# Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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THE TERMS OF THE REPUBLICAN STAR

*ARE* TWO DOLLARS *and* FIFTY CENTS *per annum, payable half yearly, in advance—No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.*

ADVERTISEMENTS *are inserted three weeks for* ONE DOLLAR *a square; and continued for* TWENTY-FIVE CENTS *per week*



## Public Sale.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, the subscriber will sell at PUBLIC SALE on the 22d instant, at the late dwelling of *Woolman Hughey* deceased, so much of his personal estate as may be requisite for the payment of his just debts—consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, House hold and Kitchen Furniture, with a variety of other articles. The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on all sums over four dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale: on all sums under four dollars, the cash will be required on delivery of the property.

WILLIAM NUTTLE, *Adm'or. of Woolman Hughey, dec'd.*

May 6 1806 3500q

## Public Sale.

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of *Christopher Bruff*, late of Talbot county deceased, will be offered at PUBLIC SALE at Frazier's tavern, in Easton, on 3d day the 10th of 6th month, commonly called June, a TRACT OF LAND, lying and being in Talbot county, between six and seven miles from Easton, lying on the south side of the road leading into Landing Neck, and adjoining the lands of James Lloyd, containing 250 acres, more or less. A credit of five years will be given, with equal annual instalments, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing date from the sale. Any person wishing to purchase the above lands, may have a view of the premises by applying to Walter Flemings on the place, or to

ROBERT BRUFF.

N. B. Also several beautiful LOTS in the town of Easton, on the 20th of same month, on the above terms, fronting on Washington Street, and the road leading to Easton Point. R. B.

Easton 6 th of 5th month, 1806. ts

## Worthy of Attention!

THE HOUSE, LOT and IMPROVEMENTS, formerly the property of James Lambdin, and heretofore advertised for sale and bid in by the subscriber, will POSITIVELY BE SOLD to the highest bidder, on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, on Tuesday the 27th inst. This building being in an elegant situation, and well calculated for the accommodation of a family of almost any description, either private or public, and almost every necessary out-house, and considering the accommodating terms on which it is offered, the subscriber flatters himself that it will excite attention in those who may wish to hold property in this flourishing village. It being entirely out of his way, he particularly requests every gentleman inclined to purchase to give attendance precisely at 12 o'clock on the day above mentioned.

WILLIAM HARRISON, junr.

N. B. The Tuesday above mentioned, is the first Tuesday in Court.

May 13, 1806. ts

## Chancery Sale.

*By virtue of the decree of the honorable Chancellor of Maryland, will be sold at public vendue on the 29th day of May, on the premises, to the highest bidder,*

PART of the real estate of the late Ferdinand Sliney, deceased, consisting of one hundred forty and one half acres land, called *Timber Ridge*, lying on Kent Island, in Queen Ann's county; a part of which is in timber, the residue now in cultivation, and well adapted to the production of wheat, corn and tobacco. Any person or persons wishing to purchase, will have the advantage of seeing the premises on the day of sale. The terms of sale are these, the purchaser or purchasers to give bond to the Trustee as such, with good and ample security, for the paying of the purchase money in twelve months, with interest from the day of sale—possession to be given on the first day of January next. All persons having claims against the said estate of the aforesaid deceased, are warned to exhibit the same in the Court of Chancery within four months from the above sale.

BASIL BETTON, Trustee.

April 29, 1806. 5

## For Sale,

THAT valuable FARM, Peach Blossom, containing about 370 acres of land, within three miles of Easton, if not sold before the first day of August, it will on that day be offered at PUBLIC SALE, divided into three or more lots, as may best suit purchasers, or should any person be disposed to purchase part at private sale, the subscriber will treat with them for it. GEORGE R. HAYWARD.

March 25, 1806. tf


*From the National Intelligencer.*

## REMARKS

*On the measures of the last session of Congress.*

THE events of the last session of Congress, connected with the circumstances accompanying them, are too important not to merit the general attention of the people. The events themselves, considering either the causes in which they originated, the means by which they were effected, or the consequences in which they may issue, involve, in no inconsiderable degree, the dignity of the government, and the general welfare of the community. Measures, thus interesting in themselves, have derived additional importance from the collision of opinion which has attended some of them. Under these circumstances it becomes the duty of the press to lay before the public the best materials within its reach for the formation of a correct and honest decision. This duty becomes imperious from the copious stream in which misrepresentation has been poured forth, and from the high crimination not merely of acts, but likewise of motives.

Professing ourselves to be the friends of truth, and of truth only, willing to support her cause by all honorable means, and determined to support no other cause, no apology need be offered for occupying a part of our columns with those plain statements of facts, and the natural inferences deducible from them, which we believe will be of use to enlighten subjects wrapped in uncommon obscurity, and to insure that sober conviction of mind which reposes in confident security on the result's to which it is led by a full investigation.

Some apology may, perhaps, be due for the silence which under existing circumstances, we have for some time maintained. We have not been insensible to the duties of a print at the centre of the union. But such has been the extreme pressure of other duties, and particularly that of reporting the proceedings of Congress (which of itself affords full occupation for one person) that we have felt a total inability, from a want of time to submit any original matter to our readers worthy of their attention.

In the remarks we shall offer, we promise our readers to maintain the same temperance which has invariably characterised our columns. We shall abstain from all personal remarks, we shall state facts as we believe them to exist; and if, from the obscurity attendant on some of the transaction, we are involved in any incorrectness, we shall on its exposure, be the first to acknowledge it.

It is unnecessary, we trust, for us to say that on political subjects we think, as we ever have thought; and that we have not forfeited our respect and veneration for those republican principles which we imbibed at any early period of life. It may however, be necessary to promise, in order that the object of our remarks may be fully understood, that our confidence in the virtue and talents, the motives and measures of those who administer our national concerns, is unshaken; to declare that recent events, so far from impairing, have strengthened that confidence, by furnishing us with new and additional evidence that the great end of the administration is the public good, and the means used by them for accomplishing this result such as prudence, wisdom and true republican policy recommend.

The most prominent measures respect our foreign relations. On those, therefore, we shall bestow the first attention. These measures principally respect Spain and Great Britain.

Those relative to Spain are involved in some obscurity. We know the measures taken: but we do not know distinctly the reasons on which they were founded, or the arguments urged against them, as the discussions relative to them were conducted with closed doors, and as several important documents are still reserved from the public eye. The want of information thus important should inspire us with diffidence in our opinions. It should however, at the same time not be lost sight of that the negociation for the purchase of the Floridas, the measure ultimately adopted, did not receive the sanction of the House of Representatives until several weeks had elapsed after the submission of the proposition, and until it had been fully discussed; until ample time had been allowed for its elucidation in every aspect in which it could be presented. Having too received a strenuous opposition, it is but fair to infer that the judgments of the representatives were maturely formed on an abundant stock of materials. When this circumstance is considered, in connection with the fact that the measure was sanctioned by a majority of 22 members of the House of Representatives and by a large majority of the Senate we have strong presumptive proofs that in as much as it was approved by those who were necessarily the best informed, who are to this moment better informed on this subject than their constituents, and who feel the weight of responsibility, it is, all things considered the best measure which could have been adopted.

Viewed as an abstruct question the possession of the Floridas must be allowed on all hands to be of infinite importance to the United States. The view taken of this subject by a committee of the House of Representatives, so long ago as January 1803, has been justly pronounced conclusive. The time when, and the circumstances under which this report was made, entitle it to peculiar notice.

Our readers will recollect that at the period referred to our right of deposit at New Orleans was invaded, attended by various symptoms of hostility on the part of Spain. At the session immediately ensuing the occurrence of this event, the President, submitted a message to the House of Representatives on the subject. From the deliberations of that body emanated this report, which we subjoin at full length.

*The committee, to whom was referred a resolution proposing an appropriation of two millions of dollars, in addition to the sum usually appropriated for the purpose of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, submit the following.*

*REPORT:*

The object of this resolution is to enable the executive to commence, with more effect, a negociation with the French and Spanish governments relative to the purchase from them of the island of New Orleans and the provinces of East and West Florida. This object is deemed highly important and has received the attentive consideration of the committee. The free and unmolested navigation of the river Mississippi, is a point to which the attention of the general government has been directed, ever since the peace of 1783, by which our independence as a nation was finally acknowledged. The immence tract of country owned by the United States, which lie immediately on the Mississippi, or communicates with it by means of large navigable rivers rising within our boundaries, renders its free navigation an object, not only of inestimable advantage, but of the very first necessity. The Mississippi forms the western boundary of the United States from its source to the 31st degree of North latitude, and empties itself into the Gulf of Mexico about the 29th degree of north latitude. It furnishes the only outlet through which the produce of the Indiana territory of the states of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, and of the western parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and a portion of the Mississippi territory, can be transported to a foreign market or to the ports of the Atlantic states. From the 31st degree of north latitude which is the southern boundary of the United States, to the mouth of the river, the territory on each side has heretofore been in possession of the Spanish government; the province of Louisianna lying to the west, and those of east Florida, with the island of New-Orleans, to the east. Altho' the United States have insisted on an uncontrolable right to to pass up & down the river, from its source to the sea, yet this right if admitted in its most ample latitude, will not secure to them the full advantages of navigation. The strength and rapidity of the current of the Mississippi are known to render its ascent so extremely difficult, that few vessels of burthen have attempted to go as far as our boundary. This circumstance obliges the citizens of the western country to carry their produce down the river in boats, from which it is put on board of ships capable of sustaining a sea voyage. It follows, therefore, that to enjoy the full benefits of navigation, some place should be fixed which sea vessels can approach without great inconvenience, where the American produce may be deposited until it is again shipped to be carried abroad. This great point was secured to us in the year 1795 by the Spanish government, who agreed in the treaty of *San Lorenzo el Real*, that Americans should have the right of deposit at New-Orleans. This right has been used from that time till a late period; but the conduct of the Intendant at that place, shews how liable the advantageous navigation of the river is to interruption, and strongly points out the impolicy of relying on a foreign nation for benefits which our citizens have a right to expect should be secured to them by their own government. It is hoped that the port of New Orleans may again be opened, before any very material injuries arise but should this be the case, or if as the treaty provides, a new place of deposit should be assigned, the late occurrence shews the uncertainty of its continuance. Experience proves that the caprice or the interested views of a single officer, may perpetually subject as to the alternative of submitting to injury, or of resorting to war.

The late violation of our treaty with Spain necessarily leads to the enquiry how far the western country may be affected in other points, not connected with New Orleans. The Mississippi territory extends from the confines of Georgia to the river Mississippi, and from the 31st to the 35th degree of north latitude It is estimated to contain more than fifty millions of acres, and from its numerous advantages must one day or other possess an immense population. The variety, richness and abundance of its production, hold out to settlers the strongest inducements to resort thither, and the United States may safely calculate on drawing a considerable revenue from the sale of lands in this, as well as in other quarters of the western country. The value of these, however, may be diminished or increased, and the sale impeded or advanced by the impression made on the public mind, by shutting the port of New-Orleans, and by eventual measures which may be adopted to guard against similar injuries.

West Florida is bounded on the north by the Mississippi territory, from which it is separated by no natural boundary; on the east by the river Apalachicola which divides it from East Florida; on the west by the river Mississippi, and on the south by the Gulf of Mexico The Mississippi territory is intersected by many large and valuable rivers which rise within its own boundaries, and meander through it in a general direction from north to south, but empty themselves into the Gulf of Mexico through the province of West Florida. In fact with the exception of that part of the territory which lies immediately on the Mississippi, the whole must depend on the Mobile and the Apalachicola, with their numerous branches, and on some other rivers of inferior note, for the means of sending its produce to market, and of returning to itself such foreign supplies, as the necessities or convenience of its inhabitants may require.—In the rivers too, the eastern parts of the state of Tennessee are deeply interested, as some of the great branches of the Mobile approach vere near to some of those branches of the Tennessee river, which lie above the great muscle shoals. Even if it should prove difficult to connect them, yet the land carriage will be shorter, and the route to the sea more direct, than the river Tennessee furnishes. These rivers possess likewise an advantage which is denied to the Mississippi. As their sources are not in the mountains, and their course is thro' a level country, their currents are gentle and the tide flows considerably above our boundary. This circumstance together with the depth of water which many of them afford, render them accessible to sea-vessels; and ships of two hundred tons burthen may ascend for several hundred miles in the heart of the Mississippi territory. These rivers, however, which run almost exclusively within our own limits, and which it would seem as if nature had intended for our own benefit, we must be indebted to others for the beneficial use of, so long as the province of West Florida shall continue in the possession of a foreign nation. If the province of West Florida were of itself an independent empire, it would be the interest of its government to promote the fredom of trade, by laying open the mouth of the rivers to all nations, this having been the policy of those powers who possess the mouths of the Rhine, the Danube, the Po and the Tagus, with some others. But the system of colonization, which has always heretofore prevailed, proves, that the mother country is ever anxious to engross to itself the trade of its colonies, and affords us every reason to apprehend that Spain will not readily admit us to pass through her territory to carry on a trade either with [illegible]ther or with foreign nations. Th[illegible]ght we may insist on, and perhaps it may be conceded to us; but it is possible that it may be denied. At all events it may be prove the source of endless disagreement and perpetual hostility.

In this respect East Florida may not perhaps be so important, but its acquisition is nevertheless deemed desirable — From its junction with the state of Georgia at the river St. Mary's it stretches near four hunded miles into the sea, forming a large peninsula, and has some very fine harbours. The southern point, cape Florida, is not more than one hundred miles distant from the Havannah, and the possession of it may be beneficial to us in relation to our trade with the West Indies. It would likewise make our whole territory compact, would add considerably to our sea coast, and by giving us the Gulph of Mexico for our southern boundary, would render us less liable to attack, in what is now deemed the most vulnerable part of the union.

From the aforegoing view of facts, it must be seen that the possession of New Orleans and the Floridas will not only be required for the convenience of the United States, but will be demanded by their most imperious necessities. The Mississippi and its branches, with those other rivers above referred to, drain an extent of country not less perhaps than one half of our whole territory, containing at this time one eighth of our population and progressing with a repidity beyond the experience of any former time, or of any other nation. The Floridas and New Orleans command the only outlets to the sea, and our best interests require that we should get possession of them.—This requisition however arises not from a disposition to increase our territory; for neither the Floridas nor New Orleans offer any other inducements than their mere geographical relation to the United States. But if we look forward to the free use of the Mississippi, the Mobile, the Apalachicola and the other rivers of the west, by ourselves and our posterity, New Orleans and the Floridas must become a part of the United States either by purchase or by conquest.

The great question then which presents itself is, shall we at this time lay the foundation for future peace, by offering a fair and equivalent consideration; or shall we hereafter incur the hazards and the horrors of war?—The government of the United States is differently organized from any other in the would. Its object is the happiness of man: its policy and its interest, to pursue right by right means. War is the great scourge of the human race, and should never be reforted to but in cases of the most imperious necessity. A wise government will avoid it, when its views can be attained by peaceful measures. Princes fight for glory, and the blood and treasure of their subjects is the price they pay. In all nations the people bear the burthen of war, and in the United States, the people rule. Their representatives are the guardians of their rights, and it is the duty of those representatives to provide against any event which may, even at a distant day involve the interests and the happiness of the nation. We may indeed have our rights restored to us by treaty, but there is a want of fortitude in applying temporary remedies to permanent evils; thereby imposing on our posterity a burthen which we ourselves ought to bear. If the purchase can be made, we ought not to hesitate. If the attempt should fail, we shall have discharged an important duty. —War may be the result: but the American nation, satisfied with our conduct, will be animated by one soul, and will unite all its energies in the contest.—Foreign powers will be convinced that it is not a war of aggrandisement on our part and will therefore feel no unreasonable jealousies towards us. We shall have proved that our object was justice; it will be seen that our cause is honorable. Should alliances be necessary they may be advantageously formed We shall have merited and shall, therefore possess general confidence. Our measures will stand justified not only to ourselves and our country, but to the world.

In another point of view perhaps, it would be preferable to make the purchase, as it is believed that a smaller sum would be required for this object, than would necessarily be expended, if we should attempt to take possession by force; the expences of war being indeed almost incalculable. The committee have no information before them, to ascertain the amount for which the purchase can be made, but it is hoped, that with the assistance of two millions of dollars in hand, this will not be unreasonable. A similar course was pursued for the purpose of settling our differences with the regency of Algiers, by an appropriation of one million of dollars prior to the commencement of the negociation, and we have since experienced its beneficial effects.

Under these impressions therefore the