# 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, AUGUST 23, 1808. [NO. 51....467.]



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.


*ATTENTION!*

*** MECHANICAL COMPANY—*You are requested to meet at the usual place of parade, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, (without uniform.) at one o'clock —The roll to be called at two.*

*By order,*
JOHN BARTON, *Sec'ry.*
*August* 16, 1808. 2

## Public sale.

TO be sold, at Public Vendue, on THURSDAY, the first day of September next (if fair, if not, on the next fair day) at the dwelling plantation of the late *Thomas Lloyd*, deceased, in Landing Neck, near Parson's Landing, all his personal estate (negroes excepted) consisting of household and kitchen furniture, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, bacon, lard, corn flix, and farming utensils. The whole to be sold on a credit of twelve months upon all sums over six dollars, on the purchasers giving notes with approved security, and bearing interest from the day of sale. Attendance given by

HENRY MARTIN, *Adm'r of* Thos. Lloyd, dec'd.
August 16, 1808. 3

## By Virtue of a Decree

Of the honorable WILLIAM KILTY, Chancellor of Maryland, Dated the 10th of May, 1808, the subscriber will sell at public vendue, on the 10th day of October next,

ALL the real estate of *Thomas I. Seth*, deceased, or such a part as may be deemed necessary for the payment of the claims against said estate. The property consisting of 242 acres of LAND, with a most valuable MILL, lying in Queen Ann's county, on the road leading from Wye Mill to Queen's Town, in a part of the county where the lands are particularly good for the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco. Any further discription of said property is thought unnecessary, as those who may be disposed to purchase will probably view the same. The above property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good security to the subscriber, for the payment of the purchase money, with legal interest on the same from the day of sale. The creditors of the deceased are to take notice, that they are to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof to the trustee, within four months from the day of sale.

JAMES BUTCHER, Trustee.
Queen Anne's county, August 2, 1808. 10

## For sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on TUESDAY, the first day of November next, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, in Easton, all that LOT or parcel of LAND, situate lying and being on the east side of the main street leading towards Akers's Ferry, and being part of a tract of LAND, called *LONDONDERRY*, whereon Adam Edgar at present resides, according to the description, metes and bounds, expressed and contained in the Deed of Indenture for the same, made and executed by a certain James Earle, jun. to the said Adam Edgar, bearing date the 17th March 1801, and duly acknowledged and enrolled among the land records of the eastern shore general court. This was lately the property of Adam Edgar, and is to be sold to satisfy a debt due to the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and the interest and all costs and charges accrued and to accrue thereon, agreeably to the covenant contained in the deed of the said Edgar to the Bank, for securing the payment of the said debt. The said property will be sold on a credit of ninety days, for approved endorsed negotiable notes, and struck off to the highest bidder for the same; to whom on payment of the purchase money, a deed will be duly given. *By order of the President and Directors,*

H. HARRISON, Cashier.
Easton, August 16, 1808. 12

## Spanish Merino Sheep.

FOR sale by the subscriber, a number of RAMS, half-blooded, from the Spanish Merino breed, and a few three-quarter blooded. Farmers that wish to improve their breed of sheep, may by applying to the subscriber, have an opportunity to see sheep from one to three generations from the Merino stock and to convince themselves how the common country breed is improved by the mixture with the Merinos.

E. I. DUPONT DE NEMOURS
Brandywine Creek, near Wilmington, Delaware, Aug. 8, 1808. 5

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

*To the People of the United States.*
No. II.

It will be frankly admitted that the object of the former number of this paper was to render manifest some of the earliest and greatest of those aggressions on the rights and trade of neutrals, and those infractions of "the usages of war among civilized nations," whereby it is believed that England has brought the world to its present extreme condition of passion and violence. We shall now pursue the subject.

It is many years, more than ten, since England, through her late admiral, Sir Horatio Nelson, announced to Spain, that for the mere cause of her having made war against England, "*it was found right that Spain should no longer have any trade.*" If Spain now, in concert with France, *retaliates* that excessive idea, it was England that set her the unfortunate, and unwarrantable example, of an unheard of infraction of neutral rights. In the first case England noticed the neutrals, that they were to conform to this determination. She cannot deny that such conduct in Spain now, is a simple and undeniable *retaliation* on her, and *a use of neutrals, like to her own use of them.* All this was done as punishment to Spain for joining France, and of course gave France a right to consider the irregularity of England towards her allies and towards the neutrals, as matters for which she might take revenge, or such remedy, for which she might retaliate. Thus neutrals were either drawn too close to France and Spain, if they were kind and just, or were subjected to like evils from them, *in consequence of these British irregularities and violences.*

Britain with Spain early in 1793, before her June orders, openly threatened Tuscany and Genoa with violence, and declared the neutral conduct of Tuscany inadmissible, and forced her to abandon her legitimate neutrality. At Copenhagen also in 1807, they declared, that the Danes could not be neutral, and forced them out of their neutrality.—The British ministry, through their ambassador to Tuscany, declared in a public letter, that *to be neutral in the war against France, was to be "an accomplice" with her*, treating neutrality as guilt. If France has been guilty of similar declarations since those acts, has not England by those prior pernicious acts, of fatal example, brought on this excessive conduct of France? England and Prussia drove the French ministers and agents from neutral Hamburg in 1793, and England and Spain drove the French minister, from neutral Florence, in the same year. The same attempt was made in 1793 on Denmark. Thus England used and abused neutrals against France. This was a prelude and provocation to many of those acts, of which England, culpable as we prove her, now complains against the French government. If they now commit such outrages of neutral rights, England, by her pernicious and early examples, has excited France to these things. Towards England they are mere retaliations. We speak known—recorded—historical truths. We commend not England or France, but we shew—*we prove* that England really and long ago began the perversions and injuries if neutrals *on shore—on many shores*, as well as at sea. She had then no plea of necessity, for she was at first at peace, and afterwards supported in the war by the vast forces of Russia, Sweden, Austria, Prussia, Spain and Holland, against France alone.

Britain has subjugated all India, monopolised its trade, and excluded from it French produce, manufactures, ships and men. And India, as acquired by England has more millions of men and once had more sovereign princes than Europe, as acquired or even influenced by France. England *holds in chains* the commerce of all India. If France does the same by Europe, who set the avaricious, despotic, and pernicious example? It would be the extreme of error for G. Britain to think that she is not observed and well understood. It is time to proclaim these things from our house tops, in all our sea ports, and from our hills and mountains. Let our firm and faithful voices proclaim our sufferings from *the continental powers of Europe* to be as they really are, *from the retaliations of the illegitimate measures of G. Britain.* Chapter and verse, day and hour can be quoted in proof of these early, frequent and continued English provocations of the belligerents, these English aggressions upon neutrals, these English causes of the evils of our country. A conjoint system of foreign 'Orders of Council' and 'Imperial Decrees' have cut off *our supplies*, shut in *our crops*, and *forced* us into an embargo. For these orders of council, England has *no legitimate plea or excuse*, and France has no apology, but in the prior conduct of England. Thus England is not only *deeply mischievous* to us herself, but is the real cause of extreme mischiefs to us from others—from all the rest of the civilized world.

To what it may be asked does all this argument tend? To establish truth, we answer, and promote a just estimate of the times: extraordinary times: such as we have never seen before. Shall we draw the sword in the murderous business of original aggression and thus make ourselves accessories after the fact, to the crimes of Britain? Or shall we draw the sword in the wasteful, bloody, impassioned business of a wild retaliation? Let us not swell the rivers of tears which already flow from miserable man. Let us not enlarge the *ocean of blood*, which our mangled fellow creatures have already poured upon the reeking earth. Let us not scatter the treasures, saved from the labors of an honest people, wantonly on the ground. Let us rather use a part of the vast sums which *modern* armies and navies consume, in creating all we want—*a great home market for our abundant produce.* Let us raise our own Manchesters and Sheffields, our own Birminghams and Leeds, our own Norwich and Drogheda. Let *household* manufactures be the universal care. These are our *Lares*. Americans look for serious trials, which *manufactures in your families* can render supportable; or which *these neglected*, will pinch you with discomfort and necessity. Look for those outrageous and wicked obstructions, which meet your crops on the free ocean in their way to foreign markets—*an evil which nothing can so well annihilate, as the demand of your own anvils and looms, your own carding and spinning machines, your own presses and your own dexterities in aid or in execution of the useful arts.* We do not *persuade* you to manufacture; we announce to you, that you *must* manufacture, that you *will* manufacture. We do not tell you, that you *can* manufacture. We announce to to you, that *already you do* manufacture. Do you want a just, an innocent, a noble, a complete satisfaction from Britain for all her own aggressions, and all the evils of the retaliations she has provoked? Do you want to *fine* her in millions for her actually producing the embargo? Do you want to bring her to condign punishment for the injuries of forty years long, with which she has grieved you? Then let *one* set of Americans seize her carding machinery, another her spinning mills, a third her breweries, a fourth her grain and molasses distilleries, a fifth her stocking frames, a sixth her cloth looms, a seventh her hammers, an eighth her anvils, a ninth her rollers, and so with the other branches, till you make all her useful arts, trades and manufactures completely your own and establish markets for your own produce. This will be death to her naval and commercial usurpations, and life to you. It will lay *the sure foundation* of her future moderation and of your future independence. All other remedies are demoralizing—bloody—and ruinous in expence. This will *feed* and *clothe* instead of *murdering* man. It will enrich your country, instead of wasting it by foreign plunder and domestic war. It will make the best of our situation and place you in a condition far beyond that of your fellow men. It is impossible to foretell to what height the manufacturing system of a country, forced as ours now is by foreign obstructions to the sales of our produce, may rise. It is impossible to say to what height manufactures, unimpeded by excises, may ascend, how wide they may spread, how deep they may take root. Look at a fact. In the centre of Pennsylvania, a single county, more than 120 miles from Philadelphia, Baltimore and *Pittsburg*, has received and sold in six months from the latter place 20,000 pounds weight of cotton wool raised on the Ohio, Tennessee and Mississippi. Of this cotton there are eighty millions of pounds weight raised within our country, courting the hand of the maiden and the arm of the manufacturer. The market for produce, afforded by our manufactures, is much more sure than that afforded by our commerce. Foreign plunder, foreign despotism cannot touch our manufactures. Nothing scarcely can protect our commerce from spoliation and violation. To protect manufactures you only require to maintain the blessings of law and order. To protect commerce, you must make and maintain *such an immense mill stone*, as the British government have slung, *under the form of a navy*, around the necks of their people. Honor, profit, public spirit, *a manly remedy* of injuries—*all* these require that Great Britain shall from this day be most impressively admonished, that if we do not plough and *trade*, we will—we must plough and *manufacture.*

JURISCOLA.

FROM THE AURORA.

*What continues the Embargo?*

The plain answer is—the *federalists*, or the *tory portion* of the federalists, *continue it.* The embargo gives them a faint hope of regaining power; this is communicated to England, and gives England another hope of getting in *their friends*, or humble tools, and under this vain expectation, they keep up their useless and *self destructive orders in council; which must be repealed before the embargo can be raised.*

This truth then results, that were there no *feds* or *tories* there would be no embargo.

The *tories* complain vehemently, and proclaim ruin to the people while the truth is, they are only mortified the distress they talk of is not felt. In fact there is *no distress*, the American people are content with their government, quiet and happy, and they will be happy and content in spite of the tories.

Look to England! she keeps those orders of council in force for the sake and no doubt at the request, of the *tories* here; and behold her million of starving mechanics, collected in various mobs—and in the very moment they are starving under the orders of council, behold her *military* employed to keep down her manufacturers? Mark well that this was three months ago, or but four months after hearing of the embargo!

What is, then, their state now? when a short harvest announces to her people approaching want, and when the troubles in Spain and the armies in Germany, must cause a general scarcity in Europe.—*These orders* will be recalled—the embargo will be repealed—and our farmers will get three dollars for their abundant crops to feed these unhappy people who are the victims of a corrupt government of Europe, and the other starving nations and their colonies, which are connected with or dependent on them.

Such will be *the end of the embargo.*—Wicked and unjust nations, as individuals, will be distressed. All that is wanting is a blight, a wet season, or other providential stroke so common to European harvests, and the proud flag of Britain will no longer insult our flag on the ocean or violate our national ships and murder our people. She will then be glad to make reparation for the past and give security for the future.

Had she done justice to us at any time, America would not be indifferent to her safety—but as she has done, no open enemy can do us so much injury as her false and hollow friendship.—Let her turn her proud navy from insulting and degrading us, and we may wish us preservation; but till then it is kissing the rod, it is submitting to what our fathers, when few and friendless, did not do—she makes on us an insidious war—and no trust can be placed in her.

How glorious to see the wisdom of our government superior to those proud nations of warriors! To see them humbled for want of that commerce they have abused, *while we are but storing up our surplus to supply their wants at advanced prices?*

Such, I foretell will be the result, and in the full hope thereof, every good citizen will rest in peace and plenty, assured that the federalists or tories are the present cause of the embargo, and the only evils that afflict the country.

To prove this take the following view:

By her *orders in council*, England thought to *tax* our trade.

The tories advocate this base subjection. We stop all trade rather than submit to be taxed by any foreign king or parliament.

The tories abuse the government for spurning slavery.

The question now is, can England do as well *without trade* as *we can?*—Let our happy and comfortable farmers and her starving mobs answer.

But the tories enemies of our independence, and wishing to see us tributary to England, raise a clamour, portend ruin, and encourage the British to hold on till we give up, and in the vain hope, that thereby they will get the government into their *own hands*, and submit to all they ask. Surely until the elections are over, (unless a *short harvest happen*) it cannot be expected that England will give up: but as soon as they hear the tories have lost all, and deceive them again, they, will curse them for blockheads, and consider them as *their own worst enemies* making them more and more hated by the people.

A FARMER.

*ATTENTION!*

## Farmers now is your time.

DOCTOR JAMES SYKES, has deposited for sale at the store of *James Bowie*, in Easton, a parcel of very valuable GRASS SEED, called the AVÆNA ELATIOR, or tall meadow oat. This grass grows very thick, and to the height of seven feet—It is fit to cut early in June, makes delightful hay, and is one of the best grazing grasses known. It is equally suited to low land or upland. August is the best month to seed it in, but it may thrive seeded in any summer month, or in September. Two bushels is the proper quantity for one acre—Once seeded, forever seeded. Samples of this grass are to be seen at the above store.

August 16, 1808. 4

## Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of *John Webley*, late of Easton, Talbot county, deceased, are warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of February next, or by law they may be barred the same; all those indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 16th day of August, 1808.

MAJOR BENNY, Adm'r of John Webley, dec'd.
3

## LOST,

ON Sunday last, between Easton and Akers's Ferry, a Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing sundry papers and small Bank Notes—As the papers of the utmost consequence to the owner, the finder will oblige the book and contents to *Samuel Clayton*, in Easton, shall (if requested) be entitled to the whole of the notes contained therein.

J. WALTERS.
August 16, 1808. 3

## Notice.

THE subscriber intending to leave this place in a few days, requests all those indebted to him, either by bond, note or book accompt, to make immediate payment—And all persons having claims against the subscriber, are requested to call on him for payment. Those persons neglecting this notice, their claims will be put in the hands of officers for the recovery of the same.

JOSEPH TELFORD.
Easton, August 16, 1808 3

## To rent, in Dorchester county,

*Near the head of Hunger River,*

THE Farm now in good repair, with dwelling house, kitchen, garden and two barns, &c. This farm is laid in three shifts, consisting of about seventy-five thousand corn-hills in each shift—Also, another small farm, near the above mentioned one, of about sixty thousand corn hills, on which farm the subscriber intends to build a dwelling house and barn this fall—It is also a good stand for a tradesman of any calling (a cartwright is particularly wanting)—good timber convenient, and not one cartwright that follows the business in less than twenty or thirty miles of said stand. There belongs to said stand about two acres of ground, with a garden, dwelling house, two shops, and an old lumber house, all in good repair—The above farms and stand are convenient to the benefit of salt water, for fishing or oystering. For terms apply to

LEVIN KEENE.
August 16, 1808. 3

## Take notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of *James Woodland*, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, legally authenticated, on or before the first day of October next; they may otherwise be excluded the benefit of a dividend of the personal estate of the said deceased.

JAS. BROWN, Adm'r.
August 16, 1808. 3

## Overseer's birth wanted.

A MAN, with a small family, would wish to engage for the ensuing year, with some gentleman in the management of his Farm. A line addressed to R. W. and left at the Star-Office, will be attended to; requisite recommendations can be produced.

August 16, 1808. 3

A Quantity of excellent
*WRITING PAPER,*
*For sale at the Star-Office, Easton.*