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 28, 1808. [NO. 43....459.]

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.

By virtue of a decree

Of WILLIAM KILTY, *Esq. Chancellor of Maryland, dated the 16th of March*, 1808

THE subscriber will sell, at public vendue, on the 23d day of July, on the premises, one hundred acres of *Land*, called *Staffordshire*, lying and being in Caroline county, and within six miles of Denton, lately the property of *Nathaniel Stafford*, deceased, on twelve months credit, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond to the trustee, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money in twelve months, with interest from the date.

WM. POTTER,

Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Nathaniel Stafford, late of Caroline county, deceased.

June 21, 1808. 3

Public sale

BY Virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland:

WILL be exposed to public sale, on SATURDAY, the 30th July next, at the house of *John J. Williams*, in Berlin, in Worcester county, the real estate of LAYFIELD COLLIER, late of said county, deceased, consisting of about seventy-one acres of LAND, being part of a tract of land called *Mount Pleasant*, and situate on the stage road, about one mile from Berlin—a description of said land is not deemed necessary, as those who may be disposed to purchase will probably view the same. The land will be shewn to any person by the subscriber.

The above land will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with security, to be approved by the subscriber, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money, with legal interest on the same.

THOS. N. WILLIAMS, *Trustee.*

June 14, 1808. 4q

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of said *Layfield Collier*, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, within six months from the time appointed for said sale.

THOS. N. WILLIAMS, *Trustee.*

June 14, 1808. 4q

137 Acres of Land, for sale,

NOW in the occupation of Mr. *Bradbury Caukrell*, adjoining the Farm, (formerly) Mr. John Turner's, in Talbot county—It is thought to be equal to any in its neighborhood, for Wheat, Corn, &c. Any person wishing to purchase may view the premises, and apply for terms, to

ROBERT EMORY, Junr.

near Centreville.

Queen-Ann's county, June 14, 1808. 3

Fire Engine.

THE subscribers to the FIRE ENGINE, will be pleased to take notice, that the subscription paper is placed with me for collection—They are therefore respectfully solicited to make their respective payments as soon as possible, to enable the Commissioners to procure an Engine.

OWEN KENNARD,

TREASURER.

June 14, 1808. 3

Advertisement.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the whole of her Lot of Ground, lying in the town of Easton, on which the Tavern stood, lately occupied by Mr. Gilfin, fronting the court-house on the south, and Washington street on the east—A plat of the whole shall be exhibited, in which the quantity shall be made known, and the terms, by applying to CHARLES EMORY, in the said town.

HARRIET DOWNES.

June 21, 1808. 3

A thundering call.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber in any way, are requested to make immediate payment—I am desirous to have my books closed, and all open accounts liquidated on or before the 30th instant. Those who do not attend to this, must expect to be proceeded against, as this is the last time of asking in the present form.

JAS. FRAZIER.

Easton, June 21, 1808. 3

PASSPORTS

GRANTED by the Department of State to citizens going into foreign parts, having been in sundry instances obtained from the persons receiving them, by persons assuming their names; it has been thought proper to guard against the abuse by requiring the former to write their own names in the body of the passports, and with this alteration they will be issued after the 31st day of June, 1808.

Department of State, June 15, 1808. 3

The printers who publish the laws of the United States are requested to insert this notice.

A meeting

OF the *Society* of the *Cincinnati*, will be held at the *Indian Queen*, in the City of Baltimore, (late Evans's,) on MONDAY, the 4th of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, agreeably to their last adjournment—The members of said Society are requested to give their attendance. By order,

ROBT. DENNY, Sec'ry.

June 14, 1808. 3q

The Partnership of

Godwin & M'Mullan, of Greensborough,

WAS by mutual consent dissolved on the 20th day of April last—All persons indebted to them, will please pay their respective balances; and all persons having claims against said concern, will call on them for settlement.

Greensborough, Caroline county, June 21, 1808. 3

The business is conducted as formerly by the subscriber, who offers his acknowledgments to the public for past favors and hopes their continuance.

JOHN M'MULLAN.

District of Columbia,

Washington County Orphan's Court, 11th JUNE, 1808

WILLIAM RHODES, having this day applied for letters of administration on the personal estate of *Henry Kreemer*, late of the City of Washington, deceased, claiming the same as a creditor. Ordered, that he give notice thereof, by advertisement inserted once a week for six weeks in the National Intelligencer, one paper published on the Eastern Shore, Maryland, and one in the City of New York. Test,

JNO. HEWITT, *Reg. Wills.*

June 21, 1808 6

Maryland, Kent County Orphan's Court, JUNE TERM, 1808.

ORDERED. That *Sarah Gale*, Administratrix of *John Gale*, deceased, cause the following advertisement to be inserted for three weeks successively in the Star. Test,

R. BARROLL, Reg'r.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *John Gale*, late of Kent 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 20th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of June, 1808.

SARAH GALE, Adm'rx of John.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphan's Court, MAY 3, 1808.

ON application by petition, of SOPHIA MERCER, executrix of the last will and testament of *Richard Sprigg*, 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 Sprigg, 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

For sale,

A YOUNG, healthy Negro Woman, with a Child about five months old. For terms apply to

ROBT. DAWSON.

Wye, Queen Ann's county, June 14, 1808. 3q

William Norris, Junior,

TEA DEALER AND GROCER,

No. 64, Market Street, Baltimore,

Has received for sale,

IMPERIAL, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, Peckoe Souchong, Padre Souchong, Congo and Bohea Teas, (imported this present year) in chests, half chests, small boxes, and in leads, containing two pounds each, of very superior qualities, suitable for retailers—

—*A L S O*—

a supply best Old Madeira, Sherry, Port, and Lisbon Wines, by the pipe, half pipe, quarter cask, demijohn or single gallon, and in bottles—Claret, Burgundy, Champaine, and Frontigniac Wines in cases of twelve bottles, &c. with a supply of well chosen articles for supplying private families.

May 24, 1808. 7

For sale,

A VALUABLE FARM, lying in Dorchester county, at the head of Church Creek. There is on said farm, a brick dwelling house, and other excellent out houses, and a good landing for ship building. The terms may be known from the subscriber

DOLLY WILLIAMS.

June 21, 1808. 3

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

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

The Partnership of

John Tilghman & Co. of Centreville, and that of *Earle, Tilghman, & Earle*, of Queen's-Town,

WAS by mutual consent dissolved on the 16th day of April last.—All persons indebted to each concern, will please pay their respective balances to RICHARD T. EARLE, who is authorised to receive the same—And all persons having claims against said concerns, will call on him for settlement.

Queen-Ann's county, May 31, 1808. 6

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Queen-Ann's county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *Thomas Rowland*, late of Queen-Ann's county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Thomas Earickson, of Kent Island, Queen Ann's county, at or before the eighteenth day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of May, 1808. 8q

ELLEN ROWLAND, Ex'trx.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition to the judges of Dorchester county court, or some one of them, for the benefit of an act of assembly, passed at November session, 1805, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the several supplements thereto, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

THOMAS STEVENS.

New Market, Dorchester county, May 10, 1808. 8

Four Cents CASH, per pound,

WILL be given at the *Star-Office*, for Clean Linen and Cotton Rags.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. V.

Having established the position, that but for the Embargo war would have been inevitable, it remains to consider the relative effects of these alternatives.

Had war been resorted to, it is far from improbable, strange as the fact might be, that it would have been with both England and France, and all the nations politically connected with the latter. For although it be demonstrable that the original great violations of our neutral rights came from Great Britain, yet, inasmuch as France has, without any just cause, followed her example, it would have been too late for us to attempt to draw any line of difference between them. However things may have originally stood, both nations are now, and have been for some time, equally aggressors.

It may be said that such a war would be impossible; that a demonstration of hostility towards either nation would have injured the friendship of the other. But this is by no means certain so far as it relates either to their disposition, or our own. Is there any reason to believe that England would, as the price of our declaring war against France, suffer our trade to pass undisturbed, or admit us to a wider immunity of interests with her own subjects than we at present enjoy? The inevitable effect of being at war with France would be in some degree at least to cripple our power, to lessen the capital at present embarked in commerce, and proportionably diminish our means of resistance against the pretention of Britain to the exclusive dominion of the ocean. Thus hampered, there is every reason to infer that our commercial rival would restrain, instead of enlarging, the freedom of our trade, and would make us in a greater degree tributary than we should be, in a period of peace. Her *friendship* would be like that of all powerful nations, and she would be more likely to hug us to death than to cherish and maintain our interests. There is no reason to believe that we should yield to such pretentions, or, in other words, that we should risque a coalition with her.

On the other hand, those who nurture a spirit of discontent at the embargo will be the last to recommend a coalition with France against England. As there appears to be no man among us who even dreams of such an event, it will be mere quixotism to combat the position. The naked fact probably is that, after the experience we have had, there is no administration which could emanate from the people, that would be so infatuated as to propose a close coalition of interests, by political association, with either nation; and should it be proposed, there is no doubt that the great body of the people would indignantly reject it.

War, therefore, would most probably be carried on with both nations.

The necessary effect would be a total destruction of our neutrality and trade. In addition to the inhibition to export our commodities would be superaded an inhibition to import those of foreign nations. There would not be a port, in the world, open to us, and, ours would be shut, so far as we could shut them, against a hostile world. There would, however, be this unfortunate difference between us. While we were destitute of means of *forcing* a trade with them, they would have the means of attacking our rich depots, and, no doubt, would do it, and of committing consequent spoliations to an unlimited amount, to supply their own pressing wants.

In this respect war would be a *complete* embargo; it would be a practical application of the principle of the present embargo to a much greater extent.—All the arguments, therefore, brought against the latter, would apply with increased strength against the former.

Our only resort would be to privateering. Let us examine its effects.—The tonnage of the shipping of the United States may be taken at one and a half millions, and may be valued, in its present state at fifty millions of dollars. Supposing, that we should take as many vessels as are taken from us, the maintenance of our full establishment of tonnage would be requisite to furnish us with our present supplies. Let us, also, admit that our merchant men would do for privateers. This is giving this species of operations the greatest possible advantage. The expence, incurred, from arming them, would, on a very moderate estimate, equal the first cost. Their annual maintenance would cost at least three times that incurred in times of peace, owing to the augmented number of seamen and military stores. This would come to about fifty millions of dollars a year. The effect consequently, of the conversion of our merchant vessels into privateers, would be an augmentation in the capital required of fifty millions, and in the annual expenditure of fifty millions more.

The whole of this expence would be incurred, not so much for the purpose of forcing the exportation of our own products; as for that of capturing the commodities of the belligerent nations. Of these last we consume at present but about fifty millions; supposing, then, that we should take to this amount, we should have to pay for it the value of the annual maintenance of our shipping, with the interest on the capital, amounting at six per cent. to six millions, and making altogether fifty six millions of dollars.—The game would, of course, be a losing one.

This calculation is on the ground that while we took the vessels of our enemies, they would not take any of ours.—But as there is every probability that they would capture a full moiety of the whole taken, this loss would be to be superaded.

Should it so happen that a foreign market would be opened for the disposition of our produce, the following would be the result, on the favorable supposition that our chances of capture on the ocean were great to those of our enemies.

1. The absorption of a new capital of fifty millions of dollars.

2. The increasing annual expenditure of fifty millions.

3. The interest chargeable, on the old and new capital, amounting to six millions.

It would follow that our trade would be exposed to an additional annual burthen of fifty-six millions of dollars.

But under such accumulated burthens, it would be impossible to carry on our trade, without utter ruin. It is obvious that most of our articles of export, would not sell in the foreign markets at a price much advanced beyond that at which they ordinarily stand; and that very considerable rise in their price would either altogether prevent their sale, or considerably abridge it by diminishing the consumption. While, therefore, we got but a small advance for our produce, the foreign articles imported would be chargeable with the remaining expences as our trade. The difference between the enhanced price of our exports, and of foreign imports, would constitute a balance against us, which amounting to at least one half the increased expence, would operate as annual drain of twenty-eight millions of dollars. Such a trade could not be carried on without ruin; and it is, therefore, but fair to infer that it could not eventually be carried on at all; and that, consequently, our merchants, after the loss of incalculable wealth, would impose upon themselves a voluntary embargo.

There remains to add to this estimate of the effects of war, the expences incident to our defence. Whatever might be the real danger of invasion, there can be no question but that it would be menaced; without an adequate protective force our frontiers would be embroiled, and our interior disturbed by insurrections among the blacks. To prevent or repress these effects a considerable effective force would be indispensable. It is useless to enquire whether this force ought to consist of regulars or militia; as the expence in either case would be the same; the only difference would be that in the case of regulars it would be defrayed by the government, and in the case of militia by the citizens individually. A force, equivalent to that of 30,000 regulars, would cost ten millions; add to this five millions for fortifications and gun boats, and we have an increased annual expence of fifteen millions chargeable, in addition to that already stated, to the protection of our trade; for it ought not to be lost sight of that this calculation is one altogether of pecuniary profit and loss.

Such are the outlines of the *pecuniary* effects of war.

Let us now enquire into the effects of the embargo.

The evils resulting from it may be divided into,

Those felt by the merchant; and
Those felt by the farmer and planter.

In the case of the merchant, there is in general a mere suspension of business. So far as he owns articles of a pe-