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.

By an Order

Of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County to be sold at public Vendue, on WEDNESDAY, *the 20th day of July, inst. on the premises,*

ALL the personal estate of WILLIAM ROSE, deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils; horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, corn, hay, bacon, lard, &c. A credit of eight months will be given upon all sums over six dollars, on the purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, and to continue from day to day until the whole is sold. Attendance given by

ELIZABETH ROSE, Ex'rx and
ABRAHAM NICE, Ex'or of
William Rose, dec'd.

Easton, July 5, 1808. 3

Farmers Bank of Maryland.

Branch Bank at Easton, June 28, 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders in this Bank, on the Eastern Shore, that an election will be held at the court house, in Easton, on the 1st Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing thirteen Directors of the Branch Bank, to serve for twelve months from said day of election.

By order,

4 HALL HARRISON, *Cashier*

To be Let,

For one, two, or three years, as may be agreed on by the parties,

THAT well improved fertile FARM whereon William Frazier, deceased, lately lived, lying in Caroline county. This plantation possesses many advantages. It is beautifully situated upon Choptank River, has good convenient landings for the delivery of its products. Is partly surrounded by fine angle and seine fisheries—It has excellent extensive pasturage for all kinds and quantity of stock, abounds with a variety of fruit; has two large apple orchards, with outhouses sufficient to secure a large crop; and when well cultivated, it is capable of producing annually from 1000 to 1500 bushels of wheat, four or five hundred barrels of corn, and a good crop of tobacco, oats, flax, &c.

Mrs. Frazier reserves the dwelling-house, carriage-house, garden, and the two lots laying on each side of the garden, as they are now enclosed, with sufficient apples and other fruits for her family's use, and pasturage for her small stock. This farm being large, will require a tenant with a strong force; and it is very desirable that he produce strong testimonials of his honesty, industry, sobriety, and neighbourly disposition.

Those that incline to take this farm may know the terms by applying to Colonel William Richardson, or Henry Johnson.

HENRIETTA M. FRAZIER,
Executrix.

June 28, 1808. tf

In Chancery, June 22, 1808.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of *Joshua & Mary Russel*, deceased, as reported by the trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 26th day of August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some news-paper printed at Easton, once in each of three successive weeks before the 26th day of July next. The report states, that the several lots therein mentioned, were sold for the sum of 906 dollars—It is further ordered, that the petition and objection filed on the 12th instant, against the said sale, be heard on the said 26th day of August next.

True copy. Test,

NICHS. BREWER, *Reg. CurCan.*

Strayed or stolen,

OUT of the subscriber's pasture, on Wednesday night, the 11th May, BLACK HORSE, with a star in his forehead, one of his hind feet white, and a scar on the hind part of his thigh from the cut of a pen-knife, which is healed up in a small lump—He was in fine order when taken; he is about 14 and a half hands high. Any person who may take up said horse and bring him home to the subscriber, living in Talbot county, near the Three Bridges, shall receive Ten Dollars reward.

HENRIETTA CALLAHAN.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The period is probably not distant, when we shall be enabled to form some judgment of the effect produced on the disposition of foreign governments by the embargo. It is manifest, from the intelligence received from England, that hitherto it has been considered in that country *as likely to be but of fugitive duration.* Having themselves frequently resorted to a similar measure from motives totally different from those which produced it in this country, they have superficially given it both as to its nature and duration a like character with their ordinary embargoes. *They do not appear at all to have realised the probability, or even possibility of its protraction to an equal period with their own order.* The rise of congress with the passage of the enforcing supplementary acts, and the act vesting in the president the power to remove it, will alone present the measure to their minds in its true colors. Congress rose on the 26th of April, and information of this event may be expected to have reached England about the 1st of June. Allowing a fortnight for deliberation, and six weeks for a passage across the ocean, we may calculate upon obtaining some interesting information *about the beginning of August.*

Will this information be such as we wish? Will it restore the amicable relations of the United States with foreign powers?

We confess that we are not sanguine on this point. We have hopes that it may be so; but our disappointment will not be excessive, if a different effect shall be produced.

The *ultimate* sense of the British nation, provided we do not shrink from the duties imposed upon us, will overturn the prevailing system and do us justice, we entertain no doubt; but it is absolutely impossible to decide *when* this will take place. Such is the extreme pressure of the enemies of Britain upon her, so singular and unprecedented is her situation, and so unavailing have all her previous arrangements been in producing the benefits calculated from them; that we ought not to be surprised at the excitement of a spirit of desperate infatuation in that country, a spirit resolved on trying a completely new plan, and on stretching vigor to the utmost extent. Who knows, says the advocate of this system, what may turn up? Despair may throw the die, but fortune may crown it with victory.

There is good reason to believe, from recent advices from England, that the orders are there rather popular. Experience only will remove this delusion. The West India planters, the enemies of American institutions, and the merchants generally who are jealous of our commercial rivalry, are probably prepared to make great sacrifices before they consent to abandon their forlorn hope, and to retract the rash steps they induced their government to take. And such is the vast opulence of the merchants of England, that there can be no doubt of their ability to make great sacrifices; there can be as little doubt of the insensibility of avarice and power to the consequent wide-spread calamities of the lower orders of society. Exclusively consulting their own interests, it will be only when the distresses of the lower classes shall materially injure them, that they will relax.

Under this uncertainty with regard to the future, we are rejoiced to perceive our fellow citizens generally throughout the union pursuing a course of conduct, which will equally promote their solid interests, whether our foreign relations become more troubled, or shall be restored to their usual tranquility. It is certain that if we are permanently deprived of that commerce which can alone enable us to part with our surplus products in a foreign market, we must find a succedaneum in manufactures and internal improvements; and it is equally clear, that even on the return of an undisturbed trade this progress in the cultivation of our internal resources would, notwithstanding, be of vast benefit.

Who, too, will say whether the zeal with which, under the present pressure, manufactures are pursued, may not be the most effectual means of moving England to a sense of her own interests, by convincing her that we can not only do without her fabrics, but that we shall find a greater profit in our manufacturing establishments than in the trade that enables us to part with our surplus agricultural products?

By an official statement of the exports from Great Britain to the United States of America, it appears that they amount to the annual sum of *forty-eight millions of dollars*, of which *thirty-six millions consist of woollens and cotton goods.*

Of cotton we have the most abundant supply within ourselves; and if there be not a sufficiency of wool, the zealous attention paid to the raising and improvement of sheep will in the course of a few years render us independent. Our ability to cultivate this resource to a sure profit, and so as to afford the best and finest wool, is unequivocally established. All then that is wanting is the general establishment of manufactories; and these are progressing with inconceivable rapidity. At no period of our existence have such numerous and united efforts been made; and all that have been made on a liberal scale have been crowned with success.

In the New England states, thousands of respectable manufactories are in active operation.

In Philadelphia, besides a respectable public establishment, a great number of private flourishing manufactories of cotton have been established.

In Baltimore a company, with a million, is organized

In Petersburgh twenty five thousand dollars have been subscribed in a day.

In Richmond, under the most intelligent and patriotic auspices, a capital of half a million is to be engaged in this object.

In short the patriotic flame appears to be fed throughout the whole union by an inexhaustible fuel.

Already it is computed that at least five millions of dollars have been devoted to manufactures in the last six months; a capital competent to the furnishing manufactured articles to the amount of at least ten millions.

Britain, seeing what is already done, will anticipate what will happen if she persists in her injustice; she will see, that five years hence, we shall not need a tenth part of the manufactured goods we now receive from her.

A writer in the Moniteur quotes the following passage from Mr. Webster's Chronological table at the end of his dictionary: "Mr. J. Madison first moved the house of delegates in Virginia to appoint commissioners of the other states to form commercial regulations, which gave rise to the convention which formed the present constitution, December, 1785." The writer then observes, "this admitted, it would appear as if this great man had been the chosen instrument under Providence to bring about a system of government, which has so pre-eminently advanced the prosperity and happiness of the United States." This serious fact ought to be regarded at the time when clamour is employed to prevent national benefactors. The subject on which Mr Madison has distinguished himself is the subject on which censure pretends to reach him, so little does party rage regard the most serious facts which have occurred in the history of our country.—But we do not consider the election of Mr. Madison as doubtful. *Essex Register.*

Notice

IS hereby given, to all persons having claims against the estate of *Edward Parrott*, late of Talbot county, deceased, to bring them in, legally authenticated to the subscriber, for settlement, on or before the 30th day of December next, on which day a dividend will be struck, and all delinquents barred by law of any benefit of the same thereafter. Given under my hand this 28th day of June, 1808.

THOS. BULLEN, Adm'r of
Edward Parrott, deceased. 3q

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 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.

JOHN COOKE STEWART.

Dorchester county, June 21, 1808. 3

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. VI.

The Embargo may be temporary; war would, in all probability, be of a long duration. On this head there has been the most flagrant, and, in many instances wilful, misrepresentations. The Embargo has been represented as a permanent measure, *intended* totally to destroy commerce, and as completely to eradicate it here, as in China. Those who have urged this objection have not for a moment reflected, that had this been the deliberate policy of the administration, it would, instead of recommending a measure protective of the ships and goods of our merchants, have permitted the country, by the natural course of events originating with foreign powers, to be hurried into the vortex of war, in which the greater part of our vessels if not the whole, would have been overhauled or destroyed. In this way, without any act on their part, the administration would have enjoyed the spectacle of wide spread destruction, and would have seen, with exultation, a class of men, whose political influence entirely arises from their wealth, reduced to indigence and insignificance. In this way the blow, aimed at commerce, might have indeed been mortal. Our vessels lost, augmenting, indeed, the riches and power of our enemy; and our merchants a standing monument of the perils of trade; would have spoken most audibly to the nation, and would have gone far to produce the conviction, that the dangers of traversing the ocean far exceeded its benefits; & that so long as we occupied the rank of a weaker nation, however we might be suffered to sow, we should never be allowed by our more powerful enemies and rivals to reap the harvest. The loss of a hundred millions of dollars, at one point of time, would have been felt as the greatest national misfortune that ever befel us, and would most certainly have produced a decisive change in our ordinary policy. Such a loss would have been equal to a loss of a hundred and fifty dollars to every family in the United States; would have ruined our banks, our insurance companies, and probably every monied institution among us. It would have arrested internal improvements in their full extent. It would have lessened the value of land and produce. It would have annihilated the source of national revenue. It would have produced an almost universal bankruptcy among our citizens.—Such, then, was indisputably the obvious policy of an administration hostile to commerce. Their not having pursued it, their having pursued a policy directly the reverse, *demonstrates* the falsehood and the folly of the charge.

Connected with this charge is that which professes to consider the embargo as a *permanent* measure; permanent, even after the causes which gave rise to it should cease.

This charge is equally unfounded.—Whether we regard the character and principles of those who laid it, the motives assigned by them for its imposition, the ostensible causes which produced it, or the measures taken in consequence of it; there is every reason to consider it temporary. I will say nothing of the abstract principles of the President and the members of his cabinet, except that they have been most unjustly considered inimical to trade, as most abundantly appears by Mr. Madison's correspondence, and especially by the spirit with which our government has, thro' the whole of the negociation, avowed its determination to maintain the interest of the carrying, as well as every other description of our commerce. I rely on the acknowledged principles of the representatives from the commercial states, and on the fact that a large majority of them voted for the embargo, who could only have voted for it as a temporary measure, at least to be limited by the ostensible causes that produced it. I rely, particularly, on the fact, that every representative, present, of the great commercial towns, except one, voted for it. Of the representatives of the great commercial states of Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and South Carolina, who, the last year exported to the amount of eighty-eight millions of dollars out of one hundred and eight millions, being more than four fifths of the whole exports, in the Senate six voted for and two against it (two being absent); and in the House of Representatives thirty eight voted for, and twenty one against it. Without considering these men as totally ignorant of, or lost to a regard to the interests of their constituents, we must admit that this is among the most conclusive proofs that the embargo was resorted to as a temporary measure, to be removed either with the discontinuance of its causes, or before their discontinuance should they be of unexpected duration.

The motives assigned for its imposition illustrate the same intention. The President, in the message on which the embargo was predicated, not only assigns the outrages committed on our trade as the reasons for his recommendation, but likewise encloses the orders and decrees of England, France and Spain, authorizing them; and in all the deliberations of Congress this was exclusively the ground on which that measure was defended.—No member, on the floor of either House, supported it on the ground of abstract principle, or contended, that in imitation of the Chinese, we ought permanently to abandon the protection of trade. The fact is, that, whatever real diversity of sentiment there may be on this point, there has not, since the adoption of the Constitution, been a solitary voice raised in favor of such a policy. The question has either been considered as settled by that instrument, or a spirit of conciliation has prevented its agitation.

It is obvious that the ostensible causes of the measure, viz. the British and French decrees necessarily limit the duration of the embargo to their continuance; and that, consequently, so far as they operate, its removal will be cotemporaneous with their abrogation.

The measures, taken in consequence of the embargo are still more evincive, if possible, of its having been adopted as a temporary measure. For had they who imposed it intended it to be permanent, they would not, if I may use the expression, have rested upon their oars; but would have entered upon a new system of measures indispensibly required by such a radical change of policy. Depending entirely on commerce for revenue, resort would have been had to some new source of taxation; and the large disbursements authorised for fortifications, for building gun boats, for the navy, and an augmentation of our regular forces, the greater number, if not the whole of which can alone be wanted to repel aggressions brought upon us by commercial collisions, would have been cautiously avoided, as so many improvident drains of that accumulated revenue, which under such a radical change, it would become essential to husband with the utmost care. On this point, there is one consideration, which the opponents of the administration, and those who strive to disseminate the impression that the embargo was intended for permanency, must feel the full force of. They have experienced, if we are to place confidence in their own words, the danger of a recurrence to direct taxes and excises to those who impose them. It is to these causes that they ascribe their loss of power. Is it possible, then, that they can consider the present administration as anxious to founder on the very rock on which they themselves split? Do they not know how much of their popularity has most deservedly sprung from the repeal of those odious taxes, & from the rapid extinguishment of the public debt, not to be insensible of the danger to which that popularity would be exposed by the necessity that drove them to the re-imposition of those taxes to a much greater amount, and to permitting the public debt to re-accumulate, instead of causing its entire extinction? Can they, without subjecting themselves to the just imputation of insanity, seriously charge the administration with the deliberate purpose of turning *felo de se*, or without evincing the most contemptuous disrespect for the understanding of the people, persuade themselves that they will be the credulous victims of such a pitiful misrepresentation?

It is absurd then to talk of the embargo as laid with any other view than that of its being a temporary measure. To say that its imposition is evidence of a disposition totally to give up commerce, is as irrational, as it would be to affirm that the individual who housed himself and his cattle from an impending or rising storm meant to abandon altogether the cultivation of his fields.

To what period it will be limited it belongs not to human sagacity to determine. Whether the causes that produced it will soon be removed, or whether, should they be unexpectedly protracted, it may not be politic to remove it notwithstanding, are points difficult of