Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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ADVERTISEMENTS,

ARE inserted *three weeks* for *ONE DOLLAR*, and continued *weekly*, for *TWENTY-FIVE CENTS* per square.

Among the eminent merchants of the United States, who are decidedly friendly to the embargo, we take a pride in enumerating Col. *Buchanan* of Baltimore. Very much to his honor he has come forward in a public manner with the most unequivocal expressions of his convictions. The following is given in the Baltimore Evening Post as a sketch of his remarks.

Nal. Intel.

Col. BUCHANAN was repeatedly called on to address the meeting. He at length complied. Mr. Winder, said he, has pourtrayed our grievances and the evils of the embargo; but he has pointed out no remedy. He said he would not follow the gentleman first up, (Mr. Winder) through all his arguments, because he was not accustomed to public debate; but he would answer and correct the gentleman's mistakes on some commercial points. And, being a merchant himself, he must be an egregious blockhead indeed, if he did not know something of the nature of commerce, and the effects which the orders and decrees, and embargo had upon it. He affirmed that instead of *one million*, the gentlemen had stated was *said* to have been saved, our floating capital has by the most intelligent merchants, been estimated at *one hundred and twenty five-millions*; no man ever contended that the property out when the embargo commenced its operation could be affected by it, nor did the orders or decrees extend to any of our return cargoes, but we all know that as each ship arrives, agreeably to the course of trade she is immediately dispatched on another voyage; it is thus, in a few months, our whole capital would have turned into exports, and the amount been swallowed in the vortex of these orders and decrees. The embargo has therefore saved to the United States *one hundred millions of dollars*, and he appealed to any federal (mercantile) gentleman present to correct him, if he mistated a particle of fact. The gentleman had said, that he considered an embargo of short duration, and that duration limited, as proper *only*, when preparatory for war. An embargo, said Mr. B. in its very nature must be *indefinite* as to duration, or it would be greatly absurd and utterly ineffectual.—What! Should we proclaim to France or England, that we could endure an embargo for one month or two months, or until some given period, and no longer? If we did so, it would be saying to them—On such a day you may prepare to pounce upon our property, which we must by that time launch on the ocean, to provoke your hungry jaws. Let such an embargo be laid, and it would be completely absurd indeed.

The present embargo law was word for word the same with that imposed in 1794, under Washington's administration; if it lasted much longer, there was much greater cause for its continuance. *The affairs of the world* now, bore no paralled to those of former days. We must be guided by circumstances, and external circumstances, foreign and uncontrolable, which compelled us to lay an embarg—We were placed between two robbers, which strove which could excel the other, in depredating upon neutral commerce, under pretence of retaliating injuries upon each other. Unwilling to be longer a sacrifice for either, we had pursued the only wise policy that could be pursued; produce was now low, but a declaration of war would sink still lower the price of every thing. Occasional purchases were now made, in the expectation that commercial restrictions might ere long be removed, but, if war be declared, the probability is, that it would last for three or four years, and few or none, would be adventurous enough to lay out money for domestic products on the forlorn hope of exporting it to a foreign market. But the eloquent gentleman who spoke first, was resolved to brook no insult—he would it seems take *both* France and England by the beard. Why, sirs, if we go to war with England and France, at the same time, where shall we find a market for a single pound of flour or a stem of tobacco?

Mr. B. made many judicious observations on the arrogance of the rival powers—and the dictatorial character of the British orders of November, 1807, which usurp the power of imposing tribute upon us; by these, every cargo intended for the continent must be *first* taken into an English port, and licence obtained upon payment of a certain sum. Of the article of tobacco about 80,000 hhds. used to be exported annually, from the southern states; of which about 12,000 only were consumed in England. If the remainder be exported to France, we must first pay a tax to Britain upon it, and if it is sent to the dependencies of France, the whole is seized, because the vessel came from a British port! But England must circumscribe us still more.—[Here Mr. B. stated that he had yesterday learned the result of a report of a late parliamentary committee, which recommended greater restrictions on our commerce, under specious pretexts.—It was the report of a committee appointed to report on the propriety of prohibiting grain in the distilleries of England. In consequence of this, about *one-twentieth* part of our flour, &c. might find a market in the British West India Islands.] But the gentleman has indulged himself in comparisons between revolutionary times and measures, and recent ones. I was not old enough then to be an actor in those scenes. As far, however, as history unfolds the events of those times, and the policy of our forefathers, they correspond exactly with the measures of the present administration and members of Congress. When England sought to fetter us then with arbitrary, unconstitutional impositions, as taxes, &c. the Americans had passed non-intercourse laws and resolves—the very same we had recently done.—England preyed upon our commerce and impressed our seamen, we passed a non-importation act.—Both England and France attempted to make a common prey of our ships and cargoes—we presented both with an embargo law, which preserves both ships and cargoes, and gives us time and means of preparing more effectually for future emergencies—I say, it preserves our property—and what is infinitely more valuable, our *independence*.

Mr. B. repelled the assertion of Mr. Winder, that the merchants were gainers by the embargo, on the contrary, he was a great loser as well as others, and said, what of all this clamor against the embargo. Let us suppose it this moment to be discontinued—I'll maintain it, no *prudent merchant*, trading on his *own capital*, would send out a ship. I can speak for myself, when I declare to you, there is no part of the world to which I would venture my property.

Indian honor contrasted with British murder.—It has been usual to call the Aborigines of America by the name of *savages*; but if public spirit, if studying and obeying the principles of justice, the true interest of their country, if the rejection of British gold and British bribes, if being proof against the *commercial influence* and deception of British agents and traders, if refusing to imbrue their hands in the blood of their best friends—can give to the Indian the claim of civilization, then may he boldly dash the appellation of *savage* full in the face of the *tories* of the U. States. These men have adopted every base and dishonorable principle which the more enlightened Indian revolted from and spurned with indignation; and the council fires of Malden have produced fewer traitors than the council fires of Washington. We read more of the real principles of christianity, which are peace, in the speeches of an Indian chief, and in their religious rites, songs and dances, than in the canting hypocrisy, longwinded *prayers*, falsehoods and war hoops of a pickeroon senator of New England.

The following talk of the Indian chiefs at St. Louis is a striking contrast to the conduct of the savage cabinet of St. James's in respect to the murders of the Chesapeake; in one case the murderers are delivered up to justice—in the other, *Berkely*, who was the commissioned executioner and representative of the British tyrant, on his return home meets with a most gracious reception at the foot of his majesty's throne!

Which nation, reader, has the most claim to the appellation of barbarous or civilized?

From the first number of the Missouri Gazette, a paper printed at St. Louis by Joseph Charless.

A singular procession composed of Saukees, Fox and Ioways, marched into town on Sunday evening last, singing their death song. Some time ago two or three white men were killed, by a party of these people, the murderers were demanded and given up with alacrity; even the criminals demanded to be sent in to avert by their blood, the vengeance which hung over their nation. We are informed that the prisoners with their great chief and some of their relatives kept up the death song without much intermission during their journey to this place.

Speech of White Skin, the great chief of the Sact nation, to Gen. William Clarke, on the delivery of the prisoners.

My Father.—Here is the man you have so long wanted to see, that killed the white man at Portage de Sioux, he was a fool when he did it. I now bring him to you.

My father. It has been a long time since you sent Mr. Boilvin to bring us your words, I hope a clear day will come, when all will be good again.

My Father. I have never closed my ears to your words, I have always been ready to open them to any thing that is good.

Speech of the Crane, principal chief of the Inway nation.

My Father. I heard when I started last from your village, my people had done wrong, I went home immediately and returned with the murderers, and now deliver them to you.

My Father. When the murderers started from their village they went to war against other Indians, but met with the whites, and the murder happened.

My father. I represent you with two young boys which I regard like dogs. I throw them at your feet, they are your slaves.

To which general Clarke returned the following answer.

Children Saukies, a cloud has for a long time hung over your nations, this day it opens, separates and I see we shall have a clear sky.

Children, the Sacs, Foxes, and Ioways. Your conduct this day in delivering up the four bad men of your different nations, who have wantonly spilt the blood of the white people, is a clear evidence of your disposition to do justice, to cultivate harmony and perpetual peace with the white flesh, the citizens of the twenty-two great fires of America.

This instance of your good faith will not be forgotten; it will be told to your great father the President of the United States, who will be greatly pleased to hear that his Red Children opened their ears to his good words and shew an anxious desire to dispel that cloud which has for several months hung over some of his northern children.

Children. We are near neighbors, and ought to live together as one family, in peace and friendship, and render one another all the services possible; it is better for us to help one another, than to do harm to one another.

Chilren. The four murderers which you have delivered up, will be kept in safety and will be kindly treated until they can be brought to trial: which will be conducted in the same way as if white men were to be tried; and if it is found that the persons are guilty, they will be punished; but if innocent of the charges, they will certainly be acquitted.

The Governor who convenes the courts of justice is absent a few miles, when he returns, you will be informed the day, on which the trial of those murderers will take place; we wish all the great chiefs and warriors, who now deliver us those murderers to be present at their trial, and that they may see that justice is done them in equal measure, and in the same manner, as if they were white citizens of the United States.

The opposition prints are indefatigable in their endeavors to produce the impression that the friends of the administration are decreasing. With this view they teem with extravagant exultation at the few scattered and transient successes which have marked the recent elections. Transported by a fervor of feeling, worthy of a better cause, they inconsiderately infer the advancement of federalism in every such instance.—Whereas, in fact, nothing can be more unjust. Because federalism for a day slept, does it follow that it was dead? The truth, the melancholy truth is, that so long as human passions maintain their ascendancy, every community, however enlightened, will contain, in its bosom, bad as well as good men, and the struggle for pre-eminence will, with but little intermission be maintained between them. The dissatisfied and turbulent part of society will, according to circumstances, retreat or advance, pursue policy or practise violence, in order to reach their steady object, the possession of power. When decidedly beaten by the irresistible energy of truth, they will for a time shrink from the contest, mask themselves in new and deceitful garbs, diminish the popular idea of their strength, until the propitious season arrives for coming out, under the false security of their adversaries, in the fulfillness of their force.

Such is the picture of federalism for some years past. During the early years of Mr. Jefferson's administration is signalised itself by the mightiest exertions. Confident of its strength it sought the open field. It met its foe and was fairly vanquished. After a few further trials for its strength, it perceived the folly of continuing so unequal and unpromising a contest. Its political Goliahs retired from the glare of day. They became all at once silent or subtle. They either abstained from any expression of opinion or spoke in the accents of an affected moderation. They allowed that their adversaries had gained a decided victory, and that opposition was unavailing. They avoided the election grounds, they abstained from nominating candidates for the suffrages of the people. Hence, in a considerable number of districts in the United States, republican candidates for the state legislatures, or for Congress were chosen, when there still continued a majority of federal voters. It followed, from this circumstance, that the republicans, throughout the union, acquired a false confidence in their strength, and with this erroneous estimate lost that spirit of vigilance, which was as necessary to the maintenance as to the gaining of their triumphs. Some of the state legislatures, where federalism had recently prevailed, became exclusively filled with republicans; seven-eights of the representatives in Congress, and in equal proportion of Senators became republican.

Notwithstanding the undisputed preponderance of republican principles, the rapidity with which they were spread in all parts of the union, and the great and growing popularity of the administration, it never was believed or contended that the opponents of the administration had shrunk into such miraculous insignificance, as, in a few years, from constituting a majority, to form but a seventh or eighth of the people of the United States—Every well informed man knew that, notwithstanding their great declension, they still retained a much greater relative strength, and every discerning man anticipated the use they would make of the impression produced by their effected weakness. That use they are now making. The republicans, in the confidence inspired by victory, have suffered themselves in some parts of the Union to be divided. Instead of looking to their old and unrelenting adversary as the source of all danger, they have magnified subordinate points into a false importance, and exhausted their strength against each other, instead of opposing it to the common enemy. Animated by this state of things, and a serious crisis of national affairs, calling no less for the active exertions of patriotism than cool displays of fortitude, they have once more drawn their sword from its scabbard, and are aiming a vital blow at the liberties of their country. Encouraged by a collision with the foreign world, calculated to excite every latent discontent and every foreign prediliction, they have, ever since the imposition of the embargo, been beating up recruits in every corner of the country. In some instances they have already come to the polls in the fullness of their strength, and in others they may be expected soon to make their appearance. They have, consequently, in a few of these instances, supplanted republican by federal representatives.—But let it be recollected that in every such instance, the federal triumph has flowed either from a division among the republicans, or from the district having been invariably composed of a majority of federal voters, although they may for a time have forborne from the exercise of their elective rights. We challenge our opponents to produce an instance in which they have obtained a victory under other circumstances.

If this be a true picture of the state of parties—and we sincerely believe it is—it cannot be truly inferred from the change of a few republican for federal representatives, that the federal party have lately acquired any new strength, or that the measures of the admistration have lost any portion of the solid popularity that lately accompanied them. It can only be inferred, that the federal party have thrown off the mask, and are exhibiting themselves in their true colors and genuine strength.

Nat. Intel.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 6.

Governor Tomkins' aid, Mr. Livingston, arrived at Manlius, Onondago county, week before last, with orders to have 100 men detached from the militia in that county, for the purpose of marching immediately to Oswego, to enforce the embargo laws. The order was promptly complied with, and the troops completely equiped, marched from Manlius on Tuesday last.

ALBANY, Sept. 1.

An obliging friend of ours, has received a letter from a correspondent at Detroit, which mentions, that "they have had a skirmish with the Indians; but pacified them again by some presents from the governor." From what cause this arose, and whether any lives were lost, we do not learn.

Elshaw's Advertiser.

The town of St. Juan, in the island of Porto Rico, is stated to have been taken possession of by the commander of a British 74, in consequence of an invitation to that effect from the inhabitants of the island.

We are happy to find that Mr. William Flower, of Philadelphia, has succeeded in bringing to perfection the manufacture of the *Life Buoy*. The utility of this machine must be obvious to every person. There generally exists a certain prejudice against new inventions, but, in this case, as it may be the means of preserving many useful lives, particularly among seamen, every contracted sentiment should be laid aside. It is in reality, as he appropriately terms it, the "Seaman's Friend," and every person who is engaged in navigation should be supplied with one. The expense is small and the advantages are incalculably great.

[*N. Y. Oracle.*]

A PRECIOUS DOCUMENT FOR EMBARGO GRUMBLERS!

If there is any merchant who would submit to the following impositions of Britain, he is not deserving the name of an American. Let the *embargo snarlers* look at this picture of British insolence:—

"The Minerva, Jenkins, arrived in the Downs from Rotterdam, with 20 pipes gin: sent in to PAY ONE SHILLING AND THREE PENCE PER GALLON DUTY!!! AND HER WHOLE TONNAGE DUTY, WHICH IS ABOUT TWELVE SHILLINGS PER TON!!"

What say you to this, esquires Christopher, Harrison, and Jonathan?—What think you, now, *Timothy?*—*Bost. Chron.*

Twelve months Credit.

WILL be sold at public sale, on *THURSDAY*, the twenty-ninth day of September next at the Farm of the subscriber in King's Creek, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and farming utensils. A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums over six dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—for all sums of six dollars, and under, the cash will be required on delivery of the property. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock.

JAMES PARROTT, jun.

King's Creek, August 30, 1808. 3

Second Notice.

PERSONS having claims against the estate of *George Bromwell*, deceased, must exhibit them, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, without further delay—Those indebted to the estate are again requested to settle them immediately.

DAVID KERR, jun. Adm'r.

September 6, 1808. 3

Notice is hereby given.

TO all persons concerned, that I intend to petition the Judges of Talbot county Court, or one of them, after two months from the date hereof, 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, which from a variety of losses, accidents and security ships, I find myself unable to pay.

JAMES WILSON.

King's Creek, Talbot county, August 30, 1808. 6