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

Will be sold,

At public vendue, on Saturday, the 27th instant, in Easton,

ALL the personal estate of *James Doran*, deceased, on a credit of nine months on all sums over six dollars—for six dollars, and under, the cash will be required. The sale to begin at ten o'Clock, and attendance given by

MARGARET DORAN, Ex'rx of J. Doran, dec'd.

February 16. 1808. 2

Pursuant to a Decree

Of the High Court of Chancery, of the State of Maryland,

WILL be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of March next, in Caroline county, and within one mile of Potter,s Landing, two unimproved Lots of LAND, containing fifty acres each, for the payment of the just debts of *Vinson Dillon*, late of Caroline county, deceased. The terms required by the decree is, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond to the trustee for the payment of the purchase money in fifteen months, with interest from the day of sale. The creditors of the said Vinson Dillon, are requested to exhibit their claims, legally proved, to the Chancellor, on or before the first day of July.

WM. POTTER.

for the sale of the real estate of V. Dillon.

February 9, 1808. 3

Notice.

THE Masters and Journeymen Bricklayers of Easton, and Talbot county, are requested so attend at Mr. *Giffin's Tavern*, on Tuesday, 23d instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Their attendance is expected to be punctual, as there will then be a subject of importance laid before them for their consideration.

A FRIEND TO MECHANICS.

February 16, 1808. 2

Ball in Easton.

A SUBSCRIPTION BALL, will be held at Mr. Prince's Fountain Inn, on *Thursday Evening*, the third of March next. By order of the

MANAGERS.

P. S. Subscribers received at the Bar.

February 16, 1808. 3

BY AUTHORITY.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Oxford, (Md.) February 13, 1808.

THIS is to give notice, to all masters and owners of vessels, now in this district, not to permit their departure from the same, until the owner, consignee, agent, or factor, shall with the master, give such bond at this office, as may be required, agreeably to the supplement to an act, entitled, "an act, laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States."

3 JOHN WILLIS, Collector.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, called PROGRESS, containing four hundred and fifty Acres, lying in Caroline county, within a few miles of colonel KEENE'S, and on which *Elijah Pippin*, formerly lived. Any person wishing to view said land, will please to call on colonel Keene; and the terms of sale will be made known by

HENRY BRICE, *Baltimore. or,*
JOHN TILGHMAN, *Centreville.*

Centreville, February 16, 1808. tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Levy Court for Talbot County, will meet on *Wednesday*, the 9th day of March next, for the purpose of chusing Constables—and also, on *Wednesday*, the 6th of April, will meet to appoint Overseers for the public roads.

Per order,

J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk Levy Court.

February 16, 1808. 4

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of *Jeremiah Colston*, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated to the register of the orphans' court of Dorchester county, on or before the 12th day of September next, that a dividend of assets may be made on said estate, or by law they will be excluded from their dividend on said estate.

HENRY COLSTON, acting Adm'r.

February 16, 1808. 3

FOR THE STAR.

On the present situation of America, and the consequences of an

EMBARGO.

IT is to you fellow-citizens who are Americans in heart and principal, and ready to make any sacrifice for the protection of your freedom and independence, that I address a few observations upon a subject deeply interesting to us all.—Six weeks have scarcely elapsed since the embargo was laid, and we already feel the inextricable distress that a total suspension of commerce inflicts! ought not this to awaken us from our luxurious slumbers and convince us that though the general government had done all they could to repress our luxuries by taxing them, yet the state Legislatures have come far short of their true policy in not encourageing our manufactures, by premiums and state institutions: It will be to this neglect that our embarrassments must chiefly be ascribed in case of a continuance of the embargo, and not to the absolute necessity of commerce for supporting our independence and existence, had these precautionary measures been adopted and vigorously persevered in. Independence constitutes national wealth, and never ought we to claim that rank while we are dependent on England for the very raiment of our bodies, and even the knives and forks that daily minister to the sustenance of life. Every cent that is produced from our fertile farms is sent to England or elsewhere to purchase brandy, clothes and hardware. Hence the alarming scarcity of money complained of in Baltimore, and felt in every part of this state. The extravagance, therefore of our citizens generally is the cause of this complaint. It were better to keep one silver dollar at home, and let it circulate from one to another, than to send it to Europe or India, and have it represented here by five imaginary paper ones. The fact is we consume more than we can pay for; and until we become frugal and more industrious, the grievance must increase instead of diminishing—If no debts were due in the state except those which are due to merchants, or the importers and retailers of goods, we should long since have discovered the true cause of the scarcity of money; the merchants books would have told the amount of their debts; but it is an unfortunate circumstance, that a small share of those may be directly due to the importers of goods, though the whole of them are occasioned by such importations. In order to account for this, we are to consider that merchants have a better opportunity than other people to receive payment of debts; for produce of all sorts will suit them instead of money.

Thus it may happen, that A. buys a horse from B. for which he is to pay 80 dollars, as soon as he shall have sold his crop. B. purchases cattle from C. for 80 dollars, which he is to pay when he receives payment for his horse; and C. employs D. to repair his house, for which he is to pay him out of the price of his cattle. In the mean time A. tempted by the allurements of a neighbouring store, buys foreign goods, silks, gauzes, rum and such other *necessary's*, for the use of his family, and he delivers the whole of his crop in payment, for which he is allowed a *generous* price: Thence it must follow, that B. C. D. and every other letter in the alphabet, are disappointed each of them in his debt, and they all complain of the scarcity of money, without perceiving that all these debts continue to be unpaid, from the folly of A. in buying foreign goods, and yet the goods are paid for.

Thus it is that our citizens are universally involved—many of the debts are due to merchants; but a much greater amount is due to persons who are not merchants: and we seem not to have discovered that we are nearly ruined by foreign luxuries.

In all cases it is more easy to complain, than to point out the means of relief. It is also more easy to give wholesome advice, than to adopt proper remedies. It is a downward easy path that leads to ruin; but it is a rough and uphill road which leads to prosperity. Every amendment is at first unpalatable. For this reason I shall recommend with indifference, what is likely to be followed with reluctance.

We complain in general that money is scarce, we are mistaken about facts; for the thing alledged is not altogether true. Pride, or the force of habit, prevents us from discovering the truth. There is no country in which money may be acquired with more ease than in this. But most of us ought not to have any money, we have not deserved it; for we have expended more money since the revolution, than we have gained: whence it is, that we neither have money, nor any kind of marketable property by which we can completely pay up our debts: No man or body of men can have either, whose expences exceed their income. There is a certain and plain process by which our complaints may be relieved:—The bad effects of indolence and luxury must be cured by diligence and economy, and the whole of our debts may be dischraged in a little time by industry and frugality, when are we likely to obtain money by such means? No man can attend to our prevailing conduct without expressing his fears that the period is very far distant.

Instead of finding general proofs of industry, economy, temperance, & other republican virtues, he sees a nation that is more luxurious, more indolent, and more extravagant, than any other people on the face of the earth. In drawing this figure I may be charged with high colouring; but the reader is requested to examine the original, and if he finds us the most luxurious and improvident of all nations, he will certainly admit that some restraints might help to encrease the quantity of money among us, or might prevent the occasion for it. This effect I have little doubt, would ultimately be produced by a war with England; but a war with her at the present moment would ruin half our citizens—a sad expedient to awaken us to our dependent, deplorable situation! and I am afraid it is the only one that will do it. For there appears in our state legislature an apathy, an indolence, a narrow policy, a want of patriotism that no times nor circumstances can alter. Is the immence sum, fellow-citizens, which the state of Maryland has invested in Bank stock, better employed than if a part of it, and a large part too, were vested in a national manufactory; either of woollen or linen, or both. In this country individuals can never commence; they know that without the aid of government they must always struggle in the weakness of infancy, and at last expire in original prematurity: would not national institutions of this kind hold out a tempting allurement to foreigners who understand their business, and induce them to settle among us? Of this I think there can be no doubt.

Every empire under the sun is supposed to be independent of any other; that is to say the subjects of every empire are supposed to enjoy a natural as well as political independence. It is presumed that they clothe and feed themselves. This in former times was obviously the case in all countries, but the introduction of commerce has produced many seeming variations from the rule. Industrious nations, which have more provisions or clothing, of any particular quality, than are necessary for their own consumption, send them abroad to be exchanged for money, or some other kind of clothing or provisions which they like better, or which they cannot prepare with the same ease, but still their exports and their imports are nearly equal, and the quantity of imported goods consumed by every nation, bears a small proportion of what they consume of their own manufacture. This is true, even of the Spaniards, though national pride or indolence seems to furnish them as an exception to this general rule. They depend on other nations for many important manufactures. The consequence is obvious; though they possess the rich mines of Mexico and Peru, they are by neglecting useful manufactures, become a poor nation, and are every year decreasing in numbers and strength.

We observe that most other nations maintain a kind of bartar or exchange of manufactures with one another; but still the great body of inhabitants rich and poor, are clothed in the manufactures of their own country. Is this the case in the United States? With us the master and his slave, the farmer, the mechanic, and merchant, are all cloathed from head to foot in foreign manufactures: This is not because we have not got hemp, flax cotton, and wool sufficient: there is no country where these articles are produced with less trouble. But our imports are not confined to clothing: No small share of our furniture is of British manufacture; saws, hammers, hoes and axes are also imported, as if our country did not afford iron superior to any in the world. Lest absurdity should not go on stilts, and folly ride the great horse, we make large importations of hazle and oak sprouts, under the name of walking canes. Surely there is no scarcity of wood among us, but our sticks are not *foreign*. In excuse for all those follies, we are told, that a man has a right to all the comforts of life which he can pay for. This may be true, but he has no right to use the luxuries of life which he cannot pay for; & perhaps it may be questioned, whether he has a right to give examples and introduce follies, that may prove ruinous to his fellow-citizens. Under the head of luxuries we may include every important article, because this country certainly produces all the necessaries of life. It is hardly requisite to visit a large town in order to determine whether the luxury of dress is become an offence against decency, as well as a sure road to bankruptcy. In this remark no particular reference is made to the dress of either sex; for they are equally attentive to the privileges of being in fashion. It is true that some doubts once existed about the meaning of the word fashion. In most countries fashion in dress is understood to mean the form and quality of clothing, which is used by the most respectable inhabitants, or by the great majority of the nation. From late observations, we are taught to suspect that the word has a different meaning in the U. S. Among us a person is understood to be in perfect fashion, who is rigged off with something that has not been seen or heard of in the state before. On this principal it is, that we have seen new forms of head dress, like bullets in a pop-gun, kick one another out so fast, that we could hardly learn their names as they passed in review. Perhaps we shall be told, that an American is not in fashion, who dresses like other Americans; he must dress as people do in London. If they change their clothes once in a month so must we. If they wear pantaloons large and long enough for a giant, or close and smaller than the skin, so must we. What a pity it is that fashions should wear out in London before they arrive at Philadelphia or Baltimore! If there was a glass in the moon we might catch the fashions as they rise. How does it fare with nations who have no change in the fasion of their clothes? Have the women in those countries fewer charms, or have the men more discretion, than we have, who are subject to weekly revolutions? Surely the whim of this day has no more intrinsic beauty than the whim of yesterday.

In old nations where manufactures flourish and where wealth is unequally distributed, some of the inhabitants being exceedingly rich, and the great body of them miserably poor, it is wise in the government to encourage luxury and caprice in dress. By those means, the wealth of the rich circulates through the hands of the manufacturing poor. But our situation being the entire reverse of theirs, what is sound policy in those countries, would be folly and madness among us. When we encourage luxury, it is to enrich another nation, and to make our own citizens poor. Can there be a greater treason committed against the state! The Chinese and Japanese, great politic and wise nations, are distinguished by a national dress. The Dutch though they are surrounded by nations who are as changeable as the moon and have been overrun and conquered by France have submitted to little variation in dress for two hundred years. Their commerce has not like that of France and England, depended on their manufactures: and nothing less than rigid economy could make them respectable. Nothing but necessity can justify us in the use of any foreign manufacture. Doubtless the word necessity is very ambiguous. Most people contend that what they buy is necessary, provided they can barely discover the use of it. We have seen the daughter of a labouring mechanic pay her afternoon's visit, dressed out in more lace, ribbons, gauze and silk, than her father could have earned in twelve months in any part of Europe. Were these things necessary? We have seen a young buck, the son of a farmer, who scarcely sold two hundred busheles of wheat in the year, on his way to quarter-races, fitted out for the sake of propriety, with a full suit of seven dollar broad cloth, Irish linen enough in his shirt collar to make another shirt, and more silver on his saddle and bridle, than the value of his father's estate, if his debts were paid. These were a few of his *necessaries*.

It is alledged that in England, the food, raimant and other necessaries of a labouring man, cost him annually £7 10 sterling or thereabouts: deduct a moderate allowance for food, fuel and house rent, how much will remain for clothes. The marshal Vauban, before the French revolution considering what taxes may be paid by a labouring man in France, estimates his annual expence in clothing at somewhat less than forty shillings of our money: This includes the clothing for himself, his wife and two children. It may be noted that more than half the subjects of France and England come within the foregoing predicament: They are either mechanics or day labourors. Compare their expence with ours in the article of dress; and it must be admitted that an epidemic madness has laid hold of us.

We shall be told in excuse for imported luxuries that we buy goods cheaper than we can make them, and that a man earns more in his corn-field, than he could earn at a loom, or by other manufactures. These positions are fallacious and ill founded. Both experiment and calculation prove them to be false. During our revolution goods were dear, and we did not run into debt: for we bought few—manufactured some, and were frugal. Since the peace, goods have been cheap, and we have nearly become bankrupts. It appears that our earnings in the field have not been equal to the price of the goods that we have consumed. Every domestic manufacture is cheaper than a foreign one, for this plain reason: by the first, nothing is lost to the country—by the other, the whole value is lost; it is carried away never to return—except to compensate spies and disturbers, and destroyers of our manufacturing beginnings.

The annual consumption of goods in this state I think has been estimated at five million one hundred and fifty two thousand dollars. What is the result? $5,152,000 in specie or produce to that value have been sent out of the state, and we are so much the poorer. Suppose the whole of those goods had been manufactured within the state, or a sufficient quantity for our consumption and that they had cost the consumers, or been valued at six million of dollars: would the citizens of this state have lost $848,000 by this difference in price? The very reverse would have happened. They would have gained or they would have saved $5,152,000 for not a single dollar would have been sent out of the country.

In a future number—I shall endeavor to shew that the eastern states are well calculated from their numbers and soil to become manufacturers and that the states south of Pennsylvania have been designed by nature for agriculture chiefly: not entirely—and that by opening an internal navigation, we may enjoy wealth, happiness and tranquility; even in the midst of a maritime war.

To resume my subject. No man is to say that a thing may be good for individuals, which is not good for the public; or that our citizens may thrive by cheap bargains while the nation is ruined by them. He is neither a politician or a patriot who would use such a cloak. Let us turn our attention to manufactures; and the staple of our country will soon rise to its proper value: For we have already glutted every foreign market. By this expedient instead of using fictitious paper, we shall soon obtain hard money sufficient; instead of toiling in the field and becoming poor, that we may enrich the manufactures of other countries, we shall prosper by our own labour, and enrich our own citizens.

COLUMBUS.

Queen-Anne's county, Feb. 12, 1808.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition the Judges of Somerset county court, or one of them, at next April term, for the benefit of an act of assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "an Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the supplements thereto, to release me from debts I am unable to pay.

SAMUEL M. DUER.

Somerset county, Feb. 16, 1808. 8

One hundred dollars reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Somerset county court, near Vienna, the following negroes, viz.—DENNIS, a negro man, about thirty years of age, of a dark mulatto colour, the first finger on the left hand quite strait, and cannot be bent. NICE, a negro woman, about 22 years old, black, or very dark complexion—It is supposed they are together, as they have lived as man and wife. Dennis is near six feet high, very artful, but of pleasing countenance, and uncommon fine features. The above reward will be given by the subscriber, to any person who will deliver them to him, and all reasonable charges that may accrue.

JAMES WALTER, sen.

January 5, 1808. 8—3q