General Advertiser

REPUBLICAN STAR AND

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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.

SALE OF LANDS.

ON WEDNESDAY the 18th day of August next, will be sold on the premises, at public sale, to the highest bidder, the following lands, late the property of Lloyd Nicols deceased, consisting of a neat FARM, adjoining Mount Pleasant House, and sundry valuable WOOD LOTS, all within about three or four miles of the Town of Easton.

That is to say:—One Farm of about 123½ acres of cleared arable land and fine meadow, with about 98 acres of Wood and Timber conveniently annexed; having on it a small wooden Dwelling House, with a Barn and Granary.

The land is a kind soil, and containing an excellent body of Meadow and Marle, is capable of being made highly productive and valuable—perpetual streams of flowing water pass thro' it, and it is well adapted to the growth of all kinds of crops and stock; the situation is high and healthy, the neighbourhood very excellent, and it is a convenient distance from Easton, the Third Haven Creek and the Choptank River.

Also sundry lots of wood land consisting of about 10 acres each—many of them finely timbered, and the others having good portions of timber and generally heavily wooded. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to view these lands as now laid off—they are worthy the attention of Farmers and Speculators.

Also, on Friday following, being the 20th August, will be sold on the premises several lots in the town of Easton on Harrison Street near the old Market House.

TERMS OF SALE.—The purchasers are to pass bonds with approved security bearing date from the sale, to pay one fourth of the purchase money in nine months from day of sale with interest on the whole purchase money from the day of sale—another fourth part in eighteen months from the day of sale with interest on the whole balance of purchase money unpaid—another fourth part thereof in twenty-seven months from the day of sale with interest on the whole balance of the purchase money unpaid—and the remaining fourth part thereof in thirty-six months from the day of sale with interest on the whole balance of the purchase money unpaid—conveyances to be executed upon the payment of the purchase money and interest. Possession given to purchasers upon execution of their bonds. For further information apply to

SAMUEL T. KENNARD, Agent.

june 29 8w

CHANCERY SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber, as Trustee, will offer for sale at public auction, on the 19th July next, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M. of that day, all the Real Estate of which Isaac Jenkinson, late of Talbot county, lately died seized; being part of a tract of land on which the said Isaac died, and on which William Jenkinson now lives.—There are about 200 acres of land to be sold, with extensive Timothy Meadow, highly improved.—Also, a proper proportion of valuable Timber Land sufficient for the Farm, with commodious Brick Buildings and other necessary improvements, such as a smoke and other out-houses.

This property is situated within a mile and a half of Easton. Any person can examine the premises by applying to William Jenkinson and Peter Tarr, who reside thereon.

Terms of Sale—The purchaser or purchasers will be required to give bond with good and sufficient security approved by the Trustee for the purchase money, bearing interest from the day of sale—a credit of twelve months from the day of sale.

All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby advised to exhibit them, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the said Court of Chancery; otherwise they will be excluded from all participation in the proceeds of said estate.

GEORGE W. NABB, Trustee.

june 22 4w

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed at the suit of Isaac Atkinson, against Edward Roberts, will be sold on SATURDAY, the 17th day of July next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to wit:—One negro boy called Dick, to serve until he is twenty-one years old, seized and taken as the property of said Roberts, and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

WM. H. FAULKNER, Constable.

june 22 4w

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Through the continued solicitations of my friends in the different districts of this county, and in accordance with my own wishes, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the SHERIFFALTY, at our ensuing October election.—Should I be so fortunate as to obtain so much of your confidence as to give a majority of your votes, I should ever feel grateful for the same; and do pledge myself to discharge the duties incumbent on said office to the best of my ability, with fidelity, impartiality and justice.

The public's obedient servant,

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.

St. Michaels, June 22—w

SHERIFFALTY.

JESSE SCOTT respectfully presents his thanks to the free and independent Voters of Talbot county, for the liberal support extended to him on a former occasion; and now solicits their suffrages for the next Sheriffalty.

june 29 w

SHERIFFALTY.

WM. E. SHANNAHAN solicits the suffrages of the Voters of Talbot county at the ensuing election for the Sheriffalty.

june 15 w

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens:

Through the solicitation of my friends in the different Districts of this County, I am induced to offer myself as a Candidate for a seat in the next Legislature of Maryland. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain a majority of your votes, at the ensuing October Election I pledge myself to discharge the trust thereby reposed in me, to the best of my ability.

The public's obedient servant,

JACOB CHARLES.

Federalsburg, July 6—w

LATE BANK OF CAROLINE.

JULY 3, 1830.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an Election for seven Directors to manage the affairs, in closing said Institution for the ensuing year, will be held at the Court-House in Denton on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

By Order of the Board of Directors:

JOHN BOON, Agent.

july 6 4w

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Judges of Caroline county Court, at the last March Term, to value and divide the Lands and Real Estate of John Stanton, late of said county deceased, amongst his heirs and legal representatives, do hereby give notice, that we have appointed to meet on the premises (now occupied by Daniel Bartlett) on THURSDAY the 22d day of July next, for the purpose of executing said Commission.

WILLIAM POTTER,
ROBT. T. KEENE,
JOHN STEVENS,
JAMES BARTON,
WILLIAM H. RHODES. } Commissioners.

may 18 w

CAMP-MEETINGS
FOR KENT CIRCUIT.

THE first Camp-Meeting, to be held by the Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be in the woods belonging to Capt. Thomas B. Hynson, near the road leading from Chestertown to Rock Hall, about six miles from the latter place and one mile from the navigable waters of Langford's Bay, to commence on FRIDAY, the 23d of July next.

The second (which will also be a Quarterly Meeting) will be held near Georgetown Cross Roads, to commence on the 20th of August next.

june 22—8w

Queen-Ann's Camp-Meetings.

A CAMP-MEETING will be held at Kent Island Chapel, commencing 22d July—and another at Church Hill, on the 12th August. Several Preachers from a distance are expected.

june 29 7w

Caroline Camp Meeting.

THERE will be a Camp Meeting held in the wood adjoining the Three Bridges, about 2½ miles of Denton, to commence on THURSDAY, the 29th inst.

All persons friendly to religion are particularly invited to attend.

july 6 2w [G.W.Cen.Times]

CAMP MEETING.

A CAMP MEETING of the Associated Methodists will take place near Centreville, Queen Ann's county, E. S. of Maryland: to commence on Thursday the 22d of July next.

Editors of Newspapers in this State will please give this one insertion, especially those of the Eastern Shore and City of Baltimore.

june 15

TAILORING.

JAMES L. SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY takes leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has recently furnished himself with the *latest fashions from Europe*, and having obtained some *first rate Journeymen*, is prepared to accommodate those who have heretofore so generously patronized him in the Tailoring business.

Easton, June 15 w

JOHN L. JONES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the Frame House opposite the Miles River Road, formerly occupied by Joseph Parrott as a Carriage Shop, and has supplied himself with an

Excellent stock of well

SEASONED TIMBER

AND A FIRST RATE WORKMAN,

And is prepared to execute all orders at short notice, in the following branches:—Cartwheel Wright, Plough Stocking, or Cradling of Scythes

may 4 w

TO BE LET
THE UNION TAVERN,

In Easton;—possession to be given either immediately or at the commencement of next year.

ALSO,—The Dwelling House on Washington street opposite the Point Road, lately occupied by George F. Tompson:

ALSO,—Two Farms in Oxford Neck, and several other farms in Talbot county, of various qualities and sizes:

ALSO,—That Farm in Caroline county, called Poplar Neck:—Leases, on advantageous terms, will be given to substantial farmers with good stock.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, june 8 w

FOR RENT

FOR the ensuing year, 4 or 5 farms in the neighbourhood of the Chapel.—For terms apply to EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

june 29 w

From the National Intelligencer.

THE VETO.

[CONCLUDED.]

It has become very apparent, we think, in the course of this brief examination, that the objection, which proved fatal to the Road Bills, was not their want of nationality.—Let us see whether a further examination throws any additional light upon their sad destiny.

The prospect which is presented, in the paragraphs which next occur in the Message, of a nation of twelve millions of happy people, after fifty-four years of existence, free from debt, is a captivating one to the mind's eye. Will it ever be realized? We know not; but this we know, that under the administration of JEFFERSON, that same object (a cardinal point in his creed,) was not considered a sufficient obstacle to the purchase of Louisiana, or to the commencement of the Cumberland Road; that it did not prevent, under the administration of MADISON, the undertaking of a war to vindicate the national honor; that, under the administration of MONROE, it did not stand in the way of the pensioning the survivors of the revolutionary war, or the purchase of the Floridas; that, under the administration of ADAMS, it did not prevent the subscriptions to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, to the Dismal Swamp Canal, to the Louisville and Portland Canal, nor the commencement of the Breakwater at the mouth of the Delaware;* and that, during all four of these administrations, and the two last especially, extensive and expensive fortifications, planned and begun under the administration of Mr. MONROE, have been erected, and the amount of our naval force quadrupled. Nor did the beatific vision of a paid-off debt prevent the appropriation of money, at the last session of Congress, for various objects of expenditure, not belonging either to the civil list, foreign intercourse, or the army or navy. It did not prevent the appropriation of half a million of dollars, the prelude to the appropriation of several millions more, to relieve the States of Mississippi and Alabama from their Indian population; and it ought not to have prevented the appropriation of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars in aid of the Maysville Road, or of some 90,000 dollars towards the Rockville and Frederick Road. For objects of expenditure, which the Representatives of the States and People consider laudable, it is the province *of Congress* to provide the ways and means; and it ought not, in our opinion, to be for a moment presumed, that, if the Executive sanctioned them, the Representatives of the People, whose peculiar duty it is, under the constitution, would fail in their duty of providing revenue to meet expenditures which they themselves had originated.

To the argument against these bills, drawn from the amount of appropriations proposed by bills pending in Congress, we object altogether. Those inchoate bills constituted no proper ground of action for the Executive. The introduction of such a topic into a Presidential Message, is itself a novelty and an anomaly. Besides, as we have already shown, the President, directly after rejecting the Maysville Bill, signed one of those very bills which he had bro't up in array against it, involving an immediate expenditure twice as great as proposed by the Road Bills, and a contingent expenditure of almost incalculable amount.

Not finding in the objections already examined, any arguments against these bills which are not either neutralized by one another, or nullified by the prior or posterior acts of the Executive, we are necessarily impelled to further search for the motive. 'When an *honest 'observance of constitutional compacts* cannot be 'obtained from communities like ours,' says the 'Message, 'it need not be anticipated elsewhere'

Whereafter, we meet with the following passage:

'If it be the wish of the People that the construction of roads and canals should be conducted by the Federal Government, it is not only highly expedient, but INDISPENSABLY necessary, that a *previous* amendment of the Constitution, delegating the necessary power, and defining and restricting its exercise with reference to the sovereignty of the States, should be made. Without it, nothing extensively useful can be effected.'

In this broad declaration, the power to go on with the Cumberland Road, or to construct a canal, or road, any where, or under any circumstances, seems to be flatly denied. If our construction of it be correct, the *fiat* of the Executive thus abrogates a power which has been exercised for twenty years, and for the last ten years steadily maintained by large majorities in both Houses of Congress. Seven-tenths of all the people of the United States have as steadily approved it. Amongst them the President himself has individually repeatedly sanctioned it by his vote. Those who supported his election, for the most part, expected him to sustain it.—As far as he was bound by his own previous acts, and by the known will of the People, at whose hands he accepted the trust of Chief Magistrate, he was under an obligation not to set himself against it. We can conceive of no reasons of state strong enough to justify his acting against his own settled convictions of what was right, as exhibited in the uniform tenor of his public life and declarations.

But the Message further says:

'If it be the desire of the people that the agency of the Federal Government should be confined to the appropriation of money in aid of such undertakings, in virtue of State authorities, then the *occasion*, the *manner* and the *extent* of the appropriations, *should be made the subject of constitutional regulation*. This is the more necessary,' &c. &c.

This passage appears to us to close the door upon the friends of Internal Improvement—to preclude at least any further appeal to the Executive on the subject. If the People are in favor of the appropriation of money *in aid* of such improvements, why, then, the *occasion*, the *manner*, and the *extent* of the appropriations must be settled by an amendment of the Constitution! Thus end all the hopes encouraged by the earlier passages of the Message, which intimate that all doubts of the constitutional power of Congress to this extent must 'yield to a well settled acquiescence of the people and confederated authorities.' At the moment we supposed ourselves in port, at safe anchorage, waiting for a favorable wind, we find ourselves adrift on the broad ocean, without compass or land-mark. The 'settled acquiescence' is unsettled, and the Constitution itself, as previously expounded in the Message, has become unconstitutional.

Nor does the Message stop here. Its language is still more emphatic. For the next paragraph of it intimates that no one is a sincere friend to the success of our political institutions who fails to promote an amendment of the constitution in regard to this power. Let us quote the words:

'That a constitutional adjustment of this power, upon equitable principles, is, in the highest degree, desirable, can scarcely be doubted; 'nor can it fail to be promoted by every sincere friend to the success of our political institutions.'

What the large majority of Congress and of the People, who think the Constitution best as it is, may think of this denunciation, we know not. For ourselves, at the risk of being ranked amongst those who are not friendly 'to the success of our political institutions,' we declare that we desire to see no amendment of the Constitution in this respect, because we have seen that it worked well enough in practice before the Executive interposed to stay its operation with his single hand. We are opposed to it, besides, because we are opposed to these continual attempts to alter the Constitution to guard against *anticipated* evils, which for the most part haunt only the imagination of the projectors of the remedies. We do not so characterize the propostion now under consideration, but we do not the less consider any attempt at amendment, in the particular referred to, as unnecessary and pernicious.

The last paragraphs of this Message include a charge so serious against the supporters of Internal Improvement as to give to the whole Message the character of a deliberate and labored assault upon the cause, and upon its friends also. The greatest opponent of Internal Improvement, and the worst enemy of those who support it, could not cast a more bitter reflection upon the motives of its friends, and the friends of the Tariff, than the suggestion that the appropriations proposed in these and similar bills may be referred to a design to force a 'continuance of the national debt, by means of 'large appropriations, as a substitute for the 'security which the system [of protective duties] derives from the principles on which it 'has hitherto been sustained.' Could any sincere friend of the protection of Manufactures, or of Internal Improvement, have made such a suggestion as this? Could any friend of these interests have calmly listened to it, when made? Much more, could any effective friend of these national interests, after noticing this 'suggestion' of 'a supposed connexion between appropriations for internal improvement and the system of protecting duties,' have permitted himself deliberately to add the following remarks?

'Those who suppose that *any policy thus founded* can be long upheld in this country, have looked upon its history with eyes very different from mine. *This policy*, like every other, must abide the will of the people, who will not be likely to allow any device, however specious, to conceal its character and tendency.'

Does not the Message, in these concluding observations, assume the suggestion of the enemies of the two interests to be true? After assuming the truth of their suggestion, does it not say that 'any policy thus founded' CANNOT BE LONG UPHELD in this country?' What then? It must 'abide the will of the People,' says the Message. In plain English, IT MUST BE PUT DOWN; for the Message says 'it cannot be upheld.' That is the end of it; and that is the end of the Message, if it was not the beginning of it.

This, we think, the discriminating reader will concur with us, is not the language of the President. *It is not like him.* He would not thus craftily have gone to work to sap and undermine those interests, of which he has been, both in public and private, before he came into the Presidency, the steady advocate and supporter, as could be proved, by a long string of testimony, were it not that what is universally known need not be proved. The President's advisers, it seems to us, have overmatched him, in causing him, whilst intruding himself only to protest against too rapid expenditures of public money on miscellaneous objects, to strike a deadly blow at the work of Internal Improvement, and at the same time to shake the Tariff to its foundation.

If the first and the last Executive Messages of the last Session be taken together as comprising the System of the present Administration, its leading features are to be, first, to put down the Bank of the United States and erect in its stead a great Government Bank, founded on the public credit and revenues; to put an end to all new expenditures for internal improvement, lest they should be an inducement to a continuance of the Tariff; to distribute the surplus revenue among the several States in proportion to their representation in Congress; and to withdraw protection from Manufactures lest it should produce a revenue which might induce a continuance of Internal Improvement thus making the Tariff and Internal Improvement re-act upon each other.

What a glorious System!

It would be to abuse the patience of the reader, were we, in conclusion, to prolong this article by comments on the use which has been made of the VETO in this case. This delicate power in the President has rarely, if ever, been exercised, and should seldom be brought into action, upon grounds of expediency merely.—If there is any one thing of which the Representatives of the States and the People are entitled peculiarly to judge, it is of the manner in which the public moneys should be expended. If a proposed expenditure involves no constitutional difficulty, which in this case the Message *sets out* by disclaiming, it seems to us that the President transcends the true line of his duty when he interposes his Veto. That he has the power to do it, cannot be denied. So he has the power to call Congress together: but would it be considered a proper exercise of that power to call them together to pass some measure which he had recommended and they had not passed upon? Is there any more reason in the President rejecting two or more bills because he had *not* recommended them? The Veto is a high prerogative of the Executive, as well as a delicate power. In the British Monarchy, where it is absolute in the Sovereign, there has been no attempt to exercise it, we believe, for many years. Indeed, by disuse, it may be said to have become obsolete. If considered as a power which may be ordinarily exercised, in this government, the first question hereafter will be, in reference to any proposed act of legislation, *What does the President say?* When we come to this (and we seem to be approaching it) our government will indeed have become, what a distinguished friend of the present Administration once pronounced it on the floor of Congress—an ELECTIVE MONARCHY. Far from imputing the *intention* to either the President or his advisers, we predict the consequence.

* For this object the President approved a bill which passed at the last Session, appropriating, for the expenditure of this year, one hundred thousand dollars, and for the first quarter of the next year sixty-two thousand dollars more: which acts of his we heartily commend, as well as the appropriation of forty odd thousand dollars for what is called a *military* road in Maine [We wish it had come into the head of Mr HEMPHILL to baptize his road bills by the name *Military*, in which case we suppose they to would have passed muster.] We advert to the fact incidentally only to shew what attenuated distinctions have been drawn by the Administration between different measures standing on precisely the same footing.

NAVAL REMINISCENCE.

The formidable preparations which France has made for the conquest of Algiers, would seem to threaten annihilation to that haughty power, were it not that former expeditions, equally grand and extensive, have failed of success. It is not impossible that the burning sands of Africa will prove as fatal to their fifty thousand men, as the snows of Russia did to the hundreds of thousands under Napoleon. In the event of victory, it may be doubted whether the lofty spirit of the Algerines will be more effectually humbled than it was by the heroic Decatur, in a few days in 1815, with his little squadron of three frigates, and as many sloops of war. A distinguised gentleman of this city, who was on board the Guerriere, Commodore Decatur's flag ship, and consequently an eye-witness of the events which distinguished that memorable epoch in the annals of our Navy, has communicated to us the prominent incidents of the expedition, some of which we do not recollect to have seen in print.

The squadron made the passage from this port to Gibraltar in a period of 24 days, carefully concealing their character, lest the Algerine fleet should obtain information of their being at sea, and thus elude their grasp. After passing the Straits, one of the Algerine frigates was descried under easy sail, off Cape de Gatt on the Spanish coast, where the Barbary coarsairs usually lie lurking for prey. She was moving gently along, unsuspicious of the character of our fleet, until by some mistake, the American flag was run up by the Constellation. The English flag was instantly hoisted by the Guerriere, followed by the whole squadron, but it was too late; in a moment, the frigate had all sails set, and was going before the wind with extraordinary velocity.

The Constellation and Guerriere gave chase, and as they were approaching the object of their pursuit, the Constellation occasionally fired until some of her shot passed so near the bow of the Gurriere, that signals were made for her to resume her station in the line. The Guerriere ran up within musket shot, and poured in such tremendous broadsides, that in about 20 minutes the enemy's guns were so completely silenced. From an inability to understand their language it was impossible to ascertain whether they had struck; and Capt. Lewis with a number of men, was therefore directed by Decatur to lower one of the boats and board. As they rowed alongside several of the Algerines made signs for them to keep off; but after a moment's consultation, it was resolved to hazard the experiment of boarding. On reaching the deck, a most appalling spectacle presented itself. The deck was swimming with blood, nearly an inch and a half deep; an evidence of the awful carnage made among the crew. Those who were alive fell upon their knees in an attitude of supplication, looking for no more mercy than they would have shown under a change of circumstances. As one of our officers was traversing the deck, his cutlass, which was swinging from his arm, accidentally struck a wounded man in the face with some force, upon which a brother officer exclaimed, 'For mercy's sake my dear fellow be careful.' The Turk turned his eyes upon the latter with a mild and benignant look, which, says our informannt, 'I shall never forget.' He was offered an orange to cool his thirst, but shook his head, and in a few moments was a corpse.

After capturing a brig of 22 guns off Cape Palos, the Commodore directed his course to Algiers, and entered that beautiful harbor with Swedish colors flying. The Swedish Consul came on board, with the Captain of the Port, in a barge manned with Algerine sailors, and when they were told of the capture of their finest frigate, and the death of the Admiral, Rais Hammida, they shook their heads in utter disbelief. But the appearance of some of the officers of the frigate, who were brought up from below, at once satisfied them of the truth of the story. The terms of a treaty already drafted, were delivered to the Consul for the Dey to sign without alteration or qualification. The Dey was inclined to temporize, and solicited an armistice, first for 24 hours, and afterwards for 3, to deliberate upon the propositions. 'Not one minute!' was the reply of Com. Decatur.

The Consul was further told by Decatur, that the treaty, if signed at all, must be signed without delay; that there should be no suspension of hostilities, and if in the meantime any of the Algerine vessels should appear off the harbour, they would be captured; and that all American captives who were held in bondage, together with a full indemnity for all captures made, must accompany the treaty. The Consul retired, and it was not long before it was proclaimed from the mast head that an Algerine frigate was standing into the Bay.—The drum beat to quarters, and all hands were addressed by Decatur, as was always his habit before battle, in an animated manner, who told them it would be necessary to take the enemy by boarding, to prevent them from running on shore to avoid capture; and said he, 'all I ask of you, my boys, is to follow me.' The crew answered with three cheers and orders were given to put the ship alongside of the approaching foe. While she was standing out for that purpose, a boat was seen coming off with a white flag hoisted, the signal which was agreed on if the treaty should be signed. As the Consul gained the deck of the Guerrere, the Commodore met him with the question 'Peace, or War?' 'Peace,' exclaimed the Consul in a half breath. 'Is the treaty signed exactly as I sent it?' 'Exactly upon my honour,' replied the Consul with agitation, placing his hand upon his heart. The eye of the Commodore glanced hastily over the paper, the unfortunate captives were received with a parental welcome, and the indemnity in hard dollars conveyed on board. Preparation for battle ceased, and the fleet and the enemy sailed peacefully into the harbour.

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