Eastern Shore Republican Star or General Advertiser.

[Vol. 12.....15.] EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1814. [No. 28.....748.]

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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.

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

COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS BANK OF BALTIMORE.

February 24th, 1814.

THE Stockholders of this Institution are requested to meet at their Banking House, on MONDAY, the 11th of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to take into consideration an act passed at the last session of the Legislature of this State, for the renewal of Bank Charters.

By order.

Geo: T. Dunbar, Cash'r.

march 8 6

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.

Annapolis, February 18, 1814.

THE President and Directors of this Institution, request a general meeting of the Stockholder, 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 8

NOTICE.
CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.

January 31st, 1814.

Agreeably to a resolution of the board of Directors, the Stockholders are required to pay the third instalment of five dollars on each share of stock in this Institution, on or before FRIDAY the first of April next.

By order,

James Sterett, Cash'r.

feb. 8——13

IN CHANCERY,

February 26th, 1814.

James Stoops, and Elizabeth his wife,
vs.
James Tucker, Samuel Caldwell, & William Walker.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause, is to obtain an injunction to stay proceedings in the nature of an execution on a judgement rendered in Queen-Ann's county court, at May term, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, in the name of Samuel Caldwell, assignee of James Tucker, use of William Walker against Elizabeth Mason, administratrix of W. W. Mason.

The bill states that a certain William W. Mason, in his life time, executed his bond to James Tucker, for nineteen hundred and sixty eight dollars, current money, in consideration of certain tracts of land conveyed by the said James Tucker, and Maria his wife, to the said William;

That the said James assigned the said bond, and the money due thereon, to one Samuel Caldwell, who assigned the same to William Walker—That a judgment was obtained on the said land in Queen Ann's county court, at the May term thereof, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, against Elizabeth Mason, administratrix of the said William;

That before a conveyance of the said land by the said James, and Maria his wife, Edward Tilghman obtained four judgments against the said James, in the name of the State of Maryland, for his use against the said James, which the said William had no knowledge of at the time of the said conveyance; and that afterwards, it was understood and agreed between the said William & James, that the amount of the judgments obtained by the said Edward against the said James should be deducted from the said bond. That the said Edward assigned the said judgments, obtained by him against the said James, to one Robert Godwin, lately deceased, and that Sarah Godwin, his administratrix, is reviving the same in the said county court, to render liable the said land to be executed and sold for the payment of the said judgment.

That the said James assigned the said bond and the money due thereon, without having deducted therefrom the judgments obtained by the said Edward, against him. The bill also states, that the said Samuel Caldwell and William Walker, resides in the State of Delaware. It is thereupon adjudged, and ordered, that the complainants by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Easton Star, before the 20th day of April next, give notice to the absent defendants of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, before the 20th of August next, to shew cause if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True Copy,

Test,

James P. Heath,
Reg. Cur. Can.

March 8. 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 3 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

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

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. Loockerman, Clk.

march 1

From Cobbett's Weekly Political Register of Dec. 11, 1813.

CONQUERING FRANCE.

From one step we proceed to another. For many years past we have been told, that the war was carried on for our *independence*; and that, if we did not go on with it, we should become the real slaves of Bonaparte. *Self-preservation* was *then* the cause in which the nation was called upon to shed its blood and expend its money. Our views extended as Napoleon retreated. He was to be driven into the *ancient boundaries of France*. But *now* he is to be *beheaded*, according to the Times newspaper; and according to the Courier newspaper, the *people of France* are to be *punished*, unless they abandon him, and obey, at once a Bourbon in his stead. Thus, in the space of four months, the war, from a war of *self-defence*, a war for *our own existence*, is become a war for imposing a government upon the French people. In short, we have returned to the notions & the scenes of 1792 and 1793. The allies are crossing the Rhine, and, as we are told by these writers, proclamations are to be issued, similar to that of the Duke of Brunswick, in which the people of France were threatened with dreadful *punishments*, unless they submitted to the dictates of the allies with regard to the arrangement of their government. The articles to which I allude here, I will insert; not only because I wish to place them upon record, but because the reader should be convicted that I do not *misrepresent* the writers, and because it will be useful for the public to see clearly what the views of these writers and of their abettors really are. The following article is from the Times of the 4th instant:—'When, or 'under what circumstances, the great 'commander may think fit to carry his 'forces against the large military or com'mercial depots of the south of France, 'we do not pretend to form conjectures. 'We are confident, that as nothing will 'disturb the calm and meditative pru'dence of his plans, so nothing will ar'rest the rapidity of their execution.—'We trust alike in his caution and his 'resolution: but, perhaps, there may be 'in store for him a higher destination 'the capture of a town or the reduction 'of a province. What if the army op'posed to him should resolve to avenge 'the cause of humanity, and to exchange 'the bloody and brutal tyranny of a Bo'naparte for *the mild and paternal sway 'of a Bourbon?*——Could a popular 'French General open to himself a more 'glorious career at the present moment, 'than that which *Providence* seemed to 'have destined to the virtuous Moreau? 'Or, is it possible that any power now 'existing in France could stop such a Ge'neral and such an army, supported by 'the unconquered Wellington and his for'midable legions, if they were to resolve 'boldly to march to Paris, and *bring the 'Usurper to the block!* Every disposa'ble soldier in France is the Adour or on 'the Rhine. In the case we are suppos'ing, there would be no enemy to en'counter, unless the northern frontier 'were at once denuded of troops, and the 'road to Paris on that side laid open to 'the Allies. This is no question of the 'attachment of the French nation to one 'dynasty or to another: it is a question 'of military enterprise, in the minds of 'military adventurers. The simple pos'sibility, not to say the high moral pro'bability, that in a moment of general de'fection, an army which has so much in 'its hands may run with the stream of 'popular feeling throughout Europe, is 'enough to make the Tyrant tremble on 'his throne. Lord Wellington is doubt'less prepared to take advantage of so 'desirable an occurrence, in case it should 'happen without his previous interfer'ence, but we wish him *to interfere*; we 'wish that he were authorized plainly 'and openly to offer his mighty co-oper'ation to any body of men who would 'shake off the Tyrant's yoke in France, 'as has been done in Italy, in Germany, 'and in Holland!' Let it be observed, that it is here expressly recommended to make war for the purpose of putting Napoleon to *death*. He has been acknowledged as lawful ruler of France by *all* the powers at war with him. He has had almost every one of the hostile sovereign absolutely in his power. He has spared not only their lives but their thrones; and now an English journalist recommends to those sovereigns to make war upon him for the express purpose of *putting him to death*. Nothing can be clearer than that he owes his present dangers wholly to his having *spared* those, who are now his most formidable enemies. If he had extinguished the Austrian power, he would never have been in danger. The sottish desire to royalize his family, and the hope of being able to rule the people of France as the old families ruled: these have led to his present state of peril, and, if the people of France turn against him, will, in all probability, cost him his life; but, at any rate, that life ought not to be sought by those whom he has spread.——More of this another time. Let us now hear the Courier; that vile trumpet of everlasting war.—'We expect that the next dis'patches from the Allies will announce 'their having crossed the Rhine. Lord 'Cathcart, we understand, in his last dis'patches, stated that it was the intention 'of the Prince of Schwartzenburg to pass 'the Rhine in a fortnight from that date. 'We are glad to hear this——for not a 'moment should be lost—no time given 'to Bonaparte to re-assemble a large ar'my, and recruit his means. By passing 'the Rhine and entering the Netherlands 'at once, they will immediately deprive 'him of the resources in men and neces'saries which he might derive from that 'country, disable him from carrying on 'the conscription in that quarter, & thus 'Holland and the Netherlands being cut 'off, he must be reduced to depend upon 'old France alone, which, having thus an 'increased pressure upon her, must feel 'more and more disaffected to his Go'vernment and person. Lord Wellington, 'we should suppose, will advance from 'the south, whilst the Allies march into 'France from the east. The aggregate 'force of all the armies against Buona'parte, including the reserves, is estima'ted at eight hundred thousand men.—'The passage of the Rhine by the Prince 'of Schwartzenburg will be accompani'ed by a proclamation in the name of all 'the Sovereigns allied against Bonaparte, 'stating their objects and views. This 'important document we have not yet 'seen; but we should be glad to find it 'bottomed upon this principle, that the 'Allies, convicted by experience that no 'secure peace could be made with Bona'parte who had uniformly shewn himself 'an enemy to the repose and indepen'dence of the world, and whom no trea'ties and principles of justice and good 'faith could bind, would *not make peace 'with him* as the ruler of France; that it 'remained for France to determine whe'ther she preferred incurring all the *mi'series in which adherence to him must 'involve her*, or restoring himself at 'once to real peace, security, and *inde'pendence*, by throwing off his tyranny, 'and reinstating her ancient family!—'*Bonaparte and war! The Bourbons 'and peace!* This should be their de'vice, and a Bourbon should accompany 'the Allied Armies.'—Whether this and such like writings be intended *to feel the public pulse* I do not know; but, I really do fear, that the notions here promulgated are not very rare. The project is here openly avowed; the project of *compelling France to adopting that sort of government which we approve of*, and which, of course, is most likely, in the opinion of these writers, to keep France in a low and feeble state.—At any rate, here is the project openly avowed of punishing the French nation, if they refuse to obey the orders of us, and of those who are subsidized by us. Here are we, the inhabitants of these islands, at the end of twenty years of war & taxation, to defend ourselves against France, setting ourselves up, in the language of this writer, as the dictators of a government to this same nation! As the dictators of a government to a country like France! Let this be borne in mind.——To hear our newspaper people talk, who would not imagine, that France was a country of the size of the Isle of Wight, and that her inhabitants were like those of Java or India? It is most presumptuous, most impudent language; and who will make a bet, that it is language of which we shall not most sorely repent.——If any thing can exceed its impudence, it is *its folly*. Do these foolish and malignant men imagine, that the French people will like Bonaparte less at *their* recommendation, or at the recommendation of the *Allies?* If the French people are really attached to him, can it be supposed that a proclamation, threatening them with punishment, unless they turn against him is the way to make them turn against him?——There is, as far as I can see, no sign of disaffection towards him in France. Disaffection may exist; but there is, as yet, no sign of it.—An English army has been in France for some time; but it is not pretended that the people of that country has hailed its arrival with joy. On the contrary, we see that it does not advance into France.—Yet, if the people really sighed for a return of the old government, here is a most fair opportunity for them to show their disposition.—This project of dictating a government to France is, perhaps, the very thing that Napoleon wished. Let the Bourbons once march with the allies, and then all France is up in arms for or against Napoleon.—The question will be bro't to issue without delay.—It is much easier to talk about crossing the Rhine than to cross it; and, suppose it crossed, how far will the Allies be able to go, if the people of France are cordial on the side of their ruler?—All depends upon the disposition of the people of France! But, who will give us security *that the Emperor of Austria will not make peace with Napoleon?* The latter has ample means in his hands of gratifying his father-in-law.—If Francis be reinstated in all his old titles, *Emperor of Germany*, &c. &c.; if all the little Sovereigns who have been enriched at his expense or stripped of their new territories; if the House of Austria gain largely on the side of Italy, and be made master of the house of Brandenburg; if this take place, what is to prevent Napoleon and Francis from again becoming allies? And, if they do become allies, what shall we have gained by the retreat of Napoleon?——Of one thing we may be quite sure: that is, that each power will do that which it shall deem most conducive to its own particular interest; and it is very clear, that the interests of the several allied Powers are directly opposed to each other. There seems already to be a strange *lagging* in the war. The several armies seem to have come to a stand. There is reason why Russia should wish to see Austria aggrandized, while the former gains nothing at all, to say nothing of the part which Austria took in the war, during which *Moscow* was burnt.—The allied Cabinets are now, I dare say, considering how they shall (each for itself) profit from what has taken place. The Courier and the Times seem to think, that all these Cabinets partake in the desire of some English to see the French nation *punished*. These Cabinets are not so execrably foolish. The Prussia Cabinet, for instance, is considering, that how it shall go to work to gratify the hatred of England, but how it shall go to work to fortify itself *against Austria*.——If the French people remain attached to Napoleon, nothing that the coalition can do will hurt him; and I think there are ten chances to one, that the coalition will be divided in less than three months. Does the reader suppose that our power by sea is no object of jealousy with any of the Allies? Does he imagine, that they would be content to leave us with all that power in our hands, and without a rival too? There may be men who think this. Our national pride and presumption make us look upon ourselves as swallowing up, of right, all the cares and consideration of the world. But, whoever thinks thus will find himself egregiously mistaken.

FROM THE STANDARD OF UNION.

TO THE
MEMBERS OF THE
WASHINGTON BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Gentlemen,

You have just celebrated the anniversary of my birth. Had you been actuated by virtuous invectives, & could departed spirits retain the feelings of humanity, I might have beheld your conduct with approbation. But you have trodden upon my ashes, insulted my memory, and abused my name. Men who were my *enemies* when *living*, as a *rebel*, shed crocodile tears at a death in which they *rejoice*. Removed from sublunary scenes, I am the object of pretended veneration; were I now on earth, I should be the subject of *your* bitter execration.

This little veil which mortals cast around their actions cannot delude immortals. I have passed the solemn bourne which separates eternity from time, and all of you must follow. It is easy for angels to detect the most subtle artifices and designs of men.

What has authorized you to use and prostitute my name? What action of my life, or what sentiment or maxim which I have ever expressed, could unite my character with Jacobin and Tory measures? If you had really esteemed me, instead of abandoning the sacred and inestimable rights of your country, you would have maintained them with "your lives and fortunes, and most sacred honor."

My farewell address was read in your society. It contains my real sentiments, and was written from the purest of intentions. How could you endure a production which you cannot but feel to be a *severe reproach* upon your conduct?

You term yourselves my disciples, when you openly violate my principles! You style yourselves federalists, while you endeavor to subvert the union and constitution of your country!——You call yourselves my friends, whilst many of you are my most relentless enemies?

You are a society created under the name of Washington and Benevolence! Consummate impudence!—matchless effrontery! Is *respect* to my memory your motive, or *charity* your object? Must you use my name to *destroy* the principles for which I fought and bled? Are *avarice*, *ambition*, and *faction*, *aiming at rebellion*, Benevolence? Such is your regard to me and such the nature of your *charity!* The best evidence you can give of respect to my memory is to dissolve your association, immediately, and forever.

I was never an ambitious man, or a very vain one. Yet, I confess that I always delighted in the affections of my countrymen.—It was my happiness to enjoy universal and almost unbounded popularity. My fellow citizens were accustomed to speak of me as of their *common father*. Feeling no regard for me, you *took advantage* of that circumstance: you *used my name*. For a while it had an effect. Some virtuous characters