Eastern Shore, General Advertiser.

[Vol. 12.....15.] EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1814. [No. 29.....749.]

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.

PROFILE ROOM,

At Mrs. Tripp's, next door to the Post Office.

PROFILES taken, plain or in colours, of which a variety of specimens may be seen at the room. Also, an assortment of frames.

S. DEWEY.

march 15 4

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——13q

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 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 5

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

IN the family of the subscriber, a healthy wet NURSE. Very liberal wages will be given, if speedy application is made.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, near Cambridge,
march 15 4

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 privilege 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

LAND TO LEASE.

BETWEEN 500 and 600 acres of Land, lying in Caroline county, on which are, a good dwelling house and necessary out houses, (formerly the residence of Mr. Charles Blair, deceased,) will be leased to a good tenant on advantageous terms.—For further particulars apply at the Star office.

march 1

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and customers that he has removed to the House formerly occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, where from his arrangements, every attention will be paid to those who may favor him with a call.

THOMAS HENRIX.

january 4, 1814——m

UNION TAVERN.

The subscriber having taken the Inn lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Henrix, and formerly by Mr. Thomas Peacock, directly opposite the Bank and Post Office, respectfully informs his former customers, and strangers, that he is determined to keep the best fare that can possibly be procured. Private rooms, and the best accommodation in respect of eating, drinking, and attentive servants, can be had at all times, as well as good hostlers, and the best provender; and every reasonable attention paid to all who may call upon him.

SOLOMON LOWE.

jan. 4——m

The Celebrated Full Bred Horse

R A T,

WILL cover mares this season at the Head of Chester, Sudler's Cross Roads, and Church Hill. Certificates of his pedegree and performances will be published in a few days.

JAMES ROBERTS.

march 8

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

28th day of February, A. D. 1814.

ON application by petition of *John Kemp*, executor of the last will and testament of *Mabel Lowrey*, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 28th day of February, Anno Domini, 1814.

L. S.

Test—
JA: PRICE, Reg'r of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Mabel Lowrey*, late of Talbot county, deceased—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are required to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand this 8th day of March, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

JOHN KEMP, Ex'or of Mabel Lowrey, dec'd.

march 8. 3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *Richard Tubman*, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the second Monday in October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber immediately. Given under my hand this 8th day of March, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

RICHARD TUBMAN, Ex'r of Richard Tubman, dec'd.

march 8 3q

By order of the Orphans' Court,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of the said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *Solomon Turpin*, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the voucher thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of August next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Those indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber.—Given under my hand this 24th day of February, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

FRANCIS TURPIN, Adm'r.

march 8. 3q

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Charles Henrix*, late of Talbot county, deceased—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to bring them in to the subscriber, legally authenticated. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 8th day of March, 1814.

JOHN GREGORY, Adm'r of Charles Henrix.

march 8 3

The subscriber has about five tons of Timothy Hay for sale.

JOHN GREGORY.

march 8 3

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. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

march 1

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has lately removed to Easton, and has taken part of the house formerly occupied by the Bank, and wishes to take in to board, a few Boys and Girls.

PERR: F. BAYARD.

jan. 11——m

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

STAR OFFICE.

march 1

SENATE OF MASSACHUSETTS,
FEB. 21, 1814.

SPEECH OF MR. HOLMES,

On the report of the Committee to whom was referred the petitions of several towns against the War and Embargo.

MR. PRESIDENT,

When this report was first read, I despaired of composing my spirits or my muscles so far as to treat it with seriousness and decency. There appeared to me so much in it of that species of the ridiculous, which critics describe, that art of sinking, that raising and disappointing of expectations, that I apprehended I might indulge in a levity unbecoming the dignity of this board.—Having, as well as I could, suppressed those emotions which were excited by contrasting the beginning with the conclusion, I entertain the hope that I may succeed in treating the subject as a *reality*——as the serious opinions of serious men. And, sir, I am the rather inclined to this course, from a wish to treat every thing coming from a joint committee, however trifling, with an air of consequence. And this, sir, notwithstanding its outrageous charges against the Government of the U. States, the dangerous principles it advances, and the heresies it inculcates, and above all, the pitiful manner in which it concludes.

Permit me to give an abstract of the prominent charges contained in this report. It states that the policy of Washington is abandoned—that New England is lost in the national councils—that an unwarrantable and unconstitutional power has grown up in the western states—that the war is wicked and unparalleled—that the President is an unrestrained despot, and the Congress his obsequious parliament—that commerce is intentionally and maliciously destroyed—war is waged upon the people of this State—that our hopes and comforts are destroyed—that sixty thousand men are organizing to enslave us—that the compact is violated—that liberty and property are exposed to arbitrary restraints and exactions—that life itself is scarcely secure—that remonstrance is vain—resistance legal—and that a convention of the New England States for self-preservation, would be right and proper. Here is a catalogue of crimes that would disgrace a Nero; a history of oppression and sufferings which no people on earth ever endured. And this is but an imperfect epitome of this report. Where is the freeman who believes this, and would not exclaim, arouse to arms! Seize the sanctuary of liberty, and defend the altar or die! Who but expects a recommendation to break these chains, hurl the tyrants from their seats, consign them to destruction, and their adherents to everlasting shame and reproach? Who but expects a storm of indignation to burst on the heads of those wretches, who thus delight to feast on their country's richest blood? What is the *redress?* Have patience, sir, and dont tremble. This is the redress. The complaints of these people are to be sent to the Governor; not that he should burst their chains and execute vengeance on the guilty heads of their oppressors, but that he should do with them *just nothing at all;* but that the *next* Governor may lay them before the next Legislature, and there ends the farce! And this is all that an oppressed people are to expect from the patriotic Legislature of Massachusetts! Is it possible? After having been encouraged by the Governor's speech, and the answer, and probably by special application, to induce them to complain; after having obtained a pledge of these people, that they would support this project of opposition, you desert them in the hour of peril, and throw off all responsibility from your shoulders, upon their's. In the mean time, the army of sixty thousand men is raised and organized, and the destiny is fixed past all hope.

Do gentlemen believe all these charges, grievances and dangers, or is it mere abuse against the officers of the General Government, to drive them out of *power* and get in *themselves?* If it is this, we can very easily account for the tapering off. It is possible the government may be more slow in believing us in *earnest*, than these people. Should this be the case, and the laws should be executed against those whom we encouraged to break them, we might by this device keep our necks out of the noose. But, Sir, we had better take care how we trifle with men, whose passions we have laboured to inflame. We may kindle a flame which we cannot extinguish.——Should any be so *mad* as to believe us, and having more courage and consistency than we have, put our precepts into practice, and find themselves abandoned and betrayed, they might in revenge, make us the first victims of their fury.

I will now, sir, review some of the most prominent charges contained in your report. In doing this, I shall not condescend to repel those of *tyranny* and *despotism*, or *personal insecurity*.——These, I consider rank, incoherent declamation, and more the subject of ridicule than serious debate. If they inflame the passions of the people, they will probably answer their purpose. The constitutionality of the Embargo has been discussed in a previous debate; and if gentlemen are not, it is because they *will not be* convinced.——When the subject comes regularly before the proper judicial tribunal, gentlemen may wish that they had deliberated more before they had decided.

The sacred name of WASHINGTON is introduced to sanction opposition! *this report, this evil spirit*, is in this way to be transformed into an angel of light. The mantle of Washington is to be thrown over it, to cover its deformity.—How do the seditious doctrines you inculcate, comport with his farewell address?——Hear him on the subject of a *dissolution of the Union*, and then talk of your New England convention.—Hear him speak of local jealousies, and then complain of the voice of N. England being lost in the national councils. Hear him on the *mutual dependence* of the several sections the Union, and then clamor about the separate interests of the commercial States. Hear him foretel just such a party as yours, and expose their views of ambition and power, and never again pervert his name to purposes like these.—Societies bearing his name are scattered over the U. States for the purpose, no doubt, of breaking down the fabric which his hands contributed to raise.

You shelter yourselves under his name, build his sepulchre, raise monuments to his memory, but despise his counsels and reject his precepts. As was said of religion, may be said of him.——O, Washington, sacred as thou wast, what crimes have not been committed in thy name!

But New England is lost in the national councils—this is a standing charge. You mean, I suppose, that by the creation of small states in the west, the voice of N. England is diminished below what it would be in the House of Representatives. The first fact is assumed as a given point, and we admit, without enquiry, that these five New England States, are large States. Now what is the fact? New England has more Representatives in the Senate of the U. States, than she would have been entitled to, had the number been apportioned according to the whole number of free inhabitants. For example—as 6,148,539, the whole number of *free* inhabitants is to 35, the number of senators, so is 1,471,555, the free inhabitants of New England, to eight and about three quarters, the number of Senators required. But New England is now entitled to ten, about 1-92 more than her equal proportion. Now by the same process you may find our loss in the House by the slave representation. As the whole number of free inhabitants is to eighty two, the number of representatives, so is the number of free inhabitants of New England, to forty three and about three-fourths; about 1-61 more than we now have. Hence it is manifest, that in *both branches* of the Legislature of the United State, N. England is over-represented.

But this is not all—the increase of inhabitants in the western states, exceeding that of New England, operates as a relative diminution of their representatives, between the periods of taking the census. The State of Ohio, I think, by the census before the last, was entitled to but one representative, and New Hampshire to five. By the last census, Ohio had more inhabitants than New Hampshire. But during this period of ten years, N. Hampshire has had *five* votes to *one* against Ohio. Had this operation been against the New England states, what an infernal clamor we should have set up.

But another very serious charge against the western people is, that they *increase too fast!* In a free country it is even difficult to *regulate*, much more to *restrain* population. "Be fruitful and multiply," is a command of nature, and would have been cheerfully obeyed, without the additional injunction of revelation. But suppose we should make the attempt, and get up a resolve, and send it to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, requesting them to get some law passed, restraining the population of the western states; it would not be half so ridiculous as some resolves we have sent there.——And suppose Congress should pacify us, and pass a law to this effect, I apprehend that all parties in the western country, males and females, would unite in resisting such a law, and denouncing it as unconstitutional; and I think it would be *unconstitutional, very unconstitutional.* Now, sir, is it decent or civil, or does it comport with *gallantry*, to be fretting & complaining against our brethren of the west, because our wives do not have children so fast as theirs? Sir, there is a better way than this—let every man be at his *post*, and do his duty, and he may indulge a comfortable hope that his means will be blessed. If we cannot command success, let us at least deserve it. *Let our bachelors get married*, and instead of complaining of their increase, let us make an effort to outstrip them.

But, you say emigration is one cause—so it is, and the way to check it, is to abandon your local, contracted policy.—Instead of continually exciting distrust, alarm and clamor, at imaginary distresses, act like Americans, and stand by the rights of your country, and the people will not leave you. But they perceive no symptom of this. They see the darkening, and a storm gathering. The sun of patriotism wears a pale and sickly aspect, and seems about to mufile his face in a cloud. The spirit of our fathers is fled, and there is no encouragement to remain.

The old complaint of the admission of *new states* is revived. This, probably out of complaisance to the hon. gentleman from Suffolk, as it is a subject which he has very often considered, and may be supposed very near his heart. It is probable he will give us another dissertation on the subject. But I confess sir, I have never been able to see the force of the argument against admitting Louisiana into the Union. To consider this subject briefly, I would treat it *syllogistically*. "New states may be admitted by Congress into the Union." Louisiana is a *new state*; therefore, Louisiana may be admitted by Congress, into this Union. How are you to resist this conclusion? Is the first proposition true? It is in the very words of the constitution.——Is the second true? I never heard it questioned. Louisiana formed a State constitution, and it was laid before Congress.

Are there any exceptions to the general proposition? There are only two, neither of which include Louisiana.——To restrict this power to the admission of States within the boundaries then established, you must introduce an exception, not to be found or hinted at in the constitution. The old confederation, before our bounds were established, authorized the admission of other colonies, by a vote of three fourths of the States.—This requisite *unanimity* is no argument against the admission *now*. That unanimity was required upon all important subjects, that the small states might not decide against the majority of the people. By the present constitution there is no danger of that, inasmuch as a majority of the people in the House, and a majority of the States in the Senate, is required before a law can pass. And there must be some pretty strong reasons adduced before I could believe that any people would establish a dominion with unalterable boundaries.——If it is done in this case, it is I believe the first instance.

There is, it is said, a jealousy of the commercial states and a wish to destroy their prosperity. What or who are these commercial states? In what part of the Union, is it for the interest of the people to destroy commerce? Have these new states of the west no interest in commerce? Is it for the interest of the States which border on the Ohio and Mississippi to destroy commerce? Sir, the single port of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, will in a few years export more of domestic growth and manufactures, than all the ports of Massachusetts. In one year these exports to foreign parts have amounted to two millions and a half, while those from Massachusetts in the same period, did not exceed six millions. And if we take into account the exports *coastwise*, which perhaps from New Orleans exceed those of foreign exports as three to one, we may not be far out of the way in saying, that those from New Orleans are at this time equal to all those from all the ports of *Massachusetts*. Perhaps there is not a spot in the globe that is better situated for commerce than this *back woods* State of Louisiana. Bounded on one side by the ocean, and on the other by a River, which, with its tributary streams, waters the most extensive and fertile tract of country in the world; with a luxuriant soil and a delightful climate, this State, it is apprehended, will be a clog to the commerce of this nation.——Idle and vain alarm! And when we contemplate the facility of opening the navigation of those waters with the great Lakes, the mind at once expands at the future prospects and commercial prosperity and greatness of this part of the nation. But there is nothing of this sort which can gratify the opposers of the government, unless it is connected with the commercial prospects of Great Britain. It is her glory alone which they seek.——She is the chief among ten thousands, and the one altogether lovely.——The centre of gravity, round which all the planetary orbs ought to revolve.

The memorial from Beverly, one of those which this report was predicated, has stated something which I wish to notice, and rather because it was drawn by a gentleman, whose talents as a lawyer, politician and calculator, I very much respect. It is there said, that three fourths of the taxes have been paid by the *nine northern states*. I did not know till now that there were nine states which might be emphatically styled northern