General Advertiser

REPUBLICAN STAR AND

VOL. XXXI. EASTON, (MD.) TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1830. NO. 33...1500.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING
BY
THO. PERRIN SMITH.

TERMS

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.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals to me directed against Joseph Haskins, at the suit of Govert Haskins use of Leonard Kemball use of Hall Harrison use of Robert Gilmore—will be offered at Public Sale on TUESDAY, the 13th day of April next at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock, of said day, a tract or part of a tract of land called Kingston, containing 104¼ acres, situate on Choptank river, an excellent stand for business. The buildings and wharfs can be repaired and made commodious at small expense, will be sold to pay the above writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon, attendance given by

EDW'D N. HAMBLETON, former Shff.

mar 23 4w

NEW GOODS.

Wm. H. & P. Groome

Have just received and are now opening at their Store opposite the Bank, a general assortment of articles in their line—

CONSISTING OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
GROCERIES & LIQUORS,
CHINA, GLASS, &c.

Among which are:

Spades, Shovels, Hoes & Rope

OF ALL SIZES, AND

TEAS of the latest importations.

They have also on hand a large supply of best

FAMILY FLOUR,

of different brands, which they continue to sell at a small advance on the wholesale Baltimore prices, and

COTTON YARNS,

of various Nos. from the most approved factories.

Having it now in their power to pay particular attention to the selection of

Wines and Liquors,

they flatter themselves they can now furnish those articles of such qualities and upon such terms as will give entire satisfaction.

march 30 3w

NOTICE

Is hereby given, That the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their Office in the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUE DAY the 16th and FRIDAY the 19th days of the present month (February) at 11 o'clock, A. M., and will continue to sit on the same days in each succeeding week for the space and term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations and alienations in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper, according to law.

By order,

JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.

Feb 9 w

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

A few more Young Ladies and Gentlemen can be received at this Seminary, and the rate of Board and Tuition is made to correspond with the present state of the market.

The House, Globes, Maps, &c. are all in good order, and no exertions shall be wanting for the moral and intellectual improvement of those committed to our care.

JOHN MANROSS.

april 6 3w

NOTICE.

The Medical and Chirurgical Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore, will meet in Easton on the 2d WEDNESDAY of next month (April) to grant Licenses to qualified Applicants to practice Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland.

mar 30 3w

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

Has commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner:

Leave Easton every Wednesday, and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passenger on board for that place and thence to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek; and return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corsica Creek.

All baggage and packages to be at the risk of the owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Commander.

Easton, March 23

The Editors of papers on the Eastern Shore are requested to publish this Notice once a week till countermanded, and present their accounts to Capt. Taylor.

ALLEGANY LAND TAX.

A list of Persons not residents of Allegany county, whose names, with the amount of Taxes due on Lands owned by each person for the year 1829, are advertised, and the amount each person is to pay for their proportion of Advertising, to wit:

Persons owing Taxes for	1829	*Cost of Adv.*	*Total Am't.*
Brooke Beall's heirs	35	04	39
John J. Bugh's heirs	59	06	65
William Cook	6 60	68	7 28
Nicholas Callan	11	01	12
Thomas Donaldson	1 98	20	2 18
Thomas Ellicott & Jonathan Merideth	2 20	24	2 44
George Fitzhugh	44	05	49
Charles Hone	1 10	11	1 21
S.A.V. Jolly & L. C. Jolly	3 73	36	4 09
Caro. & Chr's. Johnson	5 64	52	5 56
Wm. Johnson & Jn. Johns	3 57	37	3 94
Levi Knotts	4 15	42	4 57
George Lynn's heirs	33	04	37
Robert McClann	39	04	41
Honroe Martin's heirs	7 44	77	8 21
Daniel McHenry's heirs	11	01	12
Duncan McVicker	11	01	12
Thomas L. McKinney	11	01	12
David McIntire	33	04	37
Js. M. Mason, Agt. for Bank of Columbia	2 24	23	2 47
John G. Moore	49 28	4 96	54 24
Dormer Oakes	4 40	46	4 86
George Price	3 30	34	3 64
Abner Ritchie	1 10	11	1 21
John Ritchie's heirs	3 96	41	4 37
John Rine's heirs	33	04	37
Absalum Ridgley's heirs	38	04	42
James Roberdet's heirs	6 61	68	7 29
Benj. Stoddard's heirs	2 93	33	3 26
John H. Stone's heirs	22	02	24
Jacob Vanmeter	3 72	35	4 15
John S. Tyson	7 04	73	7 77
Hy P. & Hes. Vanbibber	14 39	1 49	15 83
Peter Wyant	22	02	24
Francis Adelspuyer's hs.	3 74	36	4 10
Jacob Bugh (of Peter)	22	02	24
Francis Deakins	9 99	1 04	11 03
Samuel J. Downey	1 65	17	1 82
Michael Foy	3 30	34	3 64
John Feribaugh	41	05	46
John Gwynn's heirs	3 58	37	3 95
Isaac Garretson	4 10	43	4 53
Levi Hughes' heirs	1 10	11	1 21
Jacob Hoffman's heirs	66	06	72
Charles F. Hestick	75	08	83
John Hughes	3 31	34	3 65
John Kemple	44	06	50
William Meeley's heirs	1 10	11	1 21
Ebenezer McNary	73	08	81
R. Peal & J. P. Pollock	1 48	16	1 64
Richard Ridgley's heirs	1 37	15	1 52
John Simkins' heirs	1 98	20	2 18
William G. Swann	1 10	11	1 21
Henry Startzman	1 10	11	1 21
Levi L. Stephenson	1 10	11	1 21
William Armstrong	5 28	53	5 81
George M. Houx's heirs	1 10	11	1 21
George Hamilton	1 55	17	2 72
Edward Peal	52	05	60
Robert Peters' heirs	36 14	4 96	40 10
Charles F. Brodbag & C. Magruder	1 47	16	1 63
John C. Beatty's heirs	2 20	23	2 43
John Fowler	13 25	1 57	14 82
Amos Raley	2 53	28	2 81
Ludwick Roderick	21	02	23
Thomas Beatty's heirs	5 73	57	6 30
Peter Conner's heirs	1 73	18	1 91
George & Jacob Cook	1 65	17	1 82
George Cook	1 78	18	1 96
Jacob Cook	6 67	67	7 34
Chris'n. Keller & Francis Foreman	1 90	19	2 09
Francis King	4 40	46	4 86
Eliz. M'Donald & others	2 20	23	2 43
Henry Pergoit's heirs	1 10	11	1 21
William Potts	68	06	74
Conrade Young	5 43	57	6 00
Andrew Bartruff's heirs	1 10	11	1 21
Jonathan Carlile	13 82	1 48	15 30
Clement Ingle	44	05	49
Upton Lawrence's heirs	26	03	29
Thomas Kennedy	1 87	23	2 10
Richard J. Orm	2 04	21	2 25
Edward Pannell	73	08	81
Thomas Vowell	55	05	60
Charles Worthington	73	08	81
Richard Burgess, Jr.	1 18	13	1 31
Charles Carroll	1 24	14	1 38
Phil'n. Cromwell's heirs	1 46	16	1 62
Henry Carroll's heirs	84	09	93
Leonard Deakins	5 81	61	6 42
Evan T. & Nathan & Geo. Ellicott & Wm. Kenworthey	60	06	66
Walter Frenandes & F. Lucas, Jr.	8 98	93	9 91
Benjamin Galloway	18 58	1 92	20 50
Samuel Goodrich	2 73	26	2 99
John M. Johnson	4 40	46	4 86
Lancelot Jaques	6 20	63	6 83
George Mann's heirs	7 71	78	8 94
John W. Pratt's heirs	42 85	4 50	47 35
Jacob Taylor	97	10	1 07

The Collector of the County Tax for Allegany County for the year 1829, or William Eichelberger, Esquire, of the City of Baltimore, his Agent, is hereby authorized to demand and receive from the foregoing persons, the sum annexed to their names respectively, for their proportion of advertising.

By Order of the Commissioners of the Tax.

JNO. McNEILL, Jr. Clk.

Commissioners' Office, 24th February, 1830.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That if the County charges due on the Lands charged on the Books of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany county, to the foregoing persons, shall not be paid to Richard Beall, Esq. Collector of said County, or to William Eichelberger, Esq. of the City of Baltimore his Agent, within the space of sixty days after the publication of this notice is completed, to wit: On the first day of July next, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

By Order of the Commissioners of the Tax,

JNO. McNEILL, Jr. Clk.

Commissioners' Office, 24th February, 1830. mar 23—5w

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS

For Sale at the Star Office.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives—March 5, 1830.

SUNDAY MAIL.

Mr. McCreery, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, to which was referred sundry memorials and petitions on the subject of transporting and opening the public mail on the Sabbath day, submits the following as his view of the subject.

The minority of the Committee, to whom were referred the memorials relative to the transportation of the mail, and the delivering of letters, &c. on the Sabbath, beg leave to state the reasons of their dissent from the report made by the committee on that subject.

All Christian nations acknowledge the first day of the week to be the Sabbath. Almost every State in this Union has, by positive legislation, not only recognized this day as sacred, but has forbidden its profanation, under penalties imposed by law.

It was never considered, by any of those States, as an encroachment upon the rights of conscience, or as an improper interference with the opinions of the few, to guard the sacredness of that portion of time acknowledged to be holy by the many.

The petitioners ask not Congress to expound the moral law; they ask not Congress to meddle with theological controversies, much less to interfere with the rights of the Jew or the Sabbatarian, or to treat with the least disrespect the religious feelings of any portion of the inhabitants of the Union, they ask the introduction of no religious coercion into our civil institutions; no blending of religion and civil affairs; but they do ask, that the agents of Government, employed in the Post Office Department, may be permitted to enjoy the same opportunities of attending to moral and religious instruction, or intellectual improvement, on that day, which is enjoyed by the rest of their fellow citizens. They approach the Government, not for personal emolument, but as patriots and Christians, to express their high sense of the moral energy and necessity of the Sabbath for the perpetuity of our republican institution; and respectfully request that Congress will not, by legislative enactments, impair those energies.

Among the many reasons which might be advanced, that it is both expedient and a duty to grant the prayer of the petitioners, the following are only submitted:

The petitioners ask the enactment of no law establishing the first day of the week as the Christian Sabbath; they only ask the extension and application to one Department of Government, a principle which is recognized, and has since the foundation of our Government, been acknowledged in every other Department. The principle embraced in the petitions, has been recognized by Congress, by adjourning over the first day of the week. At the first session of the first Congress, a law was passed establishing Judicial Courts and in that law Sunday is excepted from the days on which that court may commence its sessions. All the other Executive Departments of Government are closed on that day. Congress has never, by this considered itself as expounding the moral law, or as introducing any religious coersion into our civil institutions or making any innovations on the religious rights of the citizens, or setting by legislation any theological question that may exist between Jews, Sabbatarians, and other denominations. The good of society requires the strict observance of one day in seven. Paley, and other writers on moral philosophy, have shown, that the resting of men every seventh day; their winding up their labors and concerns once in seven days; their abstraction from the affairs of the world, to improve their minds and converse with their Maker; their orderly attendance upon the ordinances of public worship and instruction, have a direct and powerful tendency to improve the morals and temporal happiness of mankind.

The wise and good ruler of the universe made the appointment, not by a mere arbitrary exercise of authority, but for our good; and, whatever difference of opinion may exist in respect to the proper day to be observed, almost all agree, that one day in seven should be devoted to religious exercises. That being admitted, can any thing be more reasonable than the request of the petitioners, that, at least, so much of the law should be repealed, as requires the post offices to be kept open every day of the week. Does not the enactment of the law plainly imply, that mankind is under no moral obligation to refrain from secular labor on any day of the week? Is it not in direct opposition to the received opinion of almost all professing Christians? It is to that part of the law, more particularly, which requires, in terms all the postmasters throughout the United States to deliver letters, packets, and papers, on every day of the week, to which the minority of your Committee object, and which is most offensive to the petitioners. In this statue is at once seen, a palpable encroachment on the rights of conscience. It either drives every man, who feels himself morally bound to observe the Sabbath in a religious manner, from the service of his country, and equal participation in her favors, or subjects him to the hard terms of remaining in office at the expense of his principles. It is freely acknowledged, that the works of necessity and mercy are not forbidden; and, if the transportation of the mail on Sunday, could be justified on that ground (which is not admitted) it cannot be contended, that the keeping open offices, where no mail arrives on that day, is the work of necessity.

The arguments which have been urged for the transportation of the mail, &c. on the Sabbath, are mainly derived from commercial convenience, and from alleged derangement of business and intercourse. This doctrine militates against the first principles of good morals. If these are important at all, they are paramount to the claims of expediency: but this plea makes them subservient to the pressure of worldly business, and converts them into mere questions of profit and loss.

Granting the prayer of the petitioners cannot interfere with the religious feelings or consciences of any portion of the citizens; because they ask no service to be performed; no principle to be professed. It is only asked that certain duties be not required on a certain day.—Were it imposing any service, of requiring the profession of any opinions, those whose religious sentiments were different, might justly complain. But he who conscientiously believes that he is bound to observe the seventh day of the week in a religious manner, can have no just reason to complain; because, Government takes nothing from him, in permitting all classes of citizens to observe the first day of the week, as a day of religious rest. The case would be quite different, did the privilege of resting on that day, impose any thing on any class of citizens, contrary to their conscience. Therefore,

Resolved, That it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners.

WM. McCREERY.

To the editors of the National Intelligencer.

Washington City, March 25th, 1830.

Gentlemen: It has never been my wish to oppose the administration of General Jackson, nor shall the scurrility of his humble and degraded parasites induce me to do so. I nevertheless consider the present as a moment upon which my future personal reputation may essentially depend, as well in private as in public life; and when I review the unparalleled illiberality which is practised toward me, I should do the most flagrant injustice to myself, and to others, were I to remain silent.

So far as relates to the attacks made upon myself 'individually,' if I were to notice them, I should be compelled to descend to a level with those who have made them. I need only say that they are *false*, so far as any matter of either *honor* or *honesty* is concerned. Nor do I consider that any man who is a *gentleman*, would stoop so low as to interfere with a man's private affairs to accomplish a political end.

The true secret is, I have publicly announced myself the friend of Henry Clay. This, as a *freeman* I had a right to do. But the minions of power, with a view to direct the public attention from the subject, have resorted to every "*fabrication*" relative to myself, my situation my conduct, public and private, and have literally ransacked the vocabulary of detraction to find epithets bitter enough to signify their spleen.—To boast of *character* would be egotistical and unbecoming in any man; but, while I admit myself, like other men, to be imperfect, I dread no scrutiny of my conduct through life.

The rude and vulgar attack made upon me by the editor of the Telegraph, under a hypocritical declaration of great respect for my parents, would be passed over in silence and contempt, if I did not suppose that low and abandoned as that print is now generally admitted to be, it may cause my motives to be misconceived, and the step which I have take to be misunderstood.

I had grown up in the belief that patriotism was a virtue, and that truth and honesty were always to be honored and respected. I did not suppose, that, when men entered into public life, or were selected to serve in the Councils of the Nation, they must thenceforth sacrifice to party all that constitutes 'private worth,' and all that they have been taught to regard as moral propriety.

To approach, however, my principal design, I state, that I had been induced to believe, from the representations sent abroad, and industriously circulated among the people, that gross abuses existed under the late administration, and that the public good required that its extravagance should be checked and its *wasteful* expenditures arrested.

With these impressions I honestly and fearlessly commenced what I conceived to be my duty by introducing into the House of Representatives the long discussed resolutions to retrench the expenditures of the Government. I soon perceived that I had touched, a chord, the vibrations of which were not altogether harmonious even to those who ranked themselves as my political friends, and who though compelled to go with me, secretly censured the step as being premature and absurd. I determined, however, to persevere in the discharge of what I thought to be a sacred duty which I owed to my country, and to push forward in the course I had taken, whatever might be the consequences to myself. To this course I was the more strongly impelled by the consideration that my motives were pure, and my convictions honest.

I had been led to believe that the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency would be a public blessing, inasmuch as I supposed he would act up to the solemn pledges he had made, and comply with the wishes of his friends in producing a salutary reform in the administration of the Government.

It has been with pain and mortification that I have witnessed the course pursued in many removals from office; but still I hoped to see the expenses of the Government retrenched, and that his administration would be the most economical one yet known in this country.

At this session I felt myself called upon to investigate the various items of expenditure of the *preceding* and *present* administration; and though my feelings and prejudices were strongly on the side of the latter, I was constrained to admit that the promised reform was not such as I had anticipated.

As my consistency, and my all are at stake, I exhibit the following brief statement of the expenditures of the Government during the *four* years of Mr. Adam's administration, and a comparison with those of the *first* year of the *present* administration, as an ample justification for my course. I am persuaded that a glance at the statement will satisfy any one, who looks with greater concern upon truth and the good of his country, than upon 'PARTY.'

In the year 1825, on the 4th of March, Mr. Adams was inducted into office. The total expenditure for that year was	$23,585,804
Paid of the Public Debt	12,095,344
Making the expenditure for 1825, after deducting the amount paid for the extinguishment of the said debt.	11,490,560
The expenditure in 1826, was	24,103,298
From this deduct amount of debt paid,	11,041,802
The expenditure will be,	13,062,216
In 1827, the total amount disbursed was	22,956,764
Payment on account of the Public Debt, which is to be credited	10,003,668
Payment of awards under the first article of the treaty of Ghent,	398,646
Making a total to be deducted,	10,402,315
And exhibiting the current expenses of the year,	12,264,448
In the year 1828, which was the last & doubtless the most painful, of Mr. Adam's administration, the total expenses were	25,485,315
Of this sum was paid for the reduction of the Public Debt	12,163,456
Also under the 1st article of the treaty of Ghent	790,069

These sums being as before deducted from the gross amount drawn from the Treasury, will exhibit an expenditure for the mere purpose of sustaining the Government of 12,531,806

I will not proceed to shew the progress of *retrenchment* and reform, about which myself and many others have long been clamorous, by exhibiting an *official* statement of the expenditures of the year 1829, since the commencement of the hue and cry relative to retrenchment.

In 1829, there was disbursed the sum of	$26,164,595
Of this amount there was paid toward the Public Debt, the sum of	$12,404,005
Under the 1st article of the Treaty of Ghent,	1,996
These sums being deducted from the amount drawn from the Treasury, and expended, will leave the nett expenditure for the year 1829, at	$13,758,592

Thus it will appear that the expenditures of the first year of the administration of General Jackson exceed those of the first year of his predecessor, $2,268,132 and those of every other year, between 700,000, and 'one million and a half' of dollars.

In the single item of expenditure for *Foreign* Missions, according to the approbations of *this* year, there will be an excess of $65,500 over that of the last year of Mr. Adams' administration to wit:

For Foreign Missions in 1830,	$184,500
For contingent expenses of the same,	30,000
	$214,500
Deduct from this the amount appropriated to cover a similar expenditure due for the year 1830,	$149,000.

It will then be perceived that the excess will be in the year 1830, over that of 1828, the sum of 'sixty-five thousand five hundred dollars.'

I now compare the appropriations made for the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives while Mr. Clay was Speaker of the House, with those since made:

In 1822, they were	$45,000
In 1823,	40,000
In 1824,	60,000
In the year 1829, we find them	$106,000
In the year 1830,	135,000

making the difference more than *two* to *one*, between this, and a former Administration.

I must also remark, that in the year 1825, the pay to Revolutionary pensioners exceeded by $400,000 the amount at present allowed; and that in addition to these, other disbursements were made, on account of treaties with the Creek and other Indian tribes. There was also embraced in the estimate of that year, the sum of $91,000 toward the public buildings in Washington.

From the foregoing examination, and a variety of corresponding facts, my mind was perfectly satisfied, that instead of retrenching the expenditures of the Government, they are increased! And where the work of increasing them is to end, I acknowledge that I am too little skilled in the *oscillations* of the times to pretend to say.

It is also true, that the president has recommended an increase of the pay of foreign Ministers, 'who now receive an outfit of $9,000, and a salary of $3000 per annum.' Calls have been made upon some of the Departments, with a view to ascertain and *discharge* those who might be considered sinecures in office. But *none* are found, while *more* are called for.

Discovering that I had been most egregiously mistaken in attributing all the errors of the Government to the *former*, and anticipating a *thorough* correction of them under the *present* Administration, in which calculation I have been wholly disappointed and deceived, can it be a matter of surprise that I should abandon its support further than conscience may lead me, and pursue a course which the love of truth, and the great interests of my country most imperiously demand.

I never can stoop to practise or countenance deception. As a member of Congress, I am sworn to do my duty, and that duty I will endeavor to perform, regardless of consequences.—My motives were sincere and my object the public good. I sought no honor—I coveted no political distinction. I came here to serve the people; and, as I thought, to advance their interests. I was deceived, but the deception was discovered, and I now protest against being used as an instrument longer to fan the flame of expectation among the people.

As my motives and character are now fairly spread before my countrymen, who, I am satisfied, will judge of me accordingly to the principles of justice, without being misguided by party rancour or prejudice, I cheerfully come to a close with a few additional remarks upon one other subject.

The present doctrine that 'political friends' are to be *rewarded*, and 'political enemies punished,' is a doctrine evidently dangerous to liberty, as it tends to destroy every thing in the shape of either freedom in opinion or action. The present, is the first era in a free country, in which history could justly record, that a *free man* was either to be 'persecuted or punished for opinion's sake,' while continuing to regard his country, its constitution and its laws, each of which promise, and guarantee to him his freedom and his safety. At such a doctrine, I hope in God my heart may ever revolt while it continues to act at all. Shall there be superadded to this, an indiscriminate ravage, and destruction of character, by the means of men, who, *more guilty* themselves, arraign those whom they would wish considered so. Such a course would be so cruel, so useless, and I may add, so unprecedented, that every honest man must recoil at the idea.

With these evidences before me, of what I consider palpable error at the outset, and of that extravagance which I did suppose would have been most certainly avoided under *this* administration, and which, by every sacred consideration, which either the implied pledges of the executive or the express declarations of his *supporters* could create, I ask is it strange that I should be disgusted? My conscience approves the course which I have pursued, and I am satisfied that I have not only maintained my individual independence, but that I have stood forth in the cause of the people, whose interests and happiness I am determined to support to the humble extent of my ability, while engaged in their service and enjoying their confidence.

I fear not the censure, nor do I seek the applause, of the vile, or the worthless. None can appreciate my conduct, except those who know my motives, and by the virtuous and the honorable, they will be understood and respected.

I trust that I may be called on to answer no more, as the duty is painful. If I am to be sacrificed for being the friend of Mr. Clay, let it be so—I had sooner *sink* for such a man, than to *rise* with any Catalines of the day.

Respectfully yours, THOS. CHILTON.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc3923_scm2847-0065.jpg