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.

LAND FOR SALE.

Will be offered at public sale, at the Union Tavern, *in Easton, on the 17th day of September, at three o'clock in the afternoon,*

A FARM, situated on Wye River, near Skipton Landing, and adjoining the land of Major William Dunn. The title papers of the land are lodged in the hands of Mr. James Price, who will give any information required, by persons wishing to purchase. JAS. KEMP.

september 3——3

PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY *the 24th instant, at 3 o'Clock, P. M. the Directors of the Bank will have offered at public auction,*

THE Houses and Lot of Ground lying on the road from Easton to Akers's Ferry, adjoining the property of Thomas Atkinson and James Earle—the purchaser must give bond with approved security for the payment of the principal, with interest from the day of sale, in six, twelve and eighteen months.

On the same day, and immediately after the above sale, will be offered at vendue, at the late Banking House, the Vault, Counter, &c. on a credit of ninety days, the purchaser giving his negotiable note, with an approved endorser.

JOHN KENNARD, Cash'r.

Easton, september 10 — 2

GREAT BARGAINS FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, on *Thursday*, the 26th day of this instant, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the subscriber's in Caroline county, near Denton, on a credit till the first day of April next, a large personal property, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture; stock of almost every kind, amongst which are Four Horses well broke to the carriage, two full bred Fillies, a number of cattle & sheep fit for slaughter—an excellent yoke of oxen; carts, ploughs, harrows, &c. &c. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by

DEKAR THOMPSON.

september 3——4

CHANCERY SALE.

By Virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, *the second day of October next:*

A PART of a tract of LAND called the *Squirrel Swamp*, containing (as per title papers) one hundred acres of land, it being that part of said tract which was willed to Tibbles Baggs by his father John Baggs, and whereon the said Tibbles Baggs (now deceased) formerly lived The terms of sale will be, that the purchaser shall give bond with approved security, conditioned for the payment of the money, with interest, immediately after the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor. Attendance will be given at said time and place, by

ROBERT ORRELL, Trustee

P. S. This land will be sold with the incumbrance of a Widows Dower —aug 13 8

PUBLIC SALE.

Gentlemen who are desirous of improving their Stock, and obtaining great bargains,

ARE invited to attend at my residence, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of next October, when the following property will be sold on the extensive credit of sixteen months, viz: All kinds of household and kitchen furniture; farming utensils of every description, such as carts, ploughs (of a superior kind) harrows, hoes, spades, axes, rakes, &c.—horses, mules, oxen, cows, hogs, breeding sows, pigs, &c. together with a choice flock of sheep, infinitely superior to any in the county: a Still of the first quality, holding 120 gallons. Also, from eight hundred to one thousand barrels of Indian corn, with a large quantity of provender.

The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day till all is sold:—Further terms will be made known on the day of sale.

ALEXANDER STUART.

Somerset county, Beverly, aug 17—6

N. B. I intend removing to New Orleans the first of November, and all persons having claims against me will render a particular favour by attending, at the above time to receive payment—those who are indebted to me will have the goodness to come prepared for settlement. A. S.

HOUSE AND CARRIAGE PAINTING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that *(having purchased out Mr. Hahn who has declined the above business in this place,)* he has commenced said business at his dwelling, situated on *Goldsborough Street*, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit public patronage.

WILLIAM DORITE.

Easton, aug. 27——4

WILL BE TAKEN,

IN A RETAIL DRY GOOD STORE,

A LAD, that can come well recommended. Apply to the Editor.

Easton, august 20——m

FROM THE ALBANY REGISTER.

COMMENTS

On the diplomatic absurdities and anti-American doctrines of Timothy Pickering.

No. I.

An honest heart is the surest standard of moral rectitude: what gives it pleasure is consonant with that divine principle implanted by God in the breast of man, to guide him thro' the changing scenes of life, and what gives it pain essentially disagrees with that harmonious system which alone tallies with reason and is the source of equity and justice. This infalliable criterion may be applied to all our actions, in a public or private situation, and will never fail to tell what is right or wrong.

In reading Mr. Pickering's last *appeals to the people*, what must have been the feelings of the upright men of all parties to view an American born citizen, a gentleman who has held under the government of the United States eminent military and civil offices, who once has been at the head of their foreign relations, and who claims the honour of Washington's friendship and confidence, become the champion of another country, when the rights, the honour and the dignity of the nation to which he belongs are committed with that country, and torture his understanding to stamp his fellow citizens with infamy, to belie their word, to disgrace their infant navy, and to pressnt to the world their conduct as unwarrantable, and their valorous actions as those of vile murderers!! It is morally wrong and politically criminal. But his pen, tottering under the irregular pulsation of an agitated conscience, has involved him in an inextricable labyrinth of nonsense and inconsistency, where he shall be pursued, detected and brought to shame. Let us follow his wandering steps and mark them.

In the numbers XVI and XVII of his appeals to the people, published in the Gazette of Albany, Mr. Pickering informs us, that the result of his observations, since he occupied a seat in the senate of the United States, enabled him to assume it as a notorious fact, that our rulers had evinced a manifest partiality in favor of France; that the secret design of the administration had been constantly to involve the United States in a war with Great Britain; that the late occurrence, *the hostile act of commodore Rogers*, has led him into a new train of tho't upon that subject, and that the meeting of the American frigate with the English sloop of war was doubtless accidental, but in fact the result of previous orders to pursue another frigate, the *Guerrier*, which had been engaged in the business of pressing men on our coasts; and to prove it, he states that commodore Rogers was 14 or 15 leagues from Cape Henry when he discovered the English sloop in the east, and gave her chase for more than 6 hours before he came up with her, and he concludes from that circumstance that this *unwarrantable chase was in execution of previous orders*, with which commodore Rogers, commanding a neutral armed vessel, would not have felt himself *justified* in making it; an opinion which he thinks is strengthened by the approbation given by the executive to the commodore's conduct, and the refusal to have it examined in a court martial, where the exhibition of his orders might officially expose the executive to merited censure *for authorising an act of war*. To elucidate this point, Mr. Pickering supposes that if in time of peace two vessels meet on the high seas and hail each other no one will assert that either is obliged to answer; just as if two citizens meeting on the high-way, the one civilly accosting the other, is passed without an answer and unnoticed, no one would justify the former in using his pistol or his cane to kill or beat the other because he was deficient in politeness; but when a nation is engaged in war, to send out its armed vessels to cruize on the sea, the common high way of nations, then, pronounces Mr. Pickering, the right to chase, to hail, to require an answer, accrues to the vessels of the nation at war, because they have a right to capture those of the enemy. The neutral armed vessel, on the contrary, continues Mr. Pickering *seeing* her nation is at peace with all other nations, professes none of these rights, because they are not necessary to any of the objects of neutrality and peace; on the contrary, she is bound to avoid every hostile act, except in her own defence, when unjustly attacked. When she meets a belligerent armed vessel it is her duty (according to Mr. Pickering's code) to make known her neutral character to prevent the shedding of innocent blood and the evils of war hazarded by a refusal to answer. As neutral, the same authority decides, that she has no right to chase, to hail and insist upon an answer, because she has no right to make a capture, & that the frigate President, having none of these rights, is responsible for all the evils consequent on the chase, and the chasing of the British *vessel being an unlawful act, the killing of her crew, is* MURDER—a crime for which satisfaction will be demanded by the British government and refused by ours; because an act of war was intended, an act of war has in fact been committed, and a state of war was the object wanted by the administration to bring on an entire prohibition of intercourse, commercial or otherwise, with Great Britain and all her dominions in the four quarters of the globe."

Such are the *desperate, curious notions* of Mr. Pickering relative to the question on the law of nations arising from the late engagement, and they are the only ones contained in his voluminous communications, which I intend to expose, my single object being to wipe off from the first pages of the history of our navy, the filth which the last degree of political wickedness and the extremity of faction spouts upon them. I shall not, however, take the useless trouble to refute the erroneous principles and the unsupported arguments set up by Mr. Pickering. It is unnecessary to make a regular attack against enchanted castles and chimæras; those deceptions will vanish and those phantoms disappear before the powerful lights which I shall borrow from the history, the laws and the statutes of England; from the law of nations, from existing treaties between neutral powers, and from the ordinances, rules and customs of maritime nations relative to the present case.

In matters of maritime affairs and dominion, Mr. Pickering ought certainly to receive as evidence those rules by which the political and judiciary system of Great Britain have always been determined, and as they suit admirably our purpose, they must be heard.

The naval superiority of England has for several centuries excited her government to claim the jurisdiction of the seas which surround the British dominions. John Selden, a celebrated English civilian, author of the treatise entitled, "*De Dominio Maris*," published in London, in 3 volumes, folio, in the year 1726, reports, That under Edward the first, the sovereignty of England over the seas which surround her empire, was acknowledged by the majority of the powers of Europe, and by several of them used on the same principle as it was by England. The republic of Venice claimed the dominion of the Adriatic, and the famous marriage of her doges with that sea, which was performed in throwing into it a wedding ring, was merely an act of possession which was so far recognized that several kings of Hungary, emperors of Germany and kings of Naples have applied to that government to obtain the liberty of navigating that sea with their vessels.—The Danes on the same principle continue to render all nations going in or out of the Baltic their tributaries. The Swedes pretend also to the dominion of their seas. The Turks insist on the same right, and prohibit yet the passage of the Black sea, except to some favored nations under certain restrictions; and the Spaniards, and the Portuguese, from the beginning of their sestlements in America, have kept *guarda costas* on their coasts, to prevent indiscriminatly all the vessels who had not special licenses from approaching them. In conformity to these prevailing opinions among several nations, James the first, in the year 1604, drew a line around the coasts of his dominions, within which he declared that he should not suffer any power to pursue his enemies, nor even that any armed vessel should cruize or lay at anchor to watch the vessels of England or those of her friends, going in or coming out of her ports.

Charles the 2d, maintained by his proclamation, dated the 8th of February, 1667, the principles already established by his predecessors, and ordered his men of war to apprehend and sieze all foreign vessels hovering & roving near his harbors or coasts with a view to hinder or divest the commerce, in order to bring the trespassers to condign punishment.

These principles have been confirmed and applied to the dominion of England in America by the treaty of peace and neutrality between the crowns of France and Great Britain, concluded at London, November 16, 1635. By that instrument, called by the English civilians "*the American treaty*," both kings agree to retain to themselves all the dominions, rights and *pre eminences* in the American seas, roads, coasts and other waters whatsoever, in as full and *ample* manner as of right belongs to them; and they further stipulate *that the compliment of saluting shall be paid to sovereignty of either within their waters.*

By another American treaty between England and Spain, concluded at Madrid, July 8, 1670, the *pre eminence*, right and dominion *whatsoever*, of both parties, in the American seas, streights and waters, whatsoever, are saved by both parties in the most and full and ample manner.

By the treaty of Westminster, 1673, the Dutch have acknowledged the pre-eminence of England on the British seas, and have condescended to salute her flag.

By the treaty of Whitehall, and by the treaty concluded at Stockholm, in 1720, the crowns of England and Sweden agree, respectively, to maintain their rights of pre-eminence and dominion within their seas and waters, whatsoever, and grant one another a salvo to the special regalities, rights and dominions of the crown of Sweden in the Baltic, and of the crown of Great Britain in the British seas.

Louis the XIV. of France was indignant at the pretension of England, to call British the seas which bathed his shores, and would not suffer even that the channel should be called English. All his successors to the present time have inhaled the same abhorrence for that doctrine; but their opposition notwithstanding the British hydrographers continue to call British all the seas which they consider as belonging to the maritime dominion of Great Britain. It is then, an incontestible axiom of English law, that the sovereignty of England extends much beyond her coasts. The distance of that line is not precisely known.—Jean Bodin, a French civilian, in a treaty published in 1576, thinks that it was not less than 30 leagues; an opinion which was strengthened by the treaty of Westminister, wherein the Dutch condescend to salute the British flag, & recognize its pre-eminence from Cape Finisterre to the middle point of the land Van Staaten, in Norway.

I find in no ancient diplomatic instrument, the extent of the naval dominion of England in America, which was certainly very ample according to the treaty of 1686. But the treaty of peace between the United States of America and his Britannic majesty, signed the 3d of May 1783, has settled definitely that point between them and him. By that memorable treaty, the king of G. Britain acknowledges these states, free, sovereign and independent; relinguishes to them all the claims of England to the propriety and territorial rights of them, and determines "that their eastern boundaries comprehend all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the boundaries between Nova Scotia on the one part, and East Florida on the other—shall respectively touch the bay of Fundy and the Atlantic ocean." It is probable, that in some parts, that line extends much further than twenty leagues. But by the most unequivocal implication, we certainly have an indisputable right to hold the land, covered or uncovered by water, at the distance of twenty leagues from any part of our shores and to exercise on those premises (whenever we can) all the right of pre-eminence dominion and sovereignty which were exercised thereon by the kings of Great Britain—for no civilian will deny that as a nation is at liberty to give up her rights, another is also at liberty to acquire them, and that the first are bound to submit to their concession, and the second to maintain themselves by force in possession of the advantages which they have obtained against that nation particularly. Grotius reports several examples of that sort, among which I shall note the renunciation made by the house of Austria in behalf of the English and of the Dutch, of the right of sending vessels to the East Indies.

Now if England, by her diplomacy, her laws, and more so by her power, has maintained her dominion and jurisdiction over the seas which surround her empire and her colonies: If by the acquiescence of several states, her pretensions are become the law of nations, whenever she could enforce them, and if she has made to the U. States an absolute cession of her rights and pre-eminence, within a line which includes the islands situate at the distances of twenty leagues from their shore—how can the conduct of a frigate which was protecting, agreeable to the ancient custom of the British navy, our maritime jurisdiction, be called *unwarrantable?* And how can the just chastisement given to the subjects of England, who refused to acknowledge our *pre-eminence* on our seas, and who troubled our commerce, be called *murder?* The Little Belt was hovering & roving on our coasts with a number of other vessels of her nation to snap the vessels of our friends & our own, under the most frivolous pretexts, and to kid nap our men. She was a perfect public nuisance, and as such, agreeable to a charge given at an admiralty sessions, held at the Old Bailey by sir Lionel Jenkins, she was not only liable to be chased, hailed and fired at, but also to be taken and fetch'd in as a malicious violator of our treaties, and a disturber of our trade, to answer and satisfy our damages. This is good English law, grounded on a right which England has never ceased to use over the weak and which having been transmitted to us unimpaired, is become American law and American right—& that right will not only be essential for the protection of our coasts and the safety of our commerce, when we awaken from our stupor, but it may also prove to be an immense source of wealth. It appears by several observations that the sea withdraws progressively from the shores of New Foundland, in consequence of which the fish favor more & more every day our coasts and bays, and in the course of time it is more than probable that the Gulph Stream, filling up entirely the banks of New Foundland, the shores of the United States will offer the most valuable fisheries, which it will be her interest to secure, *vi et armis*.

Let every patriot then confess that it is really a fortunate circumstance that commodore Rogers whether he acted by instruction, or by the native impulse of a noble sentiment of dignity, which no man who has not had to defend the honor and the interest of his country can feel in all its fervor—should have entered with the thunder of his cannon, such a gallant *preservative protest* against the violation so often made by England herself, of a right which she has relinquished to the United States, without any restriction or reserve, and which forms an integral and unalienable part of our national sovereignty. I doubt whether congress, in a profound state of peace, could by a spontaneous act, unsolicited by any nation, and unimpelled by necessity, curtail gratuitously such an important dominion, which in reality seems to be a part of our local state sovereignties, over which the power alone of regulating commerce, and protecting the confederacy, has been delegated to the federal legislature; and it is to be regretted that unregarded official opinions should have been hastily emitted on a subject of that magnitude.

I have endeavored by these comments to establish the naval dominion and pre-eminence of the United States, on strong diplomatic ground, and to convict of inconsistency and want of information, one of the warmest supporters of the British doctrine, on the whole extent of this immense continent. And I shall in another communication, attempt to demonstrate by other public documents, and by the existing military laws and customs of the governments who oppose to the pretentions of England the modern laws of nations, that independent of the natural and acquired rights which we hold against that power, the conduct of our frigate has been in every other respect, perfectly neutral correct and honorable; that it does not evince the least appearance of any hostile intention towards Great Britain, nor any projected war; that it would be derogatory to try by a court martial, the proceedings of commodore Rogers; and that the lucubrations of Mr. Pickering, are an additional example of the facility with which a politician may confound himself in absurdities, which would disgrace the tongue of an ideot, when party spirit and passion clog his