# 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 U. States.

[VOL. 4....7.] TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1805. [NO. 12.....326.

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 *a square; and continued for* TWENTY-FIVE CENTS *per week*


*From the National Intelligencer.*

*Remarks on repelling aggressions on neutral rights*

The aspect of our foreign relations must be deeply interesting to every man possessed of the genuine feelings of an American. If the representations of the public prints be just; if Spain has rejected the just demands of our government, and has deliberately and intentionally authorised the wrongs inflicted upon our trade by her ships of war; and if England contemplates the enforcement of unauthorised & unprecedented restrictions on our neutral rights, it does appear to me that our spirit as an independent nation requires an exertion of that energy which shall teach the governments of Europe, that though we are slow to anger, we know how on proper occasions to assert our honor and maintain our interests. Thank heaven our rights are as clear as day light; our views are pure and honorable. We feel enmity to no nation on earth. It is our wish to be on terms of friendship with all; and it is their fault if we are not.

Should, therefore, the effects of the injustice of other nations be war, the curses of a beneficent Providence will light on their heads. The whole world knows that the American nation wishes to remain in peace, and that her rulers are animated by the same spirit.

It is this conviction, perhaps, that emboldens their injustice, and induces them to indulge the hope of trampling upon our rights with impunity. But these are visionary hopes. Let these nations learn that there is no nation so invulnerable as the United States; that if her means of offence are not so potent as those of other powers, her means of defence are beyond all comparison greater.

It is, however, to be hoped that these powers will perceive their true interests, that they will make us the reparation we have a right to demand, and withhold all further invasion of our neutral rights. But as it is possible they may not, it is a dictate of common prudence to reflect on the course, which in such event, it would become us to pursue. In forming a decision on this point we can be governed by but two motives, a regard to character, and a regard to interest.—Now, it so happens, that in a government constructed like that of the United States, national honor and interest are convertible terms; whatever conduces to the promotion of the one must advance the other. It is the duty of the American people to pursue their interests, as it is that of every other people on the face of the earth to pursue theirs. In this respect all nations are alike. But how widely do they differ in another. It is *in the power* of the American people to cause *their* interests to be pursued by their governments; while it is, perhaps, not going too far to say that this power does not belong to any other nation. Let it not then be inferred, because the irresponsible governments of the old world have invariably in the settlement of their differences resorted to one mode, that it is our duty also to resort to it. Let any man disposed to cherish this idea reflect and ask himself, whether he can name a single nation of the old world whose interests have not been sacrificed by this course of procedure, and whether war has not been the curse of all who have used it as an instrument of aggression.

It does not, therefore, follow that in the adjustment of our differences we ought hastily to rush to arms. War is injurious to both parties, and often most so to the just, and even victorious party. It is a dreadful engine which should never be used but in cases of the utmost extremity. To us too it would not fail to be deeply injurious by the necessary coalition of our arms with the enemies of our enemies, from whose *assistance* friendship we might receive more injury than from the hostility of our avowed foes.

Is there then no intermediate course between submission and war which would effectually answer our purpose, without resorting at once to the latter. If there be such, and if it can be made to appear that it would as effectually promote our interests as war, it ought to be, at least in the first instance, appealed to. If required by circumstances, war may at any subsequent time be resorted to.

I am one of those who hold the opinion that there is such an expedient, consisting, as occasion may require, in the imposition of extraordinary duties on the ships and productions of the offending nation; or in the prohibition to export to their territorities, or a part thereof, our own produce; or in the prohibition to import or consume any of their commodities; or in a prohibition of all intercourse whatever.

Let us view the effect of these several measures.

What would be the effect of laying extraordinary duties on the ships and goods of Great Britain?

*First*—with respect to her ships.—Should an extraordinary tonnage duty be laid, it would operate to give a preference to the vessels of other nations, and and constitute a premium on our own tonnage. It is true that in the trade carried on between the U. States and England, the American greatly exceeds the British tonnage, and it might be thence inferred that should Britain countervail our duties, we would proportionably feel the inconvenience of the extraordinary duties. But this is far from being a sound inference. Almost all the articles England obtains from us are articles of the first necessity, and which she cannot therefore possibly dispense with. Her countervailing duties on tonnage would have the effect of adding to the cost of American productions, which she as consumer would pay. Without some special regulations the interests of American shipping might be depressed. But this effect could easily be averted by declaring that the fund arising from the extraordinary duties imposed on British ships should be applied in the shape of bounties to American vessels carrying American productions to England. Or if the occasion should require it, it might be temporarily enacted that American products should only be exported to Britain in American vessels.

But more important effects would flow from the imposition of extraordinary duties on all articles of British growth or manufacture imported into the United States.

Our importations from that country transcend our exportations to it. Our products they must have. They cannot find substitutes for them. Theirs, however promotive of our comfort, we can to a considerable degree do without altogether, or to a considerable extent obtain from other nations. Upon these articles let an additional duty of 25 per cent. be imposed, and a short time will develope its effects on the conduct of the British administration. While the duties on English merchandise are raised, let those on the merchandises of friendly nations be as correspondently lowered, so that the burthen of taxes may not be increased.

The effects of this measure would be these—We should experience some inconvenience from the augmented prices of the British productions we consumed. But this inconvenience would be balanced by the reduced price of the productions of other nations. This is the only evil we should have to encounter.

On the other hand, the British manufactures would be paralised. Our own manufactures would be efficaciously fostered.

Our habitual dependance on Great Britain for her manufactures would be diminished.

We should open new channels of commerce with other nations, we should give a high premium to other nations, whose articles would come cheaper to us.

We should create new manufactories in Europe, whose future competition with the British manufactures would enable us to obtain goods much lower.

We should call into activity the vast resources of Louisianna in raising the ordinary products of the West Indies.

We should make the manufacturers and merchants of England, and the planters of her islands, tremble.

We should by all these means compel the British government to allow us a free trade conducted on terms of justice and reciprocity.

Some pains have been taken without success to determine the precise value of British manufactures consumed in the United States. It is not, however, beyond truth to say that they amount to fifteen millions of dollars.

Suppose an average duty of fifteen per centum laid on these articles.

We have said it would paralize the British manufactures.

Whether this would or would not be the effect let the following considerations decide.

It is probable that England would impose countervailing duties. These would in effect be paid by her manufacturers. If they bore a proportion to our duties on her goods, they would be fifteen per cent. on all our productions used by her subjects. Nor would she be able in vending her fabrics to obtain a return of the duty. Because, if she were to make such a charge, other nations would be able to undersell her. Add to this the duty of fifteen per cent: upon all her manufactures exported to the United States, and an average duty in the whole, of at least twenty per cent. would be to be paid.

This would greatly diminish the British manufactures exported to America, at least, I should think, one half; causing a diminution of seven millions and a half of dolls. This sum would probably keep in pay 150,000 persons of all descriptions employed in the British manufactures. It is not extravagant to consider such a number of working hands as having an equal number of infants, adults, and infirm dependant upon them, making in the whole 300,000 souls thrown out of work and deprived of the ordinary means of support.

Whether this large body of men and their employers, together with all those whose occupations arose out of their labors, would submit in quiet, will readily be decided by every mind, which appreciates the ordinary conduct of men driven to despair. For let it be recollected, to despair they would inevitably be driven. The creatures of habit, they could not, like the enterprising American, find employment in new channels. They would compel their government to change their policy, or inflict upon it a fatal vengeance.

*Our own manufactures would be efficiently fostered.* A high premium would be offered in the increased price of imported goods. This effect is too well understood, and sufficiently appreciated, to render it necessary to dilate upon it.

Our habitual dependance on Great Britain for her manufactures would be diminished. No event can be more desirable. We have seen that while that nation pursues her present policy, and while that policy is backed by a triumphant navy, that we have no security against a frequent invasion of our rights. Her government, estimating at a high rate the value we attach to her fabrics, believe, and with some truth, that our citizens would rather crouch to a degree of aggression than hazard a rupture.—Just in proportion to the diminution of our dependance will be the change in popular opinion.

*New channels of commerce will be opened with other nations.*

By this means we shall be enabled to command a direct trade with the nation whose products we consume, and consequently obtain them much cheaper than we do at present.

We should call into activity the vast resources of Louisiana in raising the ordinary products of the West Indies.

This is a consideration of vast, of almost incalculable magnitude. The single article of sugar is of so immense a value as fully to indemnify us for great sacrifices.

The imposition of high duties on the goods of England is then a measure the good effects of which are so disproportionate to its inconveniencies that it seems to be conspicuously the first steps towards arresting her injustice. Should this not succeed in awakening her to a just and liberal policy, let the others pointed out follow.

The second measure suggested is the prohibition to export to the territories of the offending nation, or a part thereof our own production.

The effects of this step on their colonies scarcely need illustration. It would either throw them into a state of insurrection, or altogether destroy their commercial importance.

The next resource would be a prohibition to import or consume any of the commodities of the offending nation.

All these effects, and still greater effects, would flow from this measure than were ascribed to the imposition of high duties. It would be a fair indication of the vigorous tone of national sentiment; or the resolution of the American people to sacrifice their luxuries and even many of their comforts to avenging the insults and injuries so wantonly inflicted upon them. It would inevitably produce an activen sation through the whole commerce and manufacturing body in England, and in its remote consequences would even reach the funded interest, that main pillar of the whole political system. To us the evil would be but temporary; and would be productive, in several respects, of great benefit, but would its effects be likewise temporary on England? Would the shock she would receive have no influence in diminishing that strength, every atom of which is essential to protect her against the formidable power that menaces her with destruction? Would not her funds be diminished? Would not the capital engaged in trade and manufactures be impaired? Even granting that new markets should be explored for the sale of her fabrics, would not the stagnation of trade and manufactures for a considerable length of time be deeply injurious?

If in addition to these successive measures, it became necessary to take the last, and an entire prohibition of all intercourse whatever ensued, the effects on Britain would be still more fatal. What would be the situation of her colonies? Would they not unavoidably be converted into the theatres of want, famine, rebellion and conflagration? Would not the horrid scenes of St. Domingg be acted over again? Could England, without endangering her own existence, spare an army sufficiently numerous to silence a rebellion? If France has not been able, surely England could not. Her colonies then would be lost to her: and with their loss would ensue the destruction of a most important source of individual wealth, and national revenue.

These are the resources that belong to a pacific policy; resources whose application would strike terror into the hearts of those whose aggressions we at present suffer.

Their application would be easy and would most properly be the act of the legislature. To them they belong, as the constitutional organ for regulating trade and declaring war. Should no honorable arrangements be previously entered into by the Executive, Congress might direct the above measures successfully to be pursued by the Executive, at fixed periods, provided the causes of complaint were not removed. This would be an open, honorable and decided course to pursue. It would be likewise the most energetic that could be adopted. It would solemnly announce the public feeling, and the resolute purpose of Congress, in obedience to it, to go the necessary lengths. It would convince the aggressing nation that we were in good earnest, and would remove all expectation of our making improper concessions, or abandoning our course before it had effectually been tried. And should this course unfortunately issue, after exhausting every pacific expedient, in war, our enemies would know that the measure being pursued those of Congress, who possess the entire legislative power, and consequently that of taxation, the undivided resources of the nation would, if necessary, be embarked, aided by the undivided suffrage of the people. The issue of such a contest the American people need not dread.

WASHINGTON.

*From English Papers.*

*State of Europe.*—A German has just published an interesting article on the state of the powers of Europe; and the following is the substance of it, as given in the Courant of Mentz:

At the commencement of the war of the French revolution, which must be considered as the cause of those changes which have produced the present situation of Europe, Russia possessed a territory of 300,000 square miles, a population of 29 millions, and a revenue of seven millions of Louis d'Or.

The territory of Austria was 11,149 square miles, her population 25 millions, and her revenue four millions of Louis d'Or.

Prussia had a territory of 3,600 square miles, a population of six millions, and a revenue of four millions of Louis d'Or.

The remaining territories of the German empire, comprised an extent of 12,000 square miles, contained 26 millions of inhabitants and produced a revenue of nine millions of Louis d'Or.

The territory of Great Britain was then estimated at 6,036 square miles, the population at nine millions, and the revenue at 17 millions of Louis d'Or.

Russia has gained a territory of 7,635 square miles, a population of 5 millions, and an increase of revenue equal to three millions of six dollars, by her last acquisitions in Poland only. This is entirely independent of her late acquisitions in Asia, America and the Adriatic, of her conquest of the Crimea, and of what she obtained by the former partition of Poland in 1772.

Austria lost by the cession of the Netherlands only 474 square miles, 1,500,000 inhabitants and a revenue of eight millions of guilders; and in all, by the cession of Lombardy, Frickthal, the Brisgau, and Attenau, without reckoning the country of Falknastein, 673 square miles, 2,689,760 subjects and 9,125,603 florins of revenue.—She has gained by the acquisition of Venetian Istria and Dalmatia, independent of the Bishopric of Trent and Brixen, 500 square miles.—Her population is therefore nearly the same as it was before the war.

Prussia lost about 42 square miles of territory, 172,137 inhabitants, and a revenue of 128,249 Louis d'Or. She acquired by the partition of Poland 2,058 square miles, and 2,075,700 inhabitants; besides the addition of Hildesheim, Paterborn, Erfutt, Eichfeldt, Munster, &c. Some statistical accounts made the present territory of the Prussian states amount to 6000 square miles, the population to 9,000,000, and the revenue to six millions of Louis d'Or: but this estimate is rather exaggerated.

The acquisitions of England cannot at present be easily estimated, as her possessions are daily increasing, and she may be said to keep an equal pace with Russia, as to acquisitions. Her Indian possessions are extensive, and of an incalculable value; but her principal power arises out of her commerce and the industry of her population.

France possessed before the war 10,000 square miles, 26 millions of inhabitants, and 19 millions of Louis d'Or of revenue. She now possesses 12,160 square miles, 32 millions of population, and 24 millions of revenue. Her principal acquisitions are—

| | *Sq. miles.* | *Inhabit.* |
|---|---|---|
| Savoy, | 83 | 280,000 |
| Nice | 22 | 93,000 |
| Piedmont, | 583 | 2,357,000 |
| Belgium, and the depart. on the Rhine. | 1200 | 3,900,000 |
| Genoa, | 90 | 350,000 |

There are, besides immediately under the dominions of France, Parma, Placenza, and Guastella, with a population of 250,000; and the kingdom of Italy, with a territory of 784 square miles, and 3,360,000 inhabitants, without taking Lucca and Piombino into the account.—It must however, still be considered that France can dispose of her allies, and also of other neighbouring states as she pleases; that Spain, Portugal Switzerland, the greater part of Italy not included in Bonaparte's kingdom, Holland, and a considerable portion of Germany, are under her controul, the power of that empire is therefore immense.

Spain has a territory of 9,277 square miles, and 10,000,000 of inhabitants—Holland possesses a territory of 625 square miles, with 2,500,000 of inhabitants; and both powers are directly dependent on France. If therefore, we include all the states, mediately or immediately under the dominion of France we shall find that she has at her dispofal a population equal to 50,000,000.

We state, with pleasure, the formation of an Agricultural Society at Easton for the Eastern Shore of Maryland.—Each member is to pay the annual sum of two dollars, which is to constitute a fund for defraying the publications and other expences of the Society, and for medals and premiums. There is not a county in the state of Maryland that ought not to follow this laudable example. We would suggest the propriety of connecting with all such associations an agricultural library. *Nat. Intel.*

During the late malignant fever in N. York, 607 cases thereof were reported, of which 254 persons died, viz. 166 males & 88 females—This epidemic commenced in the beginning of Sept. and continued till the 25th October.

A very advantageous TREATY has been made, we understand, at this place, with the chiefs of the Creek Nation; by which a large cession of land is made to the United States, and the right given to open a direct road to New-Orleans through the territory of the Creeks.—The U. States on their part, contract to pay the annual sum of 12,000 dolls. for eight years, and the annual sum of 11,000 dolls. for ten years thence ensuing. *Nat. Intel.*