Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every *Tuesday Morning*, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

[VOL. 6....9.] TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1808. [NO. 41....457.]

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.

LORD ERSKINE'S SPEECH
ON THE
ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[Concluded from our last.]

We had forced America to resort to an embargo in her own defence: to keep her vessels in her own harbors, to prevent their being captured; and thus to cause the greatest distress for want of that trade which had been to them and to us greatly beneficial. He contended that every power had a right to make laws with respect to the entrance of vessels into its own harbors; and in this point of view the provision in the orders in council with respect to certificates was, in his opinion, injust. Another most objectionable was the warning. It had been said on a former night that this was not intended to compel American vessels to come into our ports, but they might if they pleased, return to their own ports. Was this to be considered as satisfactory to the Americans? They came upon a trading voyage, and they are told, you cannot go where you intended, without first coming into a British port, but you may, if you please return home. If, when he practised in the courts of king's Bench, he had been told, when he had a brief of great importance, that the king had issued an order, that in going to Westminster Hall, he must pass through a particular street and pay toll, would it have been very satisfactory to him to have been told, we do not compel you to go to Westminster Hall, but you may, if you please go home to your chamber with your bag and go to sleep: or if a gardener were to be told in going to Covent Garden market, he must take a circuitous route and pay toll by the way, would it be told, we do not compel you to go to Covent Garden market—you may return home if you please, or you may strew your vegetables about the street; his lordship briefly recapitulated his argument, and again urged the great importance of the question which was to be decided upon by their lordships, whether all these principles of justice, honor and good faith, which has hitherto actuated our conduct towards other nations, should at once be abrogated and a state of barbarism substituted for civilization—whether that light which had hitherto shone pre-eminently in Britain to guide and direct Europe, should at once be put out, and great and just principles of the law of nations enveloped in darkness and obscurity. The noble lord concluded by moving the following resolutions:—

1st. That the power of making laws to bind the people of this realm is exclusively to his majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords, spiritual and temporal, and commons of the realm, in Parliament assembled; and that every attempt to make, alter, suspend, or appeal such laws, by order of his majesty in privy council, or in any other manner than by his majesty in Parliament, is unconstitutional and illegal.

2d. That the advising of his majesty to issue any order in council for dispensing with or suspending any of the laws of the realm, is a high violation of the fundamental laws and constitution thereof.

That the same cannot in any case be justified but by some unforeseen and urgent necessity, endangering the public safety.

And that in every such case, tis the duty of his majesty's ministers to advise his majesty after issuing such order, forthwith to assemble his Parliament, in order both that the necessity of such proceeding may be enquired of, and determined; and that due provision may be made for the public safety, by the authority of his majesty in Parliament.

3d. That the law of nations is a part of the law of the land; and that neutral nations, not interposing in the war between his majesty and his enemies, have a legal right to such freedom of commerce and navigation as is secured to them by the law of nations.

4th. That the late orders of his majesty in council are contrary to the law of nations, inasmuch as they purport to interrupt the commerce of friendly nations, carrying on their accustomed trade in innocent articles, between their own country and the ports of his majesty's enemies, not actually blockaded; and even between their own country and those of his majesty's allies. And also, inasmuch as they purport to compel such trade, in future, to come in the first instance under the pain of confiscation to the port of his majesty's dominion, or of his allies, and there to submit to such regulations, restrictions, and duties as shall be imposed upon them.

5th. That by the law of nations, all independent governments have an undoubted right, both in war and peace, to regulate in their own territories, and according to their own convenience, except where specially restrained by treaty, the admission or exclusion of the ships or merchandize of other states. That by the municipal law of this and other countries, it hath been usual to require, that vessels trading to or from the ports thereof, shall carry such certificates or other documents, shewing in what country the vessel was built, fitted, or owned; by what sailors she is navigated, and in what country the articles composing the cargo have been grown, produced, or manufactured as may be judged necessary to entitle them to enter.

And that the ships of friendly nations, carrying such papers in time of war, do not thereby violate any rule of amity with other countries, or legally incur any penalty whatever, unless such papers should be found to be fraudulent.

6th. That so much of his majesty's order in council of the 11th November last, as directs that "any vessels carrying any certificates or documents, declaring that the articles of the cargo are not of the produce or manufacture of his majesty's dominions, or to that effect, or carrying any other document referring to such certificate or document, shall, together with the goods laden therein, belonging to the persons by whom, or on whose behalf any such documents were put on board, be adjudged a lawful prize to the captors," is a gross and flagrant violation of the laws of nations and of the statutes made for the freedom of navigation and commerce, and of the rights and the liberties of the people of this realm; inasmuch as it purports to expose the property both of foreign merchants, and even of his majesty's subjects, in the ports of this realm, as well as on the high seas, to unjust detention and forfeiture in cases where no offence whatever hath been committed against any known principle, or rule of the law of nations, or against any law, statute, or usage of the realm.

7. That the free access to the ports of the realm, and the liberty of trading to and from the same, has been secured to merchants, strangers, not being of a hostile nation, by Magna Charta, and other ancient statutes, in which it is expressly provided, "that no manner of ship, which is fraught towards England, or elsewhere, be compelled to come to any port of England, nor there to abide against the will of the masters and mariners of the same, or of the merchants whose the goods be."

And that the same statutes were intended not only to protect the innocent commerce friendly nations, but also, to secure to the people of this realm the benefit of a free and open market for the sale of the produce and manufactures thereof, and, or carrying on such trade as might conduce to the profits and advantage of the realm.

8th. That the abovementioned orders of his majesty in council are in open breach and violation of the said statutes inasmuch as they direct that ships fraught to other places than this kingdom, and even to ports belonging to his majesty's allies, may be compelled to come to the ports of this realm, or of its dependencies, and there to abide under such restrictions or regulations as his majesty may be advised to impose upon them; and also, inasmuch as they direct that the goods laden in such vessels shall not be cleared out again from such ports, without having been, in some case previously entered and landed; nor, in other cases, without having obtained from his majesty's officers licenses to depart, which licenses such officers are not, by any known law of this realm, authorized to grant.

Just received, at the Star Office, Easton,
Printing and Writing Paper,
Direct from the Mill, and for sale at a reasonable advance.—June 7, 1808. 3

FROM THE TRENTON TRUE AMERICAN.

PLAIN TRUTHS,
For Honest Minds to digest.
(Concluded from our last.)

But if they have found fault seven years *without occasion*, ample occasion is now, they say, given—if they have had *no cause* hitherto to rail against the Government, they have now, they pretend, sufficient cause—and *they rail* as if they believed *their pretence* was real!

Our Government has laid *an Embargo*—

This embargo operates more or less severely upon almost every class of society—

But although every man *feels the evil*, every man does not give himself the trouble of enquiring *whence it comes*—

If every man took *this trouble*, no man in the whole community would censure the Government for the embargo, but would applaud its wisdom and firmness—

For on making such investigations, *all would be perfectly convinced* that the Embargo did not originate in any folly or weakness on the part of *our* Government but in the rapacity and wickedness of European powers, and was *absolutely necessary* on our part to preserve our property, citizens and vessels *from falling a prey to British orders and French decrees*—

For when the British orders of January 1807 and November 1807 were issued, and the French decree of November 1806, which had not been *theretofore* applied to us, but was extended to us *as soon as the British orders*, which made no exception in our favor, *were issued and enforced*—I say as soon as these orders and decrees were in operation—on one side subjecting to capture all our vessels trading with France and her allies, and on the other side subjecting to capture all our vessels to Britain and her dependencies and allies—we had no alternative but *to keep our commerce from the ocean*, otherwise it would have been *swept from it with the besom of destruction!*

You, well-informed Federalists, *know this perfectly well*—you know in your hearts that unless your Government would have rushed instantly into a war to protect our commerce, it could do no otherwise than to keep that commerce in our own ports until the storm had blown over—And had not this step been taken—*had not our Government interfered to keep our ships, cargoes and crews at home*—had they been permitted to go out, and fallen, as they inevitably would have done, into the hands of our enemies, *you would have been the first and the loudest and the longest* to rail against the Government for its want of foresight and precaution and care in regard to commerce!—

I appeal to your own consciences, to such at least as in political affairs have any, if this would not have been the case?

Yet, because the Embargo touches the interests and reaches the feelings of the People, and you suppose that *many are ignorant of the causes which gave rise to it*, you are mean enough *to try to make a party-engine of it* to pull down the present rulers and get you or your partizans in office—

It is with this view alone that you represent the embargo to the uninformed and unsuspecting as an unnecessary measure—as a measure dictated by France—as a measure meant to destroy commerce and the like—all which *you know to be false*, and would be affronted at a man who should accuse you with being so ignorant as not to know it—

And indeed *a hot Federalist* lately declared amid his exultations at *the change* which he supposed the Embargo would effect in favor of his party, that HE WOULD NOT HAVE IT TAKEN OFF BEFORE THE NEXT ELECTION FOR TEN DOLLARS!

Which shews, that he did not think its continuance was an evil to the country—or else, that he would rejoice in *his country's* suffering an evil, so that *his party* could get an advantage by it!

Nor have I the shadow of a doubt on my mind that *Timothy Pickering* himself *fully believes* in the *policy, propriety* and *necessity* of the Embargo—and that all his writings against it, and his abuse of Government for resorting to it, are meant only *for party-purposes*, and to subserve the views of Great-Britain—

For be it remembered, that *this same Timothy Pickering* was dismissed from the office of Secretary of State by the late President ADAMS; and that *Pickerings preference of the honor and interests of Great Britain* to those of his own country, was supposed to have occasioned his dismissal—for however eronious President ADAMS's principles of Government and system of administration, there is no doubt of his being *an American* in heart.

And that Pickering *did consider the Embargo necessary*, or that he was unprincipled enough to wish his country to labor under an unnecessary calamity, to promote his sinister views, is evidenced from this fact.

That *this same Timothy Pickering* who wrote so much and inveighed so bitterly against the Embargo, *voted against authorizing the President to take it off*, if in his opinion it could be done with safety to our commerce!

Friends of your country—lovers of free Representative Government—beware of the intrigues and artifices of men who would sacrifice the prosperity of your country and the blessings of your Government to gratify their own envy, malice, avrice, ambition, or other evil passions!

Rally round and support your Government with unanimity and zeal, and your Government will bring the country safe thro' all its present dangers and difficulties, place it on higher and better and safer ground than it has ever yet occupied, and give the People even brighter days than have hitherto shone upon them—

This will be equally your duty and your interest—this will be the right path to pursue *to have the Embargo raised speedily*—

For if foreign powers see that *our Government* is determined in its measures to maintain our right and independence—& that *the People* are equally determined to support the Goverment in those measures—*they will yield*—they will do us justice for past wrongs, and give us security for future safety from their depredations—

And then the Embargo can be raised.

But if you continue to oppose your Government—if you espouse the cause of Britain—she will count on your aid to drive our Government from the just ground it has taken—she will persevere in her orders and proclamations—France will of course adhere to her decrees—and *the Embargo will have to continue* to save our ships, citizens and property from their clutches.

Your *interest* then urges you to support your own Government—

That it is also your *duty*, I trust if you have any doubts, the following observations will convince you. They are taken from a Sermon delivered at Flemington on the 4th of July 1799, by the Rev. Mr. GRANT, a Presbyterian Clergyman, of Amwell, Hunterdon county. These are his very words:—

"Government is the great bond of 'union to a people; if we distrust it, and 'place no confidence in it, all is lost; there 'is no centre of union, information or of 'action; no plan of safety, no measure 'of defence. Let us then cultivate affec'tion and esteem for the government of 'our choice, and place the utmost confi'dence in it. If any thing be wrong, as 'no human system is perfect, and time 'frequently discovers errors, let us not 'despise and reject it on that account, but 'use the means prescribed for a constitu'tional reform. As republicans, we ought 'to have wisdom, virtue and good sense 'enough to know and feel, that the ma'jority must govern; that the rulers whom 'we have chosen, and they only, must di'rect our public affairs; and that if their 'views and measures are not conforma'ble to our judgment, we are more likely 'to be wrong than they, who are at this 'source of information, and have a com'bination of facts and circumstances to 'influence their decisions which to us 'are often out of sight. Let us strive 'to cultivate knowledge, that we may 'have enlarged views of our political 'concerns, and discern where our true 'interests lie. Let us beware of ignor'ance, the disgrace of human nature, the 'enemy of civil authority, and the ruin of 'republics. It is because we are ignorant 'of our political duties, of the nature and 'excellence of the civil institutions we 'enjoy, that we undervalue and disregard 'them, and do not give them our utmost 'support. It is because we have too 'little of that virtue which is the principle 'and spring of our government, that ma'ny are so unreasonably difficult, *absurdly* '*censorious*, suspicious and seditious—'so very backward to exert themselves in 'their country's service. Let us then en'deavor to conform dispositions, sen'timents and conduct to the genius of 'that form of government which we have 'chosen; let us cultivate republican prin'ciples, manners and habits, and make 'our country's welfare the chief object of 'our pursuit. And let us banish these 'mean, unfounded suspicions and jea'lousies which are the effect, too fre'quently, of criminal and wilful ignor'ance, of prejudice, envy, or a levelling 'disposition, and which constitute the 'chief bane of our political happiness. 'Let us, in fine, be united among our'selves, attached to our government, 'vigorous and active in support of its 'measures and laws, and we need fear 'neither the intriguing arts or arms of 'the most powerful nations upon earth."

LIVINGSTON.

May 17, 1808.

For sale, on a liberal credit,

A FARM of LAND, called *Chesnut Hill*, situated on White Clay Creek, New Castle county, and state of Delaware, about three miles from Christiana Bridge, and a light distance from Newport, adjoining the farm of JOSEPH ENGLAND, Esq, containing 265 acres of excellent Land.

This farm was improved by, and formerly the residence of John Barclay, Esq. now occupied by Mrs. M'Fadon; the situation is high and healthy, well watered and timbered; the buildings are elegant, and can accommodate a large family; the land is in good cultivation, well adapted to Plaister of Paris and clover. On this farm there is an orchard containing 500 young thriving apple trees of the choicest fruit—a further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed any person inclining to purchase, will view the premises. For terms apply to

John Gardner, jr. of Philadelphia.
Dr. Robert Archer, of Lancaster.
John M'Fadon, of Baltimore, or
Ann M'Fadon, on the premises.

June 7, 1808. 3m

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne-Arundel County, Orphan's Court.
MAY 5, 1808.

ON application by petition, of SOPHIA MERCER, executrix of the last will and testament of *Richard Spriggs*, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, one of the Baltimore papers, and the paper at Easton.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills
for Anne-Arundel county.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Richard Spriggs, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. —All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the third day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this third day of May, 1808.

SOPHIA MERCER, Ex'trx. 6m

Doctor Fendall,
OPERATOR UPON TEETH

IS just arrived in EASTON, and may be seen and consulted, at Mr. Prince's Tavern, at any time. As Doctor Fendall's continuance in Easton is uncertain, those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to employ him, will please to make immediate application.

Dr. Fendall cures the scurvy in the gums, be it ever so inveterate, in a short time; fastens loose teeth, by making the gums grow firm up to them; renders teeth white and beautifull; prevents their decay; keeps such as are so from becoming worse, even to old age; fills up those that are hollow, with gold or lead, &c. which will not only render them useful, but prevents their aching and further decay; extracts teeth and stumps with ease; makes and fixes artificial teeth. His Columbian antiscorbutic Dentifrice, for preserving the teeth, gums, sockets, &c. and superior, he thinks, both in elegance and efficacy, to any other, is still sold by the Doctor.

Easton, June 7, 1808. 3

Lost or Loaned—the IId volume of *The Domestic Encyclopædia:* CONTAINING the name of *R. L. Nicols*, with marginal notes in his hand writing. The person who may be in possession of the same, by lodging it at this office, will receive many thanks.

June 7, 1808. 3

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Thomas Applegarth*, senior, late of Talbot county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all those having claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit the same, properly authenticated.

ANNE APPLEGARTH, Adm'rx.

June 7, 1808.