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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*, and continued *weekly*, for *TWENTY-FIVE CENTS* per square.

Worthy of Attention!

THE HOUSE, LOT & 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 instant. 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 1st Tuesday in Court.

May 13, 1806. ts

Chancery Sale.

BY virtue of the decree of the honorable the 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 141 and a half acres of 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 12 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 4 months from the above sale.

BASIL BETTON, *Trustee*.

April 29, 1806. 5

Notice is hereby given,

That Pursuant to a Decree of the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on the 1st day of June next

ALL that undivided moiety of LAND called *Pleasant Springs*, lying in Queen-Ann's county, of which William Sparks, late of the same county died seized, and which descended to his daughter Esther Sparks, and to his grand daughter Sarah Sparks. The said Land lies near Church-Hill, in the said county, is of a good soil for wheat, corn, and all kinds of small grain; and will be sold on a credit of fifteen months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security to the Trustee as such, for the payment of the purchase money, with legal interest thereon from the day of sale, and on the ratification of the sale, and on the payment of the purchase money, and not before, the subscriber will give a deed for the said land, conveying all the right, title, interest and estate therein, and thereto, which under the decree aforesaid, was conveyed by Robert Walters, Esq. to him—as well as all the right, title, interest, and estate therein and thereto which descended as aforesaid, to the child, and grand-child, of the said William Sparks, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby also given, to the creditors of the said William Sparks, to exhibit their claims against the deceased to the Court of Chancery within four months from the said day of sale.

WILLIAM H. DEVORIX,
Queen-Ann's county, } *Trustee*.
April 29, 1806. } 5

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at PUBLIC SALE, in the town in Cambridge, on the second Monday of June next, the following valuable lots or parcels of land, lying in Allegany county, (state of Maryland) and described by lots No. 217, 3035, 2289, 2540, 1190, 118, each containing the quantity of 50 acres. Lot No. 217 has a dwelling house on it, and is in good cultivation. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

ANNA WRIGHT.

Cambridge, May 6, 1806. 5

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale on Thursday the 5th day of June next, at the late dwelling house of *Francis Morling*, Head of Wye, Talbot county, the PERSONAL ESTATE of said Francis Morling deceased, consisting of a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture; Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Farming Utensils; Corn, Bacon, Lard, and a variety of other articles.

The terms of sale will be a credit of 6 months on all sums over 6 dollars with note and approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, and cash on all sums under 6 dollars will be required on the delivery of the property. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock and continue until all is sold.

MARGARET MORLING, Ex'rx.
of F. Morling dec'd.

May 20, 1806. 3

Public Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the Chancery Court, the subscriber will expose at PUBLIC SALE, upon the premises, on Monday the 9th day of June next.

A TRACT OF LAND with the IMPROVEMENTS, called *Parrott's Reserve*, lying on the west side of Tuckahoe Creek, near the dwelling plantation of the late Mr. Richard Johns, supposed to contain according to certificate, 200 acres. The purchaser or purchasers, at his or their discretion, to pay the purchase money to the Trustee immediately after the sale, or immediately after the sale shall have been ratified by the Chancellor.

JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee.

May 13, 1806. 4

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 6 and 7 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 5 years will be given with equal annual installments, the purchaser giving bond with approved security bearing date from the day of sale. Any person wishing to purchase the above lands, may have a view of the premises by applying to *Walter Fleming* on the place, or to

ROBERT BRUFF.

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

Easton, 6th of 5th mo. 1806. ts

Chancery Sale.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock,

ALL the REAL ESTATE of William Mace, deceased, or as much as will pay his just debts, lying in Dorchester county, and not more than one mile from the head of Church creek; 60 or 70 acres in cultivation, well adapted to corn and wheat, with a dwelling house, kitchen, and other out-houses. The following property of William Mace deceased, part of a tract called *Mace's Back Range*, part of a tract called *Cornwell*, part of another tract called *Green Back*, and a small tract called *Diss*, the whole adjoining each other; containing one hundred and eighteen acres of land, more or less. The terms of sale, are the purchaser or purchasers is to give bond with approved security to the Trustee for the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon within twelve months from the day of sale, and on ratification of the said sale by the Chancellor, and on receipt of the purchase money, the Trustee will convey the land to the purchaser. All persons having claims against, the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers to the Chancellor on or before the last day of October next.

JOHN ROSS, Trustee.

April 29, 1806. ts

To the Voters of Talbot County.

HAVING been informed that a report is in circulation that I have declined offering myself as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the ensuing Election, it becomes necessary I should thus publicly inform you that (in case such a report does exist) it is *FALSE*, and that I am still a Candidate for that office, and most respectfully solicit your suffrage. And should the result of the election point me out as worthy of your choice, the most prompt attention, influenced by the purest motives, shall always accompany my best endeavors to give general satisfaction in the discharge of the important duties of said office.

ROBERT DODSON.

April 29, 1806. 6

From the National Intelligencer.

REMARKS
ON THE
Measures of the last Session of Congress.
(Concluded from Tuesday's Star.)

Events of subsequent occurrence have fully justified the opinions expressed in the foregoing report, by proving that so long as this country shall be held by a foreign government, the free passage of the streams that empty themselves into the gulf will be obstructed, as its sense of interest, however mistaken, shall dictate. There is one consideration which demonstrates the justness of the opinion of the committee that this country, at least so far as respects the free navigation of its great streams must be ours either by purchase or force. Such will be the vast mass of interest at stake, and dependent on their free passage, when the population of the western country shall have reached but a small stage of that extension to which it is rapidly progressing, that no power, possessed by the government of the U. S. or by any foreign nation, can restrain the people from availing themselves of what they will deem, their natural rights; & hence, if the enjoyment of these cannot be acquired by amicable arrangements, they will inevitably be got by the exertion of physicial power.

It is the province of a wise government to foresee events such as these, and to evert evils instead of waiting for the arrival.

It was on the basis of this report, and the resolution it recommended, that the purchase of Louisianna was made.

This measure has passed the ordeal of investigation, and has been sanctioned by a vast majority of the nation. If it was correct, can a measure *then* right be *now* wrong; for though the negociation that ensued issued in the purchase of Louisianna, the whole tener of the report shews the *real object* was the purchase of the Floridas.

Let us very concisely compare the circumstances attending the appropriation in 1803, and those attending the appropriation in 1806, to determine whether they are or are not sufficiently alike to justify the conclusion that if the first appropriation was correct, so likewise is the last.

In 1803 an undisputed right, a right actually possessed, was violated under circumstances of peculiar aggravation. An important right was taken from us, which we actually enjoyed. This was, therefore, an act of perfect hostility, and we should have been justified, so far as related to Spain, in applying force to force. But true to ourselves, and paying less regard to the usages of other nations than to our own interests, we determined to negociate——for what? For the purchase of the Floridas, *and New Orleans*. We then considered it no violation of national honor, though our undoubted right to a deposit was violated, to negociate for remedying this evil, *in connection with the obtaining another important acquisition.*

Just so in the present instance. Spain had invaded our territorial rights—had kept possession of what *we deemed ours*, had violated what *she acknowledged to be ours*. For the redressing these evils, for the ascertaining disputed boundaries, for the amicable adjustment of differences, we say to Spain, we offer you a certain sum of money for the undisturbed enjoyment of what we consider ourselves *rightfully* entitled to, *in connection with another important acquisition.* Agree to a boundary to the north, and cede thus the Floridas, not merely West Florida, already in dispute between us, but both the Floridas, and we will pay you a proper price for them.

So far the cases run parallel. In both we ask to be secured in an invaded right and negociate for the acquisition of new rights, on the payment of a stipulated sum of money.

Other differences, it is true, exist at present between the U. S. and Spain; such as the spoliations on our property and the injury derived from the suspension of the right of deposit.

Similar differences, to a certain extent, however, existed in 1803; and as in the purchase of Louisianna, in which the negociation then issued, a part of the price paid for that country was appropriated to the payment of our citizens as an indemnity for the violation of their rights; so in the present instance, should the negociation succeed, it is extremely probable a like reparation will be made in the same way.

By the measures pursued in 1803, *peace* was preserved. The same result will follow from the present measures, if they terminate in the like success.

This short view is a sufficient answer to the charge of pusillanimity brought against the administration. If the measures of 1803 were not considered pusilanimous, can those of 1806, so similar to them, bear this construction? The republicans in the former year said, let us in the first instance resort to negociation, and let us offer to make a bargain on the terms of fair reciprocity;—they say the same thing now. The result was then successful, and the administration received the thanks of their country. The result in the present instance may likewise be successful, and a greatful nation may be equally lavish of its thanks.

In making these remarks it is not our intention to criminate the motives of those who voted for measures different from those adopted. We know full well that on this point an honest difference of opinion may have prevailed. Nor are we insensible of the many strong arguments which might be urged in favor of strengthening our southern frontier against *possible* aggressions. We know full well that the maxims of justice are not the invariable guides of those with whom our foreign relations are conducted. But we are, nevertheless, firmly of the opinion that in the first instance, in compliance with the policy of the United States, it becomes us to exhaust every means in our power to adjust our differences, without resorting to offensive operations, or incuring that great expence which would necessarily have attended the adoption of defensive measures on a large scale. We are the more strengthened in this opinion from the decided conviction that in case the aggressions of any foreign power shall hereafter be of such a nature as to justify retaliation, we shall have in our hands the means of resorting to it, and of inflicting a fatal vengeance. Should the property of our citizens be attacked by violence, our hardy yeomen, enured to toil and danger, will, at a moment's warning, repulse the assailants. Can the government of Spain say the same thing? Is not every possession she holds vulnerable, and are not the seeds of dissolution sowed in all her institutions? Let us then patiently, though confidently wait for events, and not resort to extreme measures, till necessity not less than justice shall demand them. By pursuing this course we shall follow the advice, so emphatically given us in the memorable report of 1803. In the language of that report we may say,

"The great question 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 world. 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 resorted 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 propositions were fair; and it will be acknowledged 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 the discussions relative to the measures adopted by congress, various incidental views have been presented which merit elucidation. Some of them have been urged in the shape of the objections, while others have been made the foundation of criminations against the administration.

I. The *expence* of the purchase of the Floridas has been objected to. This objection can only lie against the measure in case the negociation shall prove successful. If it fails, no extraordinary expence will have been incurred. If, on the contrary, it succeeds, we shall have acquired a large district of country, several most important outlets for a large part of the present U.S. an accession of commerce, with a concomitant augmentation of duties, and an exemption, at least for a considerable time, from war. These advantages, viewed in a moral light are incalculably valuable. We have every reason to believe that a war with Spain would have been accompanied by a war with France. We shall not attempt to estimate the complicated evils of this result—we shall leave this to the imaginations of our readers only observing that one of its probable effects would have been an alliance with England. Such an event would certainly in some degree, probable in a high degree have checked the progress of improvement and settlement in the western country and consequently the growth of that strength which would spring from a compact population.

But putting aside the injuries we should have suffered, let us attend, for a moment, to the positive benefits that are likely to ensue from the acquisition of the Floridas. It is a low estimate to compute the additional annual duties that would immediately come into our treasury at 300,000 dollars and the proceeds of the sales of land at a like sum—There is every reason to believe that the aggregate amount of these two sums will more than pay the interest of the sum paid for the Floridas. In making this remark, we admit that we have formed but vague ideas; nor has there, we believe, been any expression of opinion on this point by those who have the public affairs in their hands. But if the clear receipts from these sources should only pay the interest of the debt incurred, calculating, as we are authorised to do from our experience in other quarters, that they would double in a period of seven years, it will be found that the whole new debt incurred will, without costing the United States one dollar, be discharged in a period of about fourteen years.

Compare this result with the effects of the proposition for raising additional troops. We have seen a circular letter written by a friend of this measure, (Mr. Garnett,) which states that it was contemplated to raise four thousand additional troops. These could not have cost less than an annual sum of a million of dollars; while it is but too probable from the remote position they would have occupied, and the nature of the climate, the expense would have greatly exceeded this amount. In the one case, then, we should have sustained a positive loss requiring probably the imposition of new taxes, or involving the retarded extinguishment of the national debt; while in the other, a flattering prospect is held out of acquiring, after a few years, a new fund of wealth, free from all mortgage of incumbrance.

Willing to contemplate the proposition for raising additional troops in its most favorable light, we have considered it as a measure not only *meant* to be, but which *actually* would have been, *strictly defensive*. Had a different issue ensued, which is but too probable, the expense would have been vastly increased.

II. Among the charges brought against the executive, that which criminates them with having withheld an important document, until the bill making an appropriation for the purchase of the Floridas had passed, and was out of the power of the House of Representatives, is entitled to some notice. It is to be regretted that on this point we can at best glean but imperfect information, as the document alluded to still remains confidential. This document is a letter from Mr. Munroe to the secretary of state. It is said that its contents might have changed the vote of the House. But by whom is this said?—By those who either opposed the appropriation, or who voted for the raising additional troops. Has it been admitted by a single member who voted for