Eastern Shore General Advertiser.

[Vol. 12.....15.] EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1814. [No. 27.....747.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
Thomas Perrin Smith,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS

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, at the late residence of *Wrightson Lambdin*, deceased, Bay-side, Talbot county, on MONDAY, the 14th of March instant—

ALL the personal estate of said dec'd. consisting of Negroes, (13 in number, of different ages and sexes) Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, &c.—Household and Kitchen Furniture; also, Corn, Bacon & Lard, Blades and Top-Fodder, with the crop of Wheat seeded on the ground, and a variety of other articles not necessary to enumerate.

The above property will be sold by order of the orphans' court of Talbot county, on a credit of nine months, on all sums over ten dollars, for which note and approved security, bearing interest from the date, will be required; for all sums of and under, the cash on removing the property. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is sold—and attendance given by

WRIGHTSON LOWE, Ex'tor.
of Wrightson Lambdin, dec'd.

march 1 3

CHANCERY SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, the following Property, being part of the Real Estate of SAMUEL ABBOTT, late of Talbot county, dec'd. on the days and terms following, viz:

On TUESDAY, 15th of March next, one two-story Brick House, and Lot, in the town of Easton, opposite Mr. Rue's tavern, occupied by John Bennett, Esq. fronting on Washington-street 27 feet 6 inches, and running back 178 feet to an alley. On said Lot are Kitchen, Stables, Carriage-house, &c. all in good repair, being built only a few years. Sale will take place at 12 o'clock, on the premises.

On WEDNESDAY, 16th of March, a Farm, supposed to contain 150 acres of Land, well adapted to the growth of Wheat and Corn, adjoining the late residence of said deceased, formerly the property of Thomas Abbott, of Easton—On said farm the improvements are out of repair. The sale will take place at eleven o'clock.

On the same day, immediately after the above sale, will be sold about 50 acres of Land, principally of wood, and that of a good quality, on which is a small tenement. This Land adjoins the Lands of Henry Morgan and William Thomas, and lies about three miles from the above Farm.

On SATURDAY, 19th of March, part of an undivided Tract of Land, situate on Dividing-Creek, adjoining the Lands of Joseph and Solomon Martin, containing about 200 acres, on which is a two story frame dwelling house—The out houses are out of repair.

As it is presumed persons inclined to purchase any of the above property, will view it previous to the sale, the subscriber deems it unnecessary to give a further description previous thereto, at which time the number of acres in each case, with other particulars will be made known, and attendance given by him.

All the above property will be sold to the highest bidder, on the days mentioned, should the weather permit, if not, the first fair days thereafter, on a credit of four equal annual instalments, the purchaser giving bonds and approved security to the Trustee, bearing interest from their dates until paid; and on payment of the purchase money, the subscriber will give good and sufficient deeds.

WILLIAM JENKINS, *Trustee.*

Talbot county, feb. 15——5

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, on *THURSDAY* the 17th instant, if fair, if not, the first fair day—All the personal estate of James B. Hopkins, late of Talbot county, deceased, consisting of one Horse, Cow, Carriage, Beds, Bedding, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Bacon, &c.

The above property will be sold on a credit of six months, on all sums over four dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; on all sums of and under four dollars the cash will be required before the property is removed. The sale to commence (in Easton) at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

ELIZA. HOPKINS,
CHARLES BLAKE,
Joint adm'ors. of James B. Hopkins.

march 1 3

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa. to me directed, will be sold at public sale, in Centreville, at twelve o'clock on SATURDAY the 19th of March inst. the following Negroes, to wit:

Negro woman named	BELINDA,
Negro girl named	RACHEL,
Negro boy named	SANDY, and
Negro girl named	FANNY—

The property of John Duhamel and Wife, formerly Ann Beck.

RICHARD MOFFETT, Sh'ff.
of Queen Ann's county.

march 1. 3

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 18, 1814.

THE PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of this Institution, request a general meeting of the Stockholders, at the Banking House, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to take into consideration a late law of the General Assembly of Maryland, providing for the extension of Bank-Charters.

By order.

JONATHAN PINKNEY, Cashier.

march 1 3

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the act of incorporation to establish a Bank and incorporate a company under the name of

"THE BANK OF CAROLINE,"

To be established in the village of Denton, in Caroline county, with a capital of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, money of the United States, divided into eight thousand Shares of twenty-five dollars each—

Books for the subscription of said Stock will be opened at Denton aforesaid, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and continue open until 5 o'clock in the evening of the first Tuesday of April next, (which will be the fifth day of the same month,) by the undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the aforesaid act of incorporation. Subscriptions will be received in person or by Attorney.—For each Share subscribed, at the time of subscribing, a payment of two dollars and fifty cents will be required, and at the end of sixty days thereafter the like sum of two dollars and fifty cents must be paid to the aforesaid Commissioners at Denton, on each Share so as aforesaid subscribed.

But any person who may find it convenient, may, at the time of paying any instalment, pay up the whole amount of his subscription, and shall receive a dividend accordingly—After the payment of five dollars on each Share, the residue shall be paid by instalments, at the requisition of the Directors, (and not exceeding five dollars on each Share) upon a notice of not less than sixty days of such demand, by advertisement in the most public places in the county, and in the two newspapers printed at Easton.

WILLIAM WHITELEY,
WILLIAM HUGHLETT,
GEORGE REED,
HENRY DRIVER,
SOLOMON BROWN,
FREDERICK HOLBROOK,
WILLIS CHARLES,
JAMES HOUSTON,
JAMES G. SETH,
} COMMISSIONERS.

Denton, Caroline county, february 22, 1814. 7

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Levy Court for Talbot county will sit on *TUESDAY* the eighth day of March inst. to appoint Constables; and on *TUESDAY* the fifth day of April next, to appoint Overseers of the Public Roads in said county.

By order—

J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

march 1

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Talbot county, in Md. hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *William Seymour*, late of Talbot county, aforesaid, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

The above notice is given under an order of the Orphans' Court aforesaid. Given under my hand this 17th day of February, 1814.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Adm'r
of William Seymour.

feb. 22 6

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

SCHOONER SUPERIOR,

E. AULD, master,

Will commence running as usual from Easton Point to Baltimore, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10 o'clock, A. M. (and at the same hour every Wednesday morning, during the season)—Returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY at the same hour. For freight or passage, apply as heretofore.

feb. 22——

NORRIS AND MARTIN,

(Successors to Wm. Norris, Jun.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TEA DEALERS & GROCERS,

BALTIMORE,

Inform their Eastern Shore friends, and its inhabitants generally, that they can now supply them with the main articles in their line, at *much less* prices than heretofore, *speculation having met with a complete check.* They have on hand a *large* and *choice* assortment of *old* Wines and Liquors, which they pledge themselves to sell *pure* as imported. They have also on hand, a complete assortment of Green and Black TEAS, *fresh* and of a *superior* quality, imported *expressly* for retailers and private families: hence the lovers of *fine* Teas are particularly invited to give them a call. All goods sold with the priviledge of being returned, if not found, on trial, to be as represented.

*** As it frequently happens, that persons instructed to buy Goods of us, to suit their own convenience get them on the wharves and other places; it would be well for those who give orders in future, to request that bills be obtained to accompany the Goods.

feb 1——8

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of ROBERTSON COCKRAN, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately. Given under my hand this 1st day of March, 1814.

NANCY COCKRAN, Adm'x
of Robertson Cockran, dec'd.

march 1. 3q

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A LAD about fourteen years of age, with a tolerable English education, will be taken apprentice to the Printing Business, by early application at the

EAST. OFFICE.

march 1

SKETCH OF THE SPEECH OF *MR. HOLMES,*

In the Senate of Massachusetts, on his motion to erase from the Journals of the Senate, a resolve proposed by Mr. QUINCY, stating that it was "*not becoming a moral and religious people to rejoice at naval victories.*"

MR. PRESIDENT,

As the motion to erase the Resolve of the 15th June, 1813, from your journals was made by me, and as I was on the committee who reported against the erasure, it will probably be expected that I should give some reasons for this motion, and why I do not concur in the report of the committee. I am not tenacious of the manner in which this erasure is to be effected. If that resolve ought to be erased, it is indifferent to me whether it be done by the resolution in the form which I have proposed, or in any mode which shall best comport with the feelings of gentlemen and the delicacy of the subject. Indeed if my proposition to erase, has omitted any part of that resolve which ought to have been included, let it be so amended as to conform to the facts as you understand them—but if the object of the proposition is good, let it not be defeated by misquoting or misconstruing it as is done in this report. The proposition to erase, states that the resolve of June, is a "withholding the usual expressions of respect and approbation" from Capt. James Lawrence, "*in this particular respect;*" that is, in the case of the destruction of the Peacock. In your report you misquote the words and deny the fact. It is true, that none of the preamble of the resolve of June is recited, and you boast, that in that preamble you have stated that you have "high sense of the naval skill and military and civil virtues of Capt. James Lawrence."—[Here Mr. H. read the whole preamble and resolve, the proposition to erase and the report.]

Here, sir, you state, in substance, that though you like this Capt. Lawrence very well, and have a pretty good opinion of his skill and virtue, still you will do him no honor for this particular act, for fear you should encourage or approbate this wicked and unjust war. Really, sir, is this a compliment? Is it not an indirect censure? You have made him the object of an invidious discrimination.—Hitherto, the gentlemen of both political parties, in this legislature, have united in voting approbation and thanks to our naval heroes, for acts of valor, not more pre-eminent than this. On the 19th of February last, this senate, in a very handsome manner, complimented capt. Bainbridge, for his enterprise, courage and skill, in the capture and destruction of the *Java*. By consulting the journals, I find the yeas were sixteen, and the nays *none*. The gentlemen who now compose the majority of this board, were then in the minority; but they could have voted if they chose. It will not, I presume, be pretended that none of the minority were present, nor that if present, they were afraid, or did not know how to vote—*or that they left their seats.* If present, which is very probable, they acquiesed in the vote of this majority, and thereby gave their assent and approbation to the measure. In the house during the same session, votes of thanks passed to captains Hull, Decatur, Jones and Bainbridge—and their votes were unanimous. During this session, the house have, without distinction of party, passed a resolve of approbation and thanks to com. Perry, his officers and crew. Amidst these expressions of public applause, these universal bursts of approbation, and about the time our enemies are conferring honors on the memory of Lawrence, your "morals and religion" have interposed an obstacle, and you must withhold the usual testimonials from this brave man. This too, sir, by the friends of the navy!—Men who have clamored incessantly against the administration for not encouraging this species of force.

But, sir, the public voice calls for this erasure. Your political friends feel mortified and scandalized by this disgraceful resolve. They wish it never had been placed on your journals. I am told that it has been in serious contemplation, by some of your own party in this town, *even in Boston*, to call a town meeting to instruct their representatives and senators to use their endeavors to effect this erasure. However this may be, I am satisfied that this is an act which most of your party has buried in oblivion. The proposition avoids party distinction; it was intended to be as inoffensive as possible. It suggests that this discrimination, may wound the feelings of his friends. Since the passing the resolve, it has been ascertained, that it was done about the time that he died in defence of his country.—We do not ask you to respect his memory nor to bestow any honor on him for this particular act—but to leave it as though nothing had been done; to take away this reproach; to wipe this foul stain from your state. The sentiments contained in this resolve do not accord with the sentiments or acts of the people. They will rejoice at victories, and bestow honor on the heroes that atchieved them, and you, either from motives of *policy* or *sincerity*, are obliged to mingle in their rejoicings. You cannot have forgotten the union of parties, in giving honor and a sword to Perry. All united, all put at risk their morals and religion, and vied with each other who should be the first in this wicked exultation.

But it is the principle of the war which you disapprove. Has nothing, since the passing of this resolve, happened to convince you of the justice of the war? Nothing to stop your clamor of French influence? Nothing that, in the remotest degree, discovers the pacific disposition of our government? I shall not trouble the gentlemen nor myself again on this subject. If gentlemen could divest themselves of their British partialities, & practice towards their government, the same charities which they practice in *social life*, they would by this time, cease their clamor at the injustice of this war. It is but fair, it is right, that in a dispute of your own family with a neighbor, you should believe your own *right*, until they are *proved* in the *wrong*. If you could but practice the same charity towards your country, we should hear none of these charges of an unjust and wicked war. But suppose you will not, suppose that you and G. Britain on the one hand should contend that she is exclusively right; that the American people on the other should contend that they were exclusively right. But that Britain and her partizans in America should tenaciously contend against *us* on all the points—and that some great, wise, good and magnanimous Prince, no way interested in our favor, should be willing to mediate between us, and settle the dispute.—And suppose *we* should accept his proposition and *you* should reject it—would this be no evidence of the justice of our quarrel? And after this, this Prince should express his approbation of our conduct, take pleasure in doing justice to the wisdom and magnanimity of our government, express his conviction that we had no foreign partialities, and that we had done all we could do to avoid this contest, would not this satisfy you?

Now what is the fact? Alexander the deliverer, the Emperor of all the Russians, a man who reigns in the hearts of near thirty millions of people; a man whose justice you have eulogized, whose victories you have celebrated, and whose virtues you have extolled to the skies, has done all this and *more*. Let it be remembered that this man takes pleasure in doing our government justice, in repelling the charge of French influence, and in expressing his satisfaction that we have done all we could do to avoid this contest. What was his situation at this time? The ally of England, the enemy of France, and bound, as you say, not to make peace with her without Britain's consent—with us he has no political connection, and he wants none. Peace, commerce, and honest friendship, is all he wishes. These facts, I perceive, make gentlemen somewhat uneasy. But I shall take care not to forget to call them to their remembrance on every proper occasion.

But I apprehend that "Alexander the deliverer" is becoming unpopular with your party. You will, I suspect, celebrate no more Russian victories. He has been guilty of establishing the reputation of our government in Europe, *and you will never forgive him.*

I have dwelt longer than I intended on the justice of the war. It wants no proof. I return to the enquiry. What is the policy or justice of this resolve? It may with much reason be said, that if he (Lawrence) had not lost the Chesapeake in the manner he did, we never should have spread this cold, unfeeling *negative* resolve on our journals. No, sir, had he brought the Shannon into this harbor, you would have extolled him to the skies.

Your party have a wonderful faculty of engrossing the honors of the war, and throwing off the disgrace. Whenever a man gains a victory, he is a *federalist*. If it is a naval victory, it was done with a federal navy. When Perry gained his victory on the Lake, your party claimed the man and the ships too. Notwithstanding they had all been built since the war, it made no difference in the claim. Harrison's victory was yours—But the moment any event takes place, which you can convert into a *defeat*, then, then you sing another tune. Then the vengeance of Heaven and the vials of God's wrath are pouring down upon the perpetrators of this wicked war. In this case, it was known the Chesapeake was taken, and it was a favorable time to get placed on your records a resolve of this description. As it was a disaster, you could disclaim the act and execrate the war. But, sir, it is not always the conquerer who does the most honor to, or confers the most benefit on his country. The dying words of the vanquished, are often the pass word to fame. It is this which fires the hero in the day of battle, and prompts him to deeds of immortal glory.——"DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP" was his dying injunction—Don't give up the ship, has been the *word*, and it has been obeyed—Don't give up the ship, shall be the *word* of every American. And, sir, we will not give up the ship—She is well found, conditioned and manned, and we have a pilot at the helm who knows his duty and will perform it. No, sir, let the storm of faction rage and exert its fury, *the ship is safe.* But this injunction don't please *you*—*You would give up the ship*—and the ship *Massachusetts* is given up—you struck your flag at the commencement of the contest—your men deserted—your pilot left the helm in a storm, and told you it was sacrilege to resist it, because it was *God's tempest.*—The ship is driven upon the rocks, she is wrecked, and I apprehend that her destruction is inevitable.

But, sir, I beg pardon of the gentlemen for detaining them so long—I have been impelled by my feelings—we have, most of us, propensities which it is difficult to control—I perceive we are fettered by this resolve—I wish it was erased. Suppose the resolve which has passed the House this session in honor Perry, should come up for concurrence, we must either reject it, or be guilty of a most daring partiality.—What is to be done? Restore your record to a *blank*, wipe off the disgrace, and the public will be satisfied.

VOICE OF NEW-JERSEY.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted by both Houses of the Legislature on Saturday, the 12th inst.—in Council, without debate—in the House, after a violent opposition:

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

We the Representatives of the State of New-Jersey in Council and General Assembly convened, in order to prevent any misrepresentations a former Legislature may have made to the government or people of the United States, relative to the principles and opinions of our constituents—deem it a duty to express our sentiments respecting our national concerns: Therefore,

Resolved, That peace on terms of equity and reciprocity is at all times the desire of the people of this State, as well as of the United States; and that war ought only to be resorted to when all other means of redressing our grievances or maintaining our rights have proved ineffectual.

Resolved, That Great Britain having long continued to heap insult upon aggression—attempting to excite disunion of the States—refusing satisfaction for past wrongs or to guarantee against future injuries, has fully justified our government in having recourse to arms.

Resolved, That this Legislature regards with contempt and adhorrence, the ravings of an infuriated faction, either as issuing from a Legislative body, a maniac Governor, or discontented or ambitious demagogues—that the friends of our country and government may rest assured the people of this State will meet internal insurrection with the same promptitude they will the invasion of a cruel, vindictive and savage foe.

Resolved, That this Legislature view with regret and disapprobation the conduct of those of our Representatives in both Houses of Congress, who are attempting to thwart the measures of government, paralize the energetic prosecution of the war, and retard the speedy return of honorable peace.

Resolved, That whilst we approve the prompt acceptance of our government to renew the negociations for peace on an offer made by Great Britain, we repose an entire confidence in the wisdom, firmness and virtue of the Executive and general government, and fear not to put to the hazard of war all that man holds dear, in defence of the inestimable blessings of liberty and independence.

Council Chamber, Feb. 12, 1814.
BY ORDER OF COUNCIL,
WM. S. PENNINGTON,
President.

House of Assembly, Feb. 12, 1814.
READ AND CONCURRED IN, *By order of the House,*
EPHRAIM BATEMAN,
Speaker.

BRITISH PRISONERS.

On Thursday morning last, an examination was held at the old court-house in this place, before the Hon. JOHN DAVIS, Judge of the U. S. district court for Massachusetts district, on the information and complaint of G. BLAKE, Esq. the district attorney, against sundry persons inhabitants of the town of Barre, for the alledged offence of having aided and assisted in the late escape of certain British officers from the county goal in Worcester. The complaint having been read, and the grounds of the accusation very fully stated by the district attorney, a number of witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecutor, and several others also on the part of the respondents; after which an elaborate discussion of the evidence ensued, and continued through the day, in which the arguments were conducted by Messrs. Prescott and F. Blake, for the defendants, and concluded by G. Blake, for the United States. It was decided by the Judge, that the evidence adduced, as against one of the respondents, a Mr. Jacob Bigelow, was sufficient on this preliminary inquiry, to support the accusation, and he was accordingly holden by recognizance to take his trial at the next circuit court in May.