General Advertiser.

REPUBLICAN STAR AND

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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 ar inserted three weeks for *One Dollar*, and continued weekly for *Twenty-Five Cents* per square.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of October, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M. a lot of ground being part of the tract of land called Londonderry situate on the North side of Cabinet Street extended, contiguous to the town of Easton, and containing the quantity of 4 acres and 7-8 of an acre of land. There is an excellent stable, carriage house and granary on the premises—The soil is of excellent quality and the whole well enclosed—Terms made known on the day of sale.

WM. TOWNSEND, Agent.

sept 26 2w

A PUBLIC SALE

OF the Farm Stock and Farming Utensils will be made at Plinhimmon, in Oxford Neck, the residence of Mrs. Ann Maria Tilghman, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of October, where will be offered valuable Oxen and Milch Cows, and other Cattle, Mules, Horses, a flock of Sheep, and a number of Hogs, of all sizes.—Farming Implements of all sorts, and some of uncommon value: Ploughs and Wheet Fans particularly,—also a light Waggon, &c. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, and notes with approved security will be required before the delivery of the property.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

NS. GOLDSBOROUGH.

sept 21 3w

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE Subscriber intending to leave this place, will sell on advantageous terms the HOUSE & LOT, on Harrison street, on which he at present resides—if not sold immediately, the same will be rented and possession given the first day of October next. The premises are in complete repair, with every convenience suitable to a dwelling.

G. W. NABB.

july 27 w

Branch Bank at Easton,

September 22, 1830.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of Three per cent., on the Stock of the Company for the last six months which will be payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in October next.

By order,

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

sept 28 3w

Collector's Notice.

IN pursuance of an order of the Commissioners of the Tax of Talbot county, dated July 13, 1830, will be sold at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. all those tracts and parcels of land (or such parts thereof as may be necessary to raise the several sums due thereon,) which was advertised in the Gazette, Star and Whig of Easton, and the Baltimore Patriot, in August last, on which the tax has not been, or shall not be paid before the day of Sale; for the years 1828 and 1829 to be sold for Cash, the purchaser to pay the expenses of locating and conveying.

SOL. MULLIKIN, Collector,
of Talbot county Taxes for
the year 1828 & 1829.

sept 28 4w

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of collecting the TAX OF TALBOT COUNTY, due for the present year, in the course of this Fall, respectfully requests all persons, holding Assessable Property in the county, to call on him at his Office in Easton, at the Office of the Eastern Shore Whig, where he will attend every Tuesday for the reception of the same.

It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him, or his Deputies, in their repective Districts.

BENNETT BRACCO, Collector.

aug 10 w

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for officers' fees for the years of 1828 and 1829, are hereby notified that no longer indulgence can possibly be given, as I am determined to close the collections of said fees as the law directs. I have given my deputies the most peremptory orders to execute every person who may neglect this notice. I would also take the liberty to inform those persons who owe fees for the present year, (1830) that the same has been due for several months past, and payment is expected immediately for the same.

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

july 20 w

Umbrella & Whip Manufactory,

No. 96, BALTIMORE STREET.

JOHN H. FRENCH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he has on hand an excellent assortment of articles in his line of business, which he warrants to be equal in workmanship to any in the market, and offers wholesale and retail on the lowest terms for cash. He also manufactures fancy GIG AND SWITCH WHIPS, Ivory handles, carved in a superior style to any made in this city.

Country merchants and others would do well to call and examine his assortment.

P. S. WALKING CANES mounted—UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS repaired with despatch.

sep 28 3w

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

Continuation of the sketches of the leading men who took part in the recent French revolution.

THE ACTORS IN THE SCENE.

NO. IV.

CASSIMIR PERIER—Minister of Interior and Public Works.

Cassimir Perier is a very distinguished man, and has long been before the French Public as a financier, as well as debater.

He was born in Greenoble in the year 1777, and is of course 53 years of age. He is one of the Bankers of Paris and when we last had the pleasure of being there, his office was at No. 27 Rue Neuve du Luxembourg. But it is as an orator that Cassimir Perier has distinguished himself. The able and fearless representative of the Department of the Seine, he has never hesitated to express his opinion on all subjects connected with the public interest.

Perhaps in all the Chamber there has not been a more fearless advocate. Some of his sayings are worthy of remembrance. During a stormy debate on the 21st of March, 1821, the conduct of the French Ministry in relation to some events lately transpired at Piedmont, came under consideration. At that time the liberty of the press was as much shackled as it ever could be, and it was a common resource of the liberal party to express their sentiments fully in debate as the report of that alone was free from the correcting revision of the censorship. The Ministry were observed on this occasion to quail before the friends of liberty. On which Perier boldly exclaimed, 'Why does the *mere report* of these events produce on the Ministry the same effect as the trumpets of Israel on the walls of Jericho?' Immense confusion followed this singular remark.

In the month of February of the same year, a Captain of Cavalry petitioned for redress against an act of the Minstry, which illegally deprived him of his half pay. General Levaux got up and told the Minister present that he was a disgrace to his country, and responsible, not merely to the King, but to the nation and the *army*.

Of course the most violent outcries arose from "the right," violent recrimination followed, threats were uttered by the ministerial party, and complete disorder was commencing, when Cassimir Perier rushed forward to the Tribune and exclaimed, 'Is the time come, then in which we are to lose our heads? If, notwithstanding the evidence of facts, the Ministry regard us as compirators, they do not do their duty. We are not inviolable, gentlemen. If we have conspired, why not arraign us? As for myself, I divest myself of the character of Deputy. Ministers! let your victors strike us before we leave the hall of our deliberations.'

This was bold language, and would almost induce us to believe, that then as now, France was midway in a revolution. Not one can deny the subject of this sketch the credit of having long since made up his mind '*to be, to do*, or to suffer.'

The situation now held by him is a very important one. The electoral colleges, the nomination of provincial officers, the economy of prisons, the public works, agriculture, commerce and manufactories, all come under his official notice. Nor do they come malapropos to Cassimir Perier. He has written some excellent works on finance, and is connected with his brother Alexander in some valuable and extensive manufactories at Orleans. Nor is this all. He is at the head of a steam-engine manufactory on his own account, and is deeply interested in the success of the national industry. Perhaps a more popular man cannot be found in Paris, than this very person. We wait for a further developement of his acknowledged talent.

NO. V.—EDWARD, BARON BIGNON.

Baron Bignon is now minister of foreign affairs. He is a native of Normandy, and is sixty-eight years of age. He commenced his career as a private soldier, and after having gained the good will of General Huet, whose secretary he became, he rose at length to considerable importance in diplomacy. It is worthy of remark, that large proportion of the great men who have figured in the true comedy of French affairs, have risen from the lowest grade of service.

In the course of events he became secretary of legation at the Cisalpine and Helvectic republics, and at the Court of Berlin. He was next plenipotentiary at the court of the Elector of Hesse Cassel.

In 1807 he was made intendant of Prussia, and other duties were committed to his care at Baden, Warsaw, and Wilna. In 1815, upon the 'budding of the violet,' the return of Napoleon from Elba, he was made director of correspondence for foreign affairs, and chosen a member of the chamber of deputies. He signed the capitulation of the 3d July, 1815, on behalf of the provisional government, with the generals of the allied army.—The biographer of Bignon describes him as a person of small stature, but a Hercules in mind, a polished man in society, an admirer of the ladies, and an improvisistore, yet a vigorous champion of liberty, a firm friend of the people and a man of eloquence.

Among his principal acts in the Chamber of deputies, of which for many years he has been the ornament, are his demand for the departure of the allied armies, the recall of the exiled Bonapartists, and his denunciation of the ministers for wasting the public money. As well as General Gerard, he has eulogised from the Tribune more than once 'the immortal Captain, whose fame must go down with that of Alexander and Cæsar.' On one occasion, before the whole chamber, he told the celebrated Villele that his conduct was infamous!

Bignon is the author of two celebrated works.—One on the system adopted by the Directory towards the Cisalpine republics; the other a comparative exposition of the moral, political and financial state of France, and of the principal European powers. This is rated very high by those who are acquainted with the subject.

It will be evident to our readers that the leading men in the provisional government have been warm friends of Napoleon, and if the time has come, which General Foy in 1822 predicted would come, that the echo of praise would yet be heard in the hall once decorated with his trophies we cannot refrain from anticipating the re-establishment of the Napoleon dynasty, in the person of the young Duke of Reichstadt. This would have the effect to put down the Bourbons forever, and while all the necessary restrictions could be effected by the liberals, both by a new charter and the pledged faith of the Austrian government; on the other hand the enthusiasm of the nation would find a field for its exercise in the remembrance of the glories of the Napoleon name. The adulation which is yet secretly bestowed upon the character of this extraordinary man, by those who remember only his victories and his renown, would soon bring his offerings with renewed zeal to the shrine of the departed great.

'The faults of Napoleon have by no one been more severely criticized than by himself,' and in spite of the efforts of Scott and Lockhart, to impress history with English prejudices, we may see with change of circumstances, some more honest writers, who will dare do justice to those actions which must ever form a theme for romance and a subject of reflection for philosophy.

We forgot to mention that the 'Expose Comparatif' was published by Bignon in 1814.

NO. VI.—MONS. GUIZOT—Of the Department of Education.

Education was confessedly neglected in France prior to the time of the Revolution. The great men who have shone in the ages of Henry IV., Louis XIV. XV. and XIV. were more indebted to their natural genius for their superiority than to their early education.

The French University was first fairly organized under Louis XIV. and since that period has been constantly under the care of the Government for the time being. It consists of six Colleges and a general office for the direction of the whole. Besides these there are an immense number of schools called primary, central and special schools, in a great measure supported by Government, where young lads of talent may receive elementary instruction gratuitously.

As late as 1822, the French Ministers finding that the people were getting to be too enlightened, directed that all lectures on Ethics, public law and political economy, should either be delivered in Latin or be discontinued.

And the Abbe Frassinous, who had charge of the department of education during that year, recommended in his official capacity that the common people should not be allowed either to learn to read or write! If there was no other cause for a revolution than this, we should justify the French people in changing their battle-cry of 'mon joie St. Dennis' for the more appalling one of 'down with the Tyrant!' Napoleon boasted of having made education so cheap in France that a peasant might be educated if he would, gratuitously, and above all that the museums, those splendid collections of arts, were first thrown open in his reign to all classes of people. This is highly to his credit, and should be borne in mind when we feel inclined to visit his faults upon his memory.

Mons. Guizot was born at Nismes in 1787, and he was educated at Geneva. He returned to Paris, and there met in society 'a learned lady,' Mademoiselle Pauline De Meulan, who married him. Together they conducted several public journals; among which were the Mercury and the Gazette de France. In 1814, when the Abbe Montesque came into power and was engaged in drawing up the famous report on the state of France, which passed over in silence all the recent improvements of the Emperor, Guizot was made Secretary General of the Minister of the Interior, through the Abbe's influence. He afterwards occupied a similar post under the Minister of Justice. He was also Censor until the office was abolished. He has published 'a Dictionary of Synonimes;' a work on the state of the fine arts; the annals of education; lives of the French poets in the reign of Louis XIV.; ideas of the liberty of the press, and a variety of other productions, all of a high cast. We have no account of his peculiar political sentiments, but from his signature being annexed to the protest of the deputies, we presume that as to his being a liberal there can be 'no mistake.'

No. VII.—BARON SEGUIER—Late Chancellor of France.

We select among the late ministers of Charles X'th, one who is a fair specimen of the character of the others. There are exceptions, however, Polignac, who has exhibited equal want of discernment and discretion in his public career, has at least the merit of consistency. In private life he is said to be an amiable and agreeable man, and in a future number we will give a sketch of the Count Jules, with the hope that it may find the favour with which our former sketches have been received by the public.

The Baron Seguier, as far as we can judge from the facts in our possession, is the fit instrument of a tyrant.

'The flatterer of the festal hour,
The heartless parasite of present power.'

He is evidently a disciple of the Talleyrand school—one of those who 'can turn and turn, and yet go on,' and if fortune sometimes desert him, it is only the just retribution of his abject sycophancy. He was born in 1768, and is the descendant of an illustrious family.

His father, Anthony Louis, was the advocate general of the parliament of Paris. The predecessors of Anthony were also distinguished alike for their eloquence and legal attainments, and the French biographer claims for them the grateful admiration of their country. A sad contrast are we obliged to draw between the past and the present.

The subject of this sketch was from his youth educated for the law, and was ascending the ladder of promotion, as Deputy Attorney General, when the revolution drove him and his father out of the country. Under Napoleon's consular government, many emigrants were restored to their native land; among them was Seguier, who received an appointment connected with his profession. In 1802 he was created President of the Court of Appeal, and 1810, President of the Imperial Court. On this occasion he was made a Baron, and a member of the Legion of Honor.—In the days of promotion, he was the most servile of the servile. He addressed his master in words like these on one occasion: 'Napoleon is beyond history, he belongs to the heroic ages! he is beyond admiration, there is nothing but love which can elevate itself to the contemplation of his character!' This was said in 1807. In 1814 the Baron began to talk of the tyranny of his benefactor, and went over to the King. He was made counsellor of state for this demonstration of loyalty—When the Emperor returned from Elba, Seguier was expelled from the country, but on the re-establishment of the Bourbons, he resumed his place, and was made a Peer of France.

It was during the same year that in his address to the members of his court, he proclaimed the following sentiments from the bench: 'All authority comes from God, the people are not allowed to dispose of it! A monarch being the image of the divinity, no more represents the people he governs than a parent does his own children. Our ancestors who were wiser than ourselves, admitted that Kings reigned not by constitutional authority, but the grace of God.'

Our readers cannot wonder if the French nation has grown weary of listening to such doctrines. Yet these have been the incense offered to Charles X by his besotted ministry, and these have been the causes of the restlessness which that nation has shewn for the last ten years under their application. An attentive observer will long since have perceived that nothing short of a revolution could efface the bad effects of such wilful perverseness and such astonishing misrule. Seguier, De Neuville, Villele, and Corbierse, are all of the same stamp—incapable of feeling any of those impulses which warm the bosom of the philanthropist; insensible to the degradation of human nature, when it is the sport of tyranny.

(Biographical Sketches to be continued.)

We have received, says the Boston Centinel, by the Concordia, from an intelligent and esteemed friend in Paris, the following interesting letter, dated

'Paris, 10th Aug. 1830.

When I had the pleasure to see you last, you requested me to write you sometimes, but it is rare that I have any thing to say, that you could not gather from better sources. At this interesting moment, the English and French newspapers will give you all the details of the late unparalleled and glorious Revolution, with much better comments than I could make, but as they may not say enough of our own La Fayette, I will just add a word or two for your amusement.

General La Fayette can now be ranked with Washington without exaggeration. His late conduct has capped the climax of his glory. Few people at present realize the degree to which he is entitled to our admiration. When, on the first days of the contest, I was told that he had come to Paris from Lagrange, to accept the dangerous post of leader of the armed people, I could hardly credit the news. Who could then have divined the issue?—And had it not proved successful, think of the terrible consequence to the old veteran. To escape to America with his life was the utmost he could have hoped in such an event. But he not only accepted the command, but did not fear to appear on horseback, in military dress, in various parts of Paris, in the prosecution of his arduous undertaking. But his fearless devotion to the cause of liberty constitutes the smallest part of his claim to our admiration. It is his magnanimity, his wonderful disinterestedness, and the purity of his patriotism, that rank him with Washington. It must be recollected that he is an avowed Republican, that he has always desired a republic for France. And yet the new King, Philip I. is indebted to him personally for his crown. Yes! I am confident of this extraordinary fact.—It is not generally known that a republic would certainly have been established, of which La Fayette might have been the head, had it not been for his noble and disinterested preference of his country to himself. But he reflected that a republic, at this crisis, would be at the risk of foreign or civil war, or both. He was not afraid of either. He knew that he and the people could maintain a republic against both foreign and domestic foes. But he, knew, also, that the Duke of Orleans would make a 'Republican' King, and at the same time not endanger the public tranquility. The magnanimous La Fayette then did not hesitate to give the Duke his support, without which he never could have reigned. This I gather, not from newspapers, but from the state of the public mind, expressed in innumerable ways, and particularly when the people came so near stopping the deliberations of the Chamber of Deputies the other day, and when nobody could calm them but La Fayette. People now cry about the streets medals of 'La Fayette, Pere des Francais.'

I now feel quite confident of a quiet reign for Philip I. I do not believe in any more civil commotion for a series of years, and foreign powers will either approve or be quiet. It is not known where the Ex-King will go, and I doubt if he knows himself. It is thought that such of the ex-ministers as are taken will be convicted and executed for high treason.

I have just learned a most extraordinary fact, which is not yet made public for fear of too much exasperating the people. Not only long lists of proscription have been found among the private papers of the late government, but these papers show that many of the principal Liberals were to have lost their lives, and others to have been sent to the gallies. So that had the French submitted to the Ordinances, our adored La Fayette might have ended his glorious life on a scaffold. Adieu,

Yours most truly.

Considerabble excitement exists in Arkansas in relation to the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. By the treaty with Spain of Feb. 22d, 1819, the boundary was agreed on, but the line has not yet been run, as was therein determined, by commissioners of the two governments. An *ex parte* survey made by officers appointed by the Mexican Government alone throws on the Mexican side of the line several flourishing and populous settlements heretofore supposed to be in Arkansas; and the Little Rock Gazette says—

This state of things, as may well be expected produces considerable excitement and uneasiness among the citizens of the country in dispute. Some of the settlers are in favor of the Mexican authorities, and threaten to set the civil authorities of this Territory and of the United States at defiance, while others adhere to our Government and respect and obey our laws and authorities. The civil authorities, however, of Lafayette county, we understand, continue to exercise jurisdiction over the disputed country in that county, and we have not yet heard of any act of violence being committed against them; and we hope the good sense and discretion of the people of that section of country will not permit any to be committed, as it will inevitably bring down injury and perhaps ruin upon those engaged in it. The probability is, that measures will be promptly taken by the President of the United States, to settle the question of boundary between this county and Mexico, and until then we think it would be folly in those residing in the disputed country, and within the limits of the country over which our authorities have hitherto exercised jurisdiction, to throw off their allegiance to the United States and set our laws at defiance.

The Governor of this Territory has addressed letters to the Secretary of State of the United States, (and also forwarded to him copies of letters which he has received from Col. Milam and Col. Bean, the latter a military officer,) representing to the President the necessity which exists of taking immediate steps to have the boundary line between the United States and Mexico run and established. Some months must necessarily elapse before the proper measures can be adopted by the two Governments to run the line, but from the known energy of the President and his promptness in attending to matters of such great importance, we have no doubt that this business will be arranged with as little delay as practicable.

Gov. Pope has also applied to the President for instructions how to proceed, under existing circumstances, until the line shall be legally established. In the meantime, however, we are authorized by the Governor to state, that he will continue to administer the laws of this Territory over the country in dispute to the extent that they have been heretofore administered, and that he shall expect the civil and military officers of this territory to execute the laws in that country to the same extent, and, in no event, to suffer the authorities of any foreign power to encroach on their jurisdiction. This determination of the Governor, we have no doubt, will be approved by the President; and we consider it equally certain, that he will receive instructions to hold possession of the country in dispute until such time as the boundary line between the U. States and Mexico shall be run and established agreeably to the stipulations of the treaty.

The line which is said to have been thus informally run by the Mexican Commissioner, whether it be correct or not, cannot be considered binding on the United States inasmuch as it is an *ex parte* line, and run without their knowledge or approbation. Many well informed persons from that section of the Territory with whom we have conversed on the subject, express confident belief that the line will strike Red River near Pecan Point, which is a considerable distance west and north of the line run by the Mexican Commissioner, and would cut but a small portion, if any of Lafayette county. But, let the line strike Red River where it will it is a matter of great importance to the citizens of the southern section of our Territory, and to all the parties concerned, that it be legally established as early as practicable. And, as Arkansas has a deep interest in the stake, we hope the President, in selecting the Commissioner and Surveyor on the part of the United States, will not forget her claims.

MISS M'CREA.

All our readers are familiar with the melancholy story of this young lady, as related in the history of our revolution. To this day, her untimely and cruel fate is the subject of universal sympathy. Travellers visit the scene of her sufferings, and drop upon her grave, the memorials of their tears. Her unhappy history has not, however, been fully and truly recorded. It is related of her, if our memory serves us, that she was betrothed to a British officer at the time when Burgoyne's force, to which he was attached, had reached, in their daring expedition, the neighborhood of Saratoga. The country was full of armed men, both of the British and American armies, and every day witnessed scenes of carnage and combat between advanced posts and skirmishers. The lover of the lady was stationed at Fort Edward, and becoming apprehensive, as to her safety, sent a party of Indians to her residence, Sandy Hill, only four miles distant, to convey her safely to the fort, promising to them a reward upon their return. Some hours having elapsed, he became impatient and alarmed at the delay, and despatched another party of Indians on the same errand, with a similar promise of reward. The former party had succeeded in escorting her and her companion safely to a spring under a pine tree, midway between Sandy Hill and the Fort, where they met the second party. A contention according to the story, arose between the two parties, for the honor and reward of conducting her to the Fort, and the dispute becoming angry, was settled by putting her to death, each party throwing their tomahawks at her head, as she stood by the pine tree. It has even been pretended that the marks of the tomahawks were still to be seen in the tree. This account as we learn from a friend, who recently visited the spot is chiefly fabulous; and to the Indians is extremely unjust. But one party of Indians was sent for the lady, and they had conducted her, on horseback, to the spring under the pine where they halted. At this moment a skirmish was going on in the neighborhood, and Miss M'Crea received a rifle ball in her side, fired at the party by some of the American troops.

She was mortally wounded, and the Indians, being obliged to retreat hastily, and finding her an impediment to their progress, tomahawked her and placed her under the tree. The Americans came up in a few minutes, and, among them, was Mr. Baker who is still living at Sandy Hill, and who formerly knew Miss M'Crea. He states that Miss M'Crea was breathing when he came up, and the gun shot wound, in her side, was mortal. She was buried under the tree, together with a young American Lieutenant, who was shot in the skirmish. The female attendant of Miss M'Crea is also still living at Sandy Hill, and her statements accord with this. Miss Janet M'Crea, is represented as having been very beautiful. According to Mr. Baker and the attendant referred to, she was about 19 years of age, tall and well formed, with auburn hair, blue eyes, and fresh complexion, slightly freckled. About three years ago, her remains were disinterred, and carried in funeral procession by the maidens of the neighboring country to Fort Edward, where they were buried, and a monument erected over the spot. The pine tree is still a striking object, from its age and immense size, but the spring which it formerly designated, is dried up. [Boston Pallad.

LIGHT POSTAGE.—A packet of despatches for the British Minister at Washington, received at Boston, by the Mail packet Lady Ogle from England, via Halifax was mailed at the post office in this city, on Wednesday. It weighed 467, ounces, and the postage therefor was $467. The despatches heretofore received by the English mail packets, have been forwarded by a special messenger.

PREMIUM CHILDREN.

At an exhibition a year or two since under the direction of the Agricultural Society at Sehoharie, New York, a woman presented three infant daughters that she had at one birth. There was no premium established, but a number of bachelors presented her with $5 each, making a handsome purse. [New England Farmer.

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