, the electorate of Hanover, Bremen, Prussian Friesland, Holland, the late Austrian Netherlands, and France as far south as Brest inclusively"—cutting off *our* commerce in COTTON, TOBACCO, FLOUR, &c. &c. with these countries, because she was at war with France.—Though it afterwards appeared that it was levelled *at us*; for, Britain, subsequently offered *to suffer* neutral vessels to sail from *her ports*, for these countries. Thus clearly showing, that she only wanted *monopoly* and *tribute*. From that day to this our commerce has been the spot of foreign arbitrary regulation. What sort of *influence* was this? *France* had no hand in *British orders* from 1793 to *May* 1806.

Why has the American farmer his *cotton* and *tobacco* on hand? British cruizers will seize them, if shipped to the continent.—What influence is this?

In 1810, (five years after) the British secretary the Marquis Wellesley announces to Mr. Pinkney, that this infamous order is still unrescinded!!! And in 1811 it is yet in force. Whose influence is this?

Our embargo was laid to save American property, and to coerce foreign nations to render us justice. In 1808, Mr. Pinkney writes our government from England, that we ought to continue our restrictive system, and it *would be effectual:* But the federalists united with "the British party in America." clamoured against the embargo, and absolutely frightened congress to repeal it. Whose influence was this?

In 1809, Erskine's agreement was made; and soon after perfidiously broken by England—yet, the federalists justified England, and said that R. Smith had taken Erskine in!—What influence was this?

From that time to this Britain has spoken to us with contempt, and plundered us without mercy. Whose influence was this?

Pickering and others talk or rave about *French influence*—and even of French bribing. Yet, when our envoys, Gerry, Marshall and Pinkney, went to France in John Adams's time, it was complained that the French government wanted *a bribe from us.* Look how one federal tale cuts down another:—We do not speak the language,—we do not adopt the manners, or *laws* of France: there is no affinity between us. But, we ape the fashions, and speak the language of England; and even engraft her vague common law upon our code; we follow her in her literature, and imitate her government in its forms and proceedings. Is this likely to beget French, or British influence?

Hired presses in our seaports defend every act of Britain. Whose influence is this? Encouraged thus, the British ministry persevere in robbing us—On the eighteenth of June EIGHTEEN American ships and cargoes, caught on a lawful voyage, were CONDEMNED in the British prize courts, by sir William Scott.—Whose influence was this?

☞ Recollect too, that Mr. Rose declared in the British House of Commons on the 21st of June last, that Britain would adhere to her system of *blockade* by order of council!

Now, fellow citizens, compare "shadow and substance," and reflect on the danger of British influence. What you have felt is bad, ruinous, infamous; but, what is to be felt, (if the federalists succeed) will be worse. Then, beware of the arts of a federal faction, who seek to rule you, to wed you to British principles, poison your liberty, and blast your prosperity.——[WHIG.]

FROM THE WHIG.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

SHORT HINTS—for LONG MEDITATION

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

Suppose a man steals your horse or your purse—and has the foolish temerity to return a few years after and ask you for another horse and another purse; What would you think of him? Did not the *federal party* deprive *thousands* of you of the right of voting; and have they not the effrontery now to flatter you to give your votes to *them?*

In *one month* FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS worth of American shipping and property was condemned in the British prize courts; and, yet, the federal party defend Britain.

France has rescinded her decrees as it respects us; but Britain will not suffer us to send our *tobacco*, &c. to the continent, capturing every vessel her cruizers meet, our planters smart severely by such robbery;—yet the federal party vindicate the English orders in council.

It is estimated that *our losses* by *British aggressions* and federal measures of resistance, have amounted to *fifty millions* of dollars per year for the last three years. Who, then, ought to countenance the leaders of the federal party?

Are not attempts again to be made to establish the United States Bank by hook or by crook? Was it not in allusion to this attempt that Gallatin said the present deposit of revenue bonds, &c. in State banks was but *temporary?* Now, if the federal party succeed will not the Office of Discount in Baltimore be chartered, to the great injury of other banks?

If a poor man (as he is termed) earns annually by his labour a sum greater than the *interest* of *five thousand dollars*,—why did the federalists *forbid such a citizen to vote*, even on the principle of 'property qualifications?"

MENTOR.

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.

may 14——m DAVID KERR.