Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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TERMS OF THE 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.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, a supply of
SEASONABLE GOODS.

AMONGST WHICH ARE,

SUPERFINE, second & coarse cloths
Superfine kersey moleskin & coating
Single and double mill'd blankets
Blue, drab, green & mix'd kerseymere of different qualities
Black, blue, mix'd & drab Stockinett 1st quality
Bedford and Manchester cords
Black and olive velvets
Flannels of different colours & qualities
Canton flannell
Waistcoating of different descriptions
Russia, Irish and German sheetings
Irish linen,
Long lawns
Ticklenburg
Bedticking
Cambric, jaconet and fancy muslins
India and British shirting muslins
Twill'd and corded cambric
Plain and figur'd leno
Book muslin & hdkfs
Calicoes & ginghams
Sensaws and lute strings
Mock Madras hdkfs
Lamb's wool, worsted and cotton and silk hosiery
Extra black, white and colour'd kid gloves,
Extra long and short York tan do &c &c

Together with a general assortment of
GROCERIES—

AMONGST WHICH ARE:

Loaf, lump & brown sugar
Coffee
Gunpowder tea in lead canisters
Imperial, hyson, hyson skin & souchong tea
Madeira and dry Lisbon wine
Cogniac brandy
Family and common whiskey
Gin, rum, spirits, bounce, &c.

All of which he will sell low for cash.
JAMES B. RINGGOLD.
Easton, october 22——m

JOHN MEREDITH,
Has just received the chief part of his
FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS;
And expects in a few days a pretty general assortment,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

BEST superfine blue and black cloths
Second cloths, various colours
Low price do linsey
Best black cassimere, drab do
American do and cassinete
A few flannels, because they come too high to have many
Fashionable winter waistcoating
Best black florentine
Black pelicesse cloth, do velvet
Velvet and cords
Gentlemen's worsted and angola hose
Ladies worsted and cotton do
Childrens do
Long and short white kid gloves
Coloured beaver do. lined
Black do
Russia sheeting and duck
Shirting and low price muslins, calicoes
Bedtick, fancy leno, cambric muslins
Jaconet, cambric, cashmere and twill'd cotton shawls
Long shawls, common do handkerchiefs, Indian check, suspenders, coloured cambrics, large black love handkerchiefs, cross barred silk and bandanna handkerchiefs, morocco hats, ball trimming, tapes bobbins, pins, needles, violins and strings, &c.

Together with *HARDWARE & GROCERIES*—all which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

Nice old 4th proof Whiskey, fit for family use ——october 15——3

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received from PHILADELPHIA *and* BALTIMORE, *a fresh supply of GOODS, adapted to the season,*

AMONG WHICH ARE:

SUPERFINE & second cloths of various colours
Single and double mill'd cassimeres
Bedford cords
Cotton cords and velvets
Toilinetts and moleskins
Coatings
Flannels
Plains
Russia sheeting
Raven's duck
Ticklenburghs
India muslins
Bedticking
Cambric & leno muslins
Mull and book ditto
Regencies
Dubl ee cords
Colour'd sattins
Sensaws & mantuas
Ribbons
Silk & cotton shawls
Norwich do
Mock Madras hdkfs
Linen cambric
Irish linens
Cashmire chintzes
Calicoes
Lamb's wool hose
Gloves of different kinds
Leather and morocco shoes
Morocco hats
Tortoise and mock tortoise combs
Head brushes, &c
&c. &c.

TOGETHER WITH
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.
ALSO,

Crockery, Glass and Stone Ware and Castings; all which will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash or country produce only.

ROBERT SPENCER.
Easton, october 15——3

FROM THE ALBANY REGISTER.

COMMENTS

On the real extent of the Maritime dominion of the United States.

No. VI.

I have expressed my determination not to notice the expected attacks of my personal detractors; time, that slow but faithful defender of innocence, will vindicate my character, confound those masked assassins who stab in the dark, and fix on the proper heads, the thorns which I have so long and so unjustly worn.—Having however pledged myself to establish completely by historical and diplomatic evidence, the extensive eastern boundaries of the United States, I shall not decline to explain or illustrate by additional proofs what I have already said on that subject, and to strengthen the title of our maritime dominion by the successful result of conclusive researches. I must accordingly postpone the details which I intended to offer on the plan of an armed neutrality, in order to determine more explicitly than I had done in my first number, the metes and bounds of that dominion, and to convince of his error an anonymous writer under the signature of a *Native American*, who, tenderly attached to Mr. Pickering's anti-American doctrines, has defied me in one of his new productions, published in the Gazette of Albany, of the 26th of September, to shew "that England had ever gained a right to twenty leagues to the sea around our shores, either by possession, prescription or accession." I am bound to answer his challenge, having in effect, as the writer observes, avowed that I had then found in no *diplomatic* instrument the precise extent of the naval dominion of England in America, but that agreeable to the American treaties of 1670 and 1686, it was certainly very *ample*.

To trace the whole chain of American rights and titles it is necessary to consult history.

The first Europeans who discovered this hemisphere, and took possession of it, were the Spaniards under the command of Christopher Columbus, in the year 1492. Ferdinand and Isabella, after the return of Columbus from his expedition, took all the measures in their power to secure that important discovery, which drew the attention and excited the jealousy of all Europe, apprehensive that the right of first occupant, and the real possession of a small portion of that immense continent, then considered by Columbus himself, as a part of the East Indies, would not be sufficient, they thought it good policy in 1493* in conformity to the ruling opinions of those times or to the law of nations then in existence, to apply for an absolute grant of those new discoveries, to the pope Alexander VI. who was supposed by all the christian nations at that epoch, as vicar and representative of Christ, to have a right of universal sovereignty over all the kingdoms of the earth, and who had already very liberally granted the East Indies to the Portuguese. The pope complied with the request of Spain, but in order to prevent any trouble or dispute between that power and Portugal, he drew a line from pole to pole, which passed precisely at 100 leagues west of the Western Islands.† And his holiness declared, by virtue of his full powers, that "*whatever was situated to the east of that line should be the property of the Portuguese, and whatever was situated to the west should belong to Spain.*" The Spaniards, under that spiritual deed, continued undisturbed by any European power in their settlements and discoveries until the Portuguese admiral Cabral, by mere chance, in the year 1499,‡ on his way to the East Indies discovered the coast of Brazil, and took possession of it thinking that it was a portion of the eastern empire, devolved to his country by the munificence of Rome. That settlement excited some differences between the Portuguese and Spanish governments, which were settled by the treaty of peace concluded at Utrecht§ the 6th of February, 1715, between Don John the Vth. of Spain. And the two crowns reserved solely to their vessels and those of their subjects the navigation and commerce in their American dominions.‖ Previous to the treaty of Utrecht the French, the Dutch and the English, were not allowed by Spain to navigate beyond the famous line, and it was merely as freebooters, unsupported at first by their respective countries, that in the beginning of the 16th century they established themselves in several of the West India Islands, and afterwards on the continent of North America. In 1630, the court of Spain sent Frederic de Toledo with a naval force to expel them as well as the Dutch, who notwithstanding the Papal decrees had established themselves in a part of Brazil; but the long and cruel war occasioned by the succession to the crown of Charles IId. in Spain, and the languid state of Spain during that period, prevented altogether the Spaniards from making proper exertions to defend their American dominion, and the English, the Dutch and the French continued their settlements, extended them and improved them so rapidly that they became an object of the most serious attention for their respective governments. The English knew better than any other the importance of America, and they made its navigation one of the bases of the great alliance concluded the 1st September, 1701, at the Hague, in opposition to France and Spain. The war for the succession of the crown of Charles IId. which ensued, was terminated by the different treaties signed at Utrecht between the belligerents. And among those treaties, one of which has already been mentioned, I find that queen Ann of England and Philip Vth of Spain, have agreed by the article VIII, that the Catholic king shall not cede or transfer to France or other power, any part of his American dominion, *and that England shall assist Spain to re establish and maintain the old boundaries of America, such as they existed under king Charles* IId. Spain on her part guarantees to England the acquisition she had made of New France, comprehending Hudson Bay, Newfoundland and New Arcadia, or Nova Scotia, and a posterior treaty signed at Madrid in 1721, confirmed the above treaty of 1686, & *conveyed to England her full proportion of the ancient boundaries of America as they were in the time of Charles IId.* who as I have before stated, had always defended his American dominion under the Papal grant, who had sent a squadron to expel all the European settlers in America, and who, as well as his predecessors, captured, whenever he could, those of their vessels navigating within his line. That line then had not been given up by the grantor, but on the contrary maintained by force of arms against all the nations. The English who had been so particular in obtaining that concession, knew it very well, and having obtained it, demanded from France an absolute relinquishment to all the lands, shores and *seas* belonging to New France, and forbid any subject of France to cross over the boundaries of those provinces *either by sea or land.*

These authentic facts remove all doubt on the existence of the old maritime dominion of Spain, spilt by the new system established at Utrecht.—And the English have conveyed to the United States their continental dominion including their proportion of the Western Ocean such as they held it, without any restriction whatever, the U. States have of course a right only to the land covered or uncovered by water within twenty leagues of any part of their shores, but also to their proportion of the western ocean, as far as the line of Alexander VI. between the two indefinite lines running due east, described by England herself in the treaty of 1783.

The word *ample*, inserted in the treaty of Spain with England to describe the proportion of the Western Ocean annexed to her concession, ought to have been also inserted in the concession of England to the United States, but as the most favorable construction is always in favor of the grantees, and as the two lines running indefinitely due east seem to have been intended to embrace the same object, it is perfectly immaterial to constitute our right whether that word is inserted or not in that instrument, and perhaps it is better, as it is worded, to prevent disputes with our neighbours, to leave untouched a line which the hand of a pope had drawn, and which the hand of library may find useful to maintain against European invasion of American independence.

The Native who has instituted himself the representative of Mr. Pickering, endeavours to put that ex-minister in company with others to blend his traits, and feeling inwardly that a blunder or a fraud has been committed in our diplomacy and municipal laws, charges promiscuously Mr. Jefferson, the department of state, general Washington, the national legislature and our maritime courts, with having abandoned a claim which could not be warranted, in his opinion, by the law of nations.

This turn is really very ingenious, but though not a native, I am no stranger to sporting and shall not so easily be decoyed from the tracks of my game.¶

Very far from abandoning our important maritime dominion, Mr. Jefferson, as I have already stated, directed by president Washington, has left it to future consideration and negociation, circumscribing provisionally only our line of protection for prize cases. Mr. Randolph, his successor, who wrote as attorney general of the United States, the learned report on the case of the Grange, annexed to the published part of my correspondence, very far from abandoning our maritime dominion has not denied its existence. The law of congress of 1794, which the French agents have certainly not violated in 1793, since it did not exist, provides purely against the armaments of privateers and of prize cases, and of course if any thing was done by the Department of State, by the Executive, or by Congress, to invalidate that right, I strongly suspect that it must have been *by the natives themselves and their doctors of law*, during their diplomatic tornado of their favorite chief Timothy, the great exterminator of the Gauls, who did not mind trifles, nor the line of Alexander, nor the ancient and modern treaties, nor all the civilians of the world, when the darling object of a specific and influential tribe in the federal party was to put America once more at the feet of the British king, and to sink liberty and independence in the bottomless pit of toryism.**

The title of the United States, to all the rights of England, belonging to the portion of territory ceded to them, is clear and indisputable; the title of England to all the rights exercised by Spain is also unquestionable; and the rights of Spain being derived from discovery, conquest and public law, such as it existed in the century of Columbus, it is evident that the true eastern boundary of our maritime dominion is the line drawn by Alexander VIth, and its north and south boundaries the two indefinite lines running due east such as they are described in the treaty of 1793.

I do not however refuse to admit that the sea is the highway of nations, and that it would be repugnant to the first principles of the law of nature and sociability to deny in this century, the use of it to innocent and peaceable navigators; but united in sentiment with all and civilians who have wrote, not only in favour of the *Mare Clausum*, like John Seldon, but of the *Mare Liberum*, like Grotius and others, I affirm without hesitation, that it is the acknowledged right of a neutral nation,

1st. To prevent by force of arms the approach of her coasts and seas to any foreign armed vessel which comes without previous license to trouble her peace and neutrality.

2d. To prevent any power to establish cruizers on her shores or blockade her ports by military operation or by proclamation.

3d. To prevent any nation to fish or to carry on an illicit trade on her shores, or in her surrounding seas.

Those rights to be exercised require a naval force, and that force by the nature of her duty is invested with the right of hailing, chasing and cannonading at the distance she thinks proper for the service and safety of her country.

Commodore Rogers might have used all those rights against the *Little Belt*, and would have done well; but by his prudence and his cool valor, he has thrown upon the British the double wrong of being trespassers and aggressors, and he has deserved the double crown of soldier & citizen, which none but the enemies of America can deny to his patriotism.

EDMOND CHARLES GENET,
A citizen of New York.
Prospect Hill, October 4, 1811.

* *See Robertson's history of America.*

† *Or Azores, a groupe of islands, situated in the Atlantic ocean, between 25 and 30 degrees W. long. and 37 and 40 N. lat. about 900 leagues west of Portugal, and as many east of Newfoundland.*

‡ *See Abbe Reynal's Philosophical and Political history of the establishment of the Europeans in the two Indies.*

§ *See the history of the peace of Utrecht.*

‖ "*Por estar unincamente reservada a Navegacaõ e commercio das Indias as duas sõõs nacoens, nos seus dominios respectivos da America Since the commerce and navigation of the Indies is solely reserved to the two nations in their respective dominions in America.*"

ARTICLE XVII.

¶ *Several animals to whom a stupid bigotry refuses reason, being drove and pushed hard by the hunters, have recourse to strategem, and will mix if they can with domestic or wild beasts to deceive the sportsmen and make them take the change.*

** *See President Adams's communication*

LUMBER YARD.

THE public can be supplied with various kinds of LUMBER, on reasonable terms for cash only, at the subscriber's Yard, back of the Bank, where he intends keeping a supply of such as will suit this market. GEO. W. SMITH.
October 15——3

WILLIAM COOPER'S
NEW TAYLORING SHOP.

THE subscriber having lately returned from Baltimore, where he has been employed in one of the most fashionable shops in that place; and having commenced business in Easton, in the house formerly occupied as a store by Mr. Abbott, next door south of Mr. Bennett's new brick building, takes the liberty to solicit the patronage of his friends and the public—He flatters himself that his acquaintance with his business will justify this call for public patronage, and satisfy all who may favour him with their custom.

He will have constantly on hand the newest fashions, and no pains shall be spared to gratify the taste, and comply with the convenience of his customers.

Easton, august 27——m W. C.

☞ The subscriber wants TWO or THREE good workmen——Constant employ and liberal wages will be given.

MAIL STAGE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has contracted to carry the Mail from Easton via Centreville to Chestertown, which makes the line of stages complete to Philadelphia;—he has furnished himself with several pair of good horses an excellent and commodious stage for the conveyance of passengers, and a careful, sober driver, and hopes by his attention to this establishment, to ensure public patronage.

The mail leaves Easton on *Mondays* and *Fridays* at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Chestertown in the afternoon of the same days; returning, leaves Chestertown on *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays*, at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Easton in the afternoon. The subscriber begs leave further to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared at all times to accommodate with the best entertainment, passengers and others who may be pleased to call on him at the sign of the Fountain Inn. SOLOMON LOWE.
Easton, september 10——m

TO BE SOLD,
The following LANDS in Appoquinimink Hundred, the county of New Castle, and State of Delaware:—

A PLANTATION or tract of Land called *Camden*, containing about 350 acres, situate on the south side of Appoquinimink river, half a mile above the village called *Cantwell's Bridge*, where a considerable trade is carried on. It is bounded by the river near a mile—about 140 acres are arable, 130 wood, the residue marsh and cripple; the state road runs through it.

Also—A tract of Land of about 430 acres, near three miles west of the state road, where it crosses Blackbird creek; about a third part is arable, the rest well timbered, and above 50 acres of meadow may be made. There is a quantity of *iron bog-ore* on this land. It lies 5 miles from the public landings on the navigable waters of Delaware Bay, and the same distance from those of the Chesapeake. The two above mentioned tracts will be divided, each into two or more farms, if desired.

Likewise—A Plantation, containing 150 acres, situate on the northeast branch of Duck creek, and near to a landing; it lies about three miles to the east of the state road, where it crosses Blackbird creek.

The terms of sale will be reasonable; a fourth part of the purchase money cash—the residue will be received in annual instalments for three or more years, and a bond and mortgage from the purchaser accepted as security. For further particulars apply to Mr. John Cummins, merchant at Smyrna, in the county of Kent; Mr. Wm. F. Corbit, merchant at Cantwell's bridge, in the county of New Castle; or to the subscriber in the city of Philadelphia—who will also sell or let, on improving leases divers tracts of land in Beaver, Alleghany, and Centre counties in Pennsylvania, in well settled neighbourhoods.

THOMAS M'KEAN.
july 20 (august 6) 1811——6m