General Republican Star and Advertiser.

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THO'S. PERRIN SMITH.

TERMS

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, by the Clerk thereof, against George W. Nabb, at the suit of Alexander C. Bullitt, will be sold on THURSDAY, the 23d of December next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, of said day, at the residence of the said George W. Nabb in the town of Easton, all that lot or parcel of land situate lying and being in the town of Easton in Talbot county, the same being part of the tract of land called Long Acre and which was heretofore conveyed to the said George W. Nabb, by a deed of indenture from a certain Henry Nicols, bearing date the 27th of April eighteen hundred and twenty five; also all and singular a certain lot and parcel of ground situate in the town of Easton aforesaid near the home stables of John Goldsborough, Esq. and anjoining an old School House and which was conveyed to the said George W. Nabb, by a deed of indenture from Henry troth and Samuel T. Troth of the city of Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania bearing date the 25th day of January eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, also by a deed of indenture from Ann Troth, Ann B. Troth, William K. Austin and Mary his wife, of Talbot county, bearing date the 18th February 1828, seized, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid fieri facias and the damages, cost and charges due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER, Shff.

nov 30 4w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, in the Case of Alexander C. Bullitt and Elizabeth Harrison, Executrix of Hall Harrison, decd. complainants, and George W. Nabb, defendant. The Subscriber will expose to Public Sale to the highest bidder, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 23d of December inst., between the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and four o'clock in the afternoon of that day. All that Dwelling House and Lot, together with the appertenances, where George W. Nabb, Esq. lately resided, situated at the south end of Harrison street in the town of Easton.

The above lot comprises within its limits, three lots, which are distinguished on the plat of the town of Easton as lots No. 24, 25 and 26, and is handsomely enclosed by a substantial paleing.



The Dwelling House is very commodious, having three rooms on the first floor, and four chambers, together with a good Kitchen, Pantry and House-Keeper's room, all newly done up, painted, &c and now in a state of complete repair. There is a Pump of good water immediately at the Kitchen door. Also, an Ice-house, Smoke-house, Stable, Carriage-house, &c &c. all new, and lately erected on the premises.

By the terms of the Decree a Credit of nine months will be given on the purchase money the purchaser giving bond with approved Security to the Trustee as such, for the payment of the same with interest thereon from the day of Sale, till paid, and on the payment of the purchase money and the ratification of the Sale by the Court, and not before, the Trustee is authorised to convey the premises to the purchaser free clear and discharged from all claim of the defendant and complainants or either of them.

WM. HAYWARD, Jr. Trustee.

dec 7 3w

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. 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

MORE NEW GOODS.

WM. CLARK

Has just returned from Philadelphia & Baltimore,

WITH AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

SEASONABLE GOODS,

which added to his former late purchases, renders his assortment extensive and complete.—His customers and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine them.

dec 14 3w

REMOVAL.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and customers, that he has removed to his *new stand* on Dover Street, near the shop lately occupied by him, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, with neatness and despatch, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.—Grateful for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a disposition to please all, to merit a continuation of the public patronage.

HE INTENDS KEEPING A GOOD SUPPLY OF

MATERIALS,

and he pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom as he is determined that his work shall not be surpassed by any on this shore.

The public's obedient servant,

WM. VANDERFORD.

dec 7 so3w

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, 6th Dec. 1830.

The following report of the transactions of the Navy of the United States during the present year, with a view of the several subjects connected with its interests, is respectfully laid before the President of the United States.

The state of the Navy, since the communication made to you in December last, has been, generally favorable to its active exertions in the important pursuits in which it has been engaged. No distressing casualty or marked calamity has assailed it since the loss of the sloop of war Hornet; information of which lamented event was received prior to the adjournment of the last session of Congress.

The active force employed within the year has not been essentially varied from that kept in service for several years past. This consists of five frigates, ten sloops of war, and four schooners: of these the most efficient squadron composed of two frigates and four sloops, has been required to cruize in the Mediterranean sea, where, from the large interest engaged in mercantile adventures to the severa states on its coasts, its presence was deemed of most importance. This has continued under the command of Com. Biddle. Two of the vessels composing it have been relieved, their terms of service having expired, and their places supplied by the sloops of war Concord and Boston: the former being first ordered to convey he United States' Minister to Russia, and the latter to take the United States' Consul General to the Barbary Powers.

The state of these vessels has been represented to be, in point of order and preparation for service, every way worthy of approbation, and the discipline exact, without rigour—promising all required efficiency in its force. Under the command of this able and vigilant officer, all the necessary protection has been given to the trade in that quarter, no case having come to the knowledge of the Department of injuries from piratical attacks, and, with the several States and sovereignties bordering on its coasts, the best understanding has been preserved.—This squadron continues to rendezvous at the port of Mahon, in the island of Minorca, a privilege which has been conceded by the Government of Spain, affording great conveniences to the United States' squadrons, especially at seasons when their safety would be endangered by remaining at sea. Here they enjoy a respite from the labours and dangers of the ocean, in a climate mild and favourable to the restoration of the health of their crews, after long and laborious service at sea.

Other changes in the vessels employed in this sea are contemplated during the next year, but the force is not proposed to be diminished; nor, in the present agitated condition of the contiguous States, could this be done, without subjecting the commercial enterprise of the country to the casualties attending a state of warfare, should such be the unhappy result of the present hostile indications in that quarter.

In a former communication made to you, it was noticed that the sloop of war Vincennes, commanded by Captain Finch, which had composed one of the squadron in the Pacific ocean, had been directed (after the expiration of the term limited for the cruize on the coasts of Chili and Peru) to touch at the Marquesas, Society and Sandwich islands; and, after spending the necessary time in looking to the United States' commercial concerns in that quarter, to take Canton, &c. in the way, and thence by the Cape of Good Hope, pursue the usual route to the United States.

This order has been faithfully executed; the ship has returned in good condition, with its crew well disciplined, and in excellent health.

The particulars of this voyage are given in the Report of Captain Finch. These have a claim to the attention of the public, from the information afforded on many points relating to the character and habits of a people just emerging from a state of simplicity and ignorance, and, from their peculiar locality, necessarily controlling the comforts of the large number of the United States' citizens who annually visit them.

The great amount of tonnage and capital employment in the whale fisheries, in the adjoining seas, makes its convenient prosecution a matter of no inconsiderable concern to the nation.

The necessity also, for repose, after the long voyages required by this trade, and the want of supplies for health and convenience, and repairs of the vessels, render these islands places of general rendezvous; and it is consequently of great importance that the most friendly intercourse be maintained with the inhabitants. Captain Finch, by his judicious and conciliatory deportment, has probably secured a long continuance of kindly treatment to his countrymen from these people, and has added greatly to the prospects of a successful termination of their enterprises.

In a communication made to the Honorable Chairmen of the Committees of Naval Affairs in the Senate and House of Representatives, on the 16th of February last, proposing a Peace Establishment, some remarks were offered, supporting the opinion that it was just and expedient that an increase in the rank of its officers should constitute a part of the naval system.

While the United States' marine was confided to a few frigates and smaller vessels, no advantage could have been gained, in any point of view, from higher grades in the naval service than that of Captain. But since the great increase in the number and size of the United States vessels of war, and as occasions arise in the service for their combination into fleets or squadrons, other duties, arduous and responsible, and requiring the possession of superior nautical science and general intelligence, devolve upon their commanders. These higher degrees of qualification for the service, the fruit of long and unremitting devotion to their acquirement, merit a correspondent elevation in professional rank and distinction.

It has been supposed, also, that superior rank has a tendency to secure the enforcement of discipline, inasmuch as the orders of a superior are more readily and faithfully observed than those of one of equal grade.

The increase may certainly obviate some causes of irritation in the intercourse of the officers of the Navy with those of foreign nations the least powerful of which have higher grades than are known in this service, and universally claim honours and precedence according to their rank. These must either be yielded, or intercourse suspended; and this could not be a result injuriously, should it be necessary for the United States' vessels to co-operate with those of other nations in any difficult naval enterprise.

The subject of an increase of the pay of the officers of the Navy has heretofore been brought to your consideration; and you are again respectfully referred to the suggestions offered in the report made to you on the 1st December last.

In anticipation that this measure will receive favorable consideration, estimates, founded on the scale of increased compensation proposed at the last session of Congress, are herewith transmitted.

In the report made to the honourable the Chairman of the Commitee on Naval Affairs in the House of Representatives, on the 21st of January last, a recommendation was offered, proposing some modification in the powers and duties of the Board of Commissioners of the Navy.

The Department has not found cause to change the opinion then expressed, that a division of the duties of the Navy Board, would have a tendency to secure the discharge of its various duties more for the public benefit; that it would especially favour this, by directing 'the undivided attention of the officer to the class, of duties which may be confided to his management;' 'that this exclusive devotion of his time and talents to a single train of services would enable him to attain a more intimate knowledge of their interests,' to adopt a better system for their execution, and 'that it would secure a stronger individual responsibility for their faithful discharge.'

The considerations enumerated above offer their own recommendation and being in concurrence with the sentiments of the Board itself, a body which from experience has derived the means of forming correct opinions on the subject, it may be fairly presumed that the adoption of the measure will result in much public utility.

As a measure tending to give reputation and efficiency to the Navy, the cultivation of the minds of those who are to compose its active members is a subject of great National interest. It is a fact which will not be questioned, that the early education of the officers of the Navy is entirely unequal to the character they have subsequently to sustain.

Few appointments under the Government involve a necessity for more general and scientific attainments. As officers of the navy, they are required to act as judges of the law and evidence, on trials of their brother officers for offences affecting the lives and characters of the accused; as commanders of ships, they, should possess not only a practical acquaintance with seamanship, but an accurate knowledge of those branches of mathematics connected with the science of navigation, with astronomy and geography; and, as commanders of fleets or squadrons, they must be well informed on all points of international law, having reference to the rights of neutrals and belligerents, the often recurring question of the rights of blockade, and other interdictions of intercourse between powers standing in this relation to each other, to possess an accurate acquaintance with the modern language, to enable them to enter into discussions on points of difference which may arise with the representatives of foreign States speaking such foreign language; and it may often happen that the communications can only be advantageously made in the language of the party with whom the subject of dispute may exist. The sons of the wealthy may obtain these advantages from the bounty of their parents: but without the aid of public instruction, how are the sons of the less affluent to become qualified to command in the naval service?

It may be further remarked, that, while a school on the most liberal and comprehensive plan of instruction, has been provided for the military talent of the country, and has been endowed with every attribute for the advancement of the education of the youth who aspire to a share in the toils or honors of a military life, the only provision which has been authorized by law for the instruction of the midshipmen in the Navy is to be found in the allowance of 25 dollars per month to the schoolmasters on board the larger vessels of war.

In presenting views of the policy which it may be for the public interest should be pursued in reference to the naval establishment, it may be observed that the rapid increase of the population and general resources of the nation, which has already taken place, and is daily advancing, leaves little to be dreaded from invasions of its territory by an external foe, detached as it is from the great warlike powers of the world.

It will be on the ocean, and in the transit of its mercantile enterprise to distant markets, that the nation may be regarded as most vulnerable and to this point should its efforts for defence be chiefly directed.

The great expense attending the support of so large a naval force as may be occasionally required to give security to the commercial pursuits of the country, and to protect the accessible portions of the coasts from invasion and attacks of a foreign foe, makes it a matter of leading importance that a system be pursued which shall place the resources of the country in a condition to be readily brought into action whenever the necessity presents itself, without incurring the expense of maintaining such large force when its services are not wanted.

This doubtless, will be found to be a task of much difficulty. It may, however, it is believed, in some measure be attained by steadily adhering to the course suggested to you in a former communication—to provide for the collection of supplies of all the materials for the construction of a navy, which require much time to put them in a condition for use, and which can be preserved without material deterioration or decay; to the preparation of these, by seasoning and other processes, and the preservation of them after being so prepared, until required to be used; to retain no more vessels of war in commission than are required for the immediate wants of the service, and to cause those which it may be judged proper should be built, to be reserved on the stocks, properly sheltered, until their services are called for by the national wants; to provide for the effectual repair and preservation of the vessels in ordinary; to appoint to the service no larger number of junior officers than can be actively employed, either at sea, at the stations on shore, or in the acquirement of a knowledge of the various branches of their professional education. On this latter point it may be remarked, that to keep in the pay of the government a greater number of these officers than can be usefully employed, is not only a prodigal waste of the public money, but a prodigal abuse of the character of the youth of the country. When thus appointed to the Navy, and taken from the guardianship of their natural friends, and thrown without restraint or occupation, upon society, it can rarely happen that they escape the dissolute and enervating habits incident to a life of idleness and indulgence.

Every day's experience gives confirmation to the opinion, that the worst effects to the moral and professional character of the Midshipmen of the Navy result from this state of emancipation from parental guardianship, unrestrained by the active discipline of the service to which they nominally belong.

Should the exigencies of the nation demand a sudden increase of the corps, it would be far safer to resort to appointments made for the occasion, than to rely upon supernumeraries thus become negligent and insubordinate, and who, if brought into service, would rather tend to weaken than to augment its strength.

Other subjects believed to have a claim to consideration are, the state of the unsettled accounts of the disbursing officers, a general survey of the coasts, harbours, &c. The former was brought to your notice during the last session of Congress; the latter, as a measure affording information on the geographical positions of the principal capes and promontories, the depth and direction of the channels; of the bays and harbours, &c. is a subject intimately connected with the security and prosperity of the United States' Navy. To these your attention is again respectfully invited.

JOHN BRANCH.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Message opens with a grateful acknowledgment to Divine Providence for the manifold blessings of peace, health and prosperity enjoyed by our citizens; and a congratulatory reference to the affairs of European Governments is made without infringing the rule presented by Washington for abstaining from 'tangling alliances.' [U. S. Gaz.

Our relations with foreign Governments are as generally favorable as formerly, and in some instances better. Reference is made to the recent arrangements between this country and Great Britain, touching the Colonial trade and the inconvenience now felt from the priority of British participation therein, will, it is said, soon cease. A history is given of the whole of our diplomacy on the subject of the West India trade; and the present situation (provided England ratifies the treaty) is said to be superior to any resulting from former arrangements. The state of the transactions are not yet made public; an exposition is promised as soon as it shall be thought proper. A compliment is paid to Mr. M'Lane for his assiduity and success on the mission.

Reference is made to the recent treaty which opens to American ships the trade of the Black Sea, without limitation of time, placing our trade with Turkey on the footing of the most favored nations; manifestations of friendship on the part of the Sultan have been made.

Our relations with Russia are maintained on the same friendly footing that has for a long time existed, and as high a compliment is paid to the present Emperor and his illustrious predecessor, as was paid to them by our Presidents immediate predecessor. The want of health on the part of our Minister to that Court is mentioned—and it is stated that anticipating such an evil, permission was allowed him to go to the South of France. Meantime, the business of the mission will be safe in the hands of the Secretary of Legation.

The arrangements are concluded with Denmark, by which $650,000 are allowed by that Government for spoliations on our commerce in 1808. 1809 and 1810. With other Governments negociations are going forward. With France the present Minister (Mr. Rives) has not yet been able to effect any settlement of our claims upon equitable grounds—though nothing has transpired to render less the probabilities of a proper settlement.

With Spain, our minister is urging a settlement. Recent events in Netherlands have operated to delay the settlement of the boundary question between this country and Great Britain—(the king of the Netherlands is the arbitrator in the case.)

With Mexico, a favourable commercial treaty has been made, though the documents have been delayed, and all former animosities are removed. By a prudent co-operation of the Mexican Minister, with our government, a misunderstanding, relative to certain claimants under Mexican grants, has been prevented.

The treaties between Austria and this country, have not been ratified, owing to the non-arrival of one in the time prescribed—a renewal of authority to the minister, will remedy the evil: in the meantime, the commerce between the two countries is increasing.

The depredations by Portugal on our commerce, have not been signified to the executive in a proper form: no means will be neglected to procure redress at a proper time.

Reference is next made to the famous 'Light-house, and Louisville and Portland Company Bills,' which were not returned by the executive at the last session—these are now returned, with the reasons assigned for not giving to them his signature—the reasons are generally those which governed in the case of the 'Maysville Road.' The president appears to think, that light-houses have been multiplied to the danger rather than the safety of navigation; and that the power which the government would acquire by owning stock in corporations, would be dangerous to the liberties of the people.

The president expresses an opinion, that he shall escape censure for improper motives, in refusing to sign bills that placed new power in his hands; and he expresses pleasure, that the constitution puts into the hands of the people, a chance of changing their executive officer whenever they think their interests need such a change. The message declares, that there are constantly before the people, examples of citizens professing a zeal for internal improvement, who use such principles only as a means of obtaining power. And, as contentions among the people, as well as among the representatives in congress, are continually manifested, with reference to this question. The president thinks a radical change would be made in the practice of congress—he thinks the surplus funds should be given to the states according to the ratio of their representation; to be used by the legislature of each state, and not appropriated by congress, lest members should consider their own vicinity, rather than the real wants of the state.

The president urgently recommends to congress, an alteration in the mode of electing the president and vice-president—he thinks the choice ought to be given more directly to the people, and that the president should on no account be *eligible for a second term.*

The Indian question is then noticed—the Choctaws and the Chickasaws have agreed to remove west of the Mississippi; and the president argues, that every philanthropist is bound to desire the removal of the other southern tribes—he declares, that such a measure is consistent with the practice of the nation with many of the old states; and, that there is a positive agreement with Georgia, and an implied one, with some of the new states, to remove the Indians.

With reference to the tariff, the president declares, that it is constitutional, but that a portion of it is inexpedient—he believes that it may be mended without danger of jeoparding the whole, by essaying one provision at a time; this, however, is to be done with caution.

The receipts of the treasury for the present year will be $24,161 018, exceeding the estimates by about $300,000. The total expenditures, exclusive of debt, are $13,742,311, and the payment of the public debt will be $11,-354,630, leaving a balance in the treasury of $4,819 781.

Improvements have been made in the revenue cutter service, and some errors with reference to bounties to fishing vessels have been corrected; and the plan of raising and disposing of the fund for seamen in the merchant service, has been improved.

Attention is drawn to the fortifications on the sea board, and a suggestion made that they can be furnished sooner than is contemplated in the bill authorizing their erection.

With reference to the Navy, it is stated that attention has been given to the furnishing and docking of materials for new ships, rather than building.

The Post Office department is represented as in a flourishing condition—the mail at the south is transmitted with greater rapidity, and at less expense.

In consequence of the increase of duties, it is recommended that the Attorney General should receive the same salary as the heads of department.

Attention is called to the District of Columbia, and it is recommended that a representation be allowed to it in Congress.

The message refers to the Bank of the United States, as being unconstitutional, and mentions the establishment of a 'treasury office bank,' which shall collect the monies of the United States, and its officers shall derive their pay from the sales of bills of exchange.

This 'bank' shall receive notes of the State Banks as long as they command specie, and will thus serve to correct the errors of local banks, giving, at the same time, to the states, the benefit of paper issues.

The message closes with an invocation to conciliation and disinterestedness.

EASTERN TITLES.

The following list of names and titles frequently occurring in connexion with the affairs of the East together with their etymological import, will not be found uninteresting.

Mohammed, Amed.—From Hamad; praised, highly celebrated, illustrious, glorious.

Moslem, Mussulman, Islam, Islamism.—All from the same root, Aslem; signifying to yield up, dedicate, consecrate entirely to the service of religion.

Koran.—From Kare, to read the reading, legend, or that which ought to be read.

Calipn.—A successor; from the Hebrew Chaleph; to be changed, to succeed, to pass round in a revolution.

Sultan.—Originally from the Chaldaic, Soltan; signifying authority, dominion, principality.

Vizier.—An assistant.

Hadj.—Pilgrimage; Hadji, one who makes the pilgrimage to Mecca.

Saracen.—Etymology doubtful; supposed to be from Sarak, to steal; a plunderer, a robber.

Hejira, or Hejra.—The Flight; applied emphatically to Mohammed's flight from Mecca to Medina.

Mufti.—The principal head of the Mohammedan religion, and the resolver of all doubtful points of law.—An office of great dignity in the Turkish Empire.

Imam.—A kind of priest attached to the mosques, whose duty it is occasionally to expound a passage of the Koran. They at the same time usually follow some more lucrative employment.

Moollah.—The Moolleh form what is called the Ulema, or body of doctors, in theology and jurisprudence, who are entrusted with the guardianship of the laws of the empire, and from whose number the Mufti is chosen.

Emir.—Lineal descendants of the prophet himself, distinguished by wearing turbans of deep sea green, the colour peculiar to all the race of Mohammed. They have special immunities on the score of their descent, and one of them carries the green standard of the Prophet when the Grand Seignor appears in any public solemnity.

Pasha.—The title given to the provincial governors. A Pasha is to a province or pashalic, what the Sultan is to the empire, except that the judicial power is in the hands of the cadis, the provincial magistrates. The tails of a Pasha are the standards which he is allowed to carry; one of three tails is one of three standards, which number gives the power of life and death.

Reis Effendi.—This officer may be termed the High Chancellor of the Ottoman empire. He is at the head of a class of attorneys which at this time contains the best informed men of the nation.

Seraglio.—This word is derived from Serai, a term of Persian origin, signifying a palace. It is therefore improperly used as synonymous with Harem, the apartments of the women. The Seraglio is, in strictness of speech, the place where the court of the Grand Seignior is held; but it so happens that at Constantinople this building includes the imperial Harem within its walls.

Crescent.—The national ensign of the Turks, surmounting the domes and minarets attached to their mosques, as the Cross does the churches of the Roman Catholics in Christian countries. This peculiar and universal use of the Crescent is said to have owed its origin to the fact, that at the time of Mohammed's flight from Mecca to Medina *the moon was new.*—Hence the half moon is commemorative of that event.

Sublime Porte.—This title, which is frequently applied to the court, cabinet, or executive department of the Ottoman empire, is derived, as the words import, from a lofty arched gateway of splendid construction, forming the principal entrance to the Seraglio or palace. It is a phrase equivalent to 'Court of St. James,' 'Court of St. Cloud,' &c.

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