# Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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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.

## Public Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of Kent County Court, dated the 16th of April 1806, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 20th day of August next, on the premises, *A FARM* lying in Kent county, adjoining Massy's Cross-Roads late the property of *John Massy*, containing two hundred acres of valuable Land; of which one hundred acres are covered with heavy white oak timber. In point of natural fertility, very few farms in the county are superior to this. It will be sold on a credit of one and two years; the purchaser to give bonds with approved security for the payment of one half the purchase money with interest within one year from the day of sale, and the remaining half with interest within two years from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

JOHN THOMAS,
WILLIAM SPENCER,
JAMES PARKER,
NATHL. COMMEGYS,
NATHAN N. WRIGHT. } *Commissioners.*

July 29, 1806. 4

## Public Sale.

BY virtue of a Decree of the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer for sale on the premises, on Monday the 25th August next, if fair if not the next fair day, all that valuable property now occupied by Messrs. *Joseph & John Thompson*, of Chester-Town, consisting of a wharf, two granaries and a store house. It may be sold entire or in lots, to suit purchasers. The terms will be bonds with security approved by the Chancellor, payable in one, two and three years, with interest from the day of sale.

MATTHEW TILGHMAN,
*Trustee.*

July 29, 1806. 4

## Public Sale.

AGREEBLY to the last will and testament of *Christopher Bruff*, late of Talbot county, deceased, will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on 5th day, 4th of the 9th month, commonly called September, a tract of *LAND*, lying and being in Talbot county, between 6 and 7 miles from Easton, lying on the south side of the road leading into Landing Neck, and adjoining the lands of James Lloyd, containing 250 acres, more or less. A credit of five years will be given, with equal annual installments, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing date from the sale. Any person wishing to purchase the above lands, may have a view of the premises by applying to *Walter Flemings*, on the place, or to

ROBERT BRUFF.

☞ Should the above farm not be sold on that day, the same will be rented for the ensuing year.

N. B. Also several beautiful *LOTS* in the town of Easton, on the 9th of same month, on the above terms, fronting on Washington-Street, and the road leading to Easton Point. R. B.

Easton, 22d of 7th mo. 1806. 7

## For Sale,

A LARGE convenient two story brick dwelling house, at present occupied by the subscriber as a Tavern, well calculated for the business, and being the only one kept in this place; three rooms on a floor, fire places in each, and cellars under the whole; a brick cook house adjoining, smoke house, &c. with stables, carriage houses, gardens, yards, &c.; a pump of excellent water at the door; the whole in good repair. This property is pleasantly situated, and stands immediately on the post road leading from Philadelphia through Wilmington, Dover, Milford, Snow-Hill, &c, to Norfolk. The terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser, and possession may be had on the first of January next, or sooner if required. SAMUEL WHITE.

Frederica, Del. May 6, 1806. 6m

## Wanted

TWO or three Overseers, such as can come well recommended for honesty, industry, sobriety and good management. No person need apply unless he can give good security for the complete execution of his trust. A line addressed to me in Baltimore, will be attended to; and a personal interview may be had at my Mansion-House, in Caroline, the first week in August ensuing.

ISAAC PURNELL.

Caroline county, July 8, 1806. 6

## Valuable Lands for Sale.

WILL be sold at public auction on THURSDAY the *eleventh* day of September next, on the premises, that valuable property on the branches of Tuckahoe creek, in Talbot county, known by the name of HARDCASTLE'S MILLS together with the plantations adjoining to the same. This property will be offered for sale in three allotments:

LOT No. 1. Will consist of the mill and mill seat, with about fifty acres of land attached thereto, containing valuable timber land and unimproved meadow ground, besides the land covered by the millpond: On the premises are a large commodious mill house, a framed dwelling house with two rooms on a floor and a good stable of sawed logs: This mill is supplied by never failing streams, and stands within a mile of three navigable landings, and twelve miles of Easton; and is well calculated for merchant and country manufacture.

LOT No. 2. is a farm lying on the east side of the road leading from Easton to Hillsborough and binding on the creek, with a field laid off on the west side of the said road adjoining the millpond, containing in the whole about two hundred and twenty-eight acres of land, including a sufficient quantity of timber and wood land: On the premises are a good dwelling house with two rooms on a floor, a kitchen, carriagehouse, cornhouse &c. in good repair.

LOT No. 3. is the farm on the west side of the said road, and contains about three hundred and fifty eight acres of land, including a sufficient portion of timber and wood land, and about twenty acres of meadow ground which has been improved, and may be put in fine condition at a small expence: The dwelling house and other buildings on the premises require repair.

The above property will be sold by an Order of the Justices of Talbot County Court, for the benefit of the heirs of the late owner thereof, on a credit of one, two and three years from the day of sale: The purchaser or purchasers giving bonds with approved security for the payment of the purchase money in three annual installments with the interest upon the whole. The bonds will be made payable to the respective heirs according to their several proportions; and a plain plot of the property and of the allotments will be prepared in time for the satisfaction of those who may be desirous of becoming purchasers. Possession will be delivered at the end of the present year, or sooner if practicable; and the purchaser will be allowed to sow wheat on the premises. Further particulars to be made known on the day of sale,

CHA: WALKER BENNY,
TRISTRAM MARTIN,
JOHN FREEMAN, } *Commis'ners:*

Talbot county, July 15, 1806. 8

## For Sale,

ON a long credit, and for less than the intrinsic value, the following property, in and near this town, viz.—

One of the houses and lots in the Row of Brick Buildings, fronting on Washington-street continued, commonly called Earle's Row.

Two houses and lots adjoining each other, and adjacent to the Public Square, occupied at present by John Fleming and Henry Parrott.

A lot of ground within a short distance of town, containing about 20 acres, 11 of which are under a new enclosure chiefly of post and railing, and the remainder is excellent wood land. This was lately the property of Peter Redhead, and fronts on the road leading to the Hole-in-the-Wall.

The above may be had upon the lowest terms for cash or good paper.

DAVID KERR, junr.

Easton, July 8, 1806. tf

## For Sale,

THE large three story brick Dwelling *HOUSE*, on Cannon-street, in Chester-Town, and the stables and garden thereunto belonging, together with the valuable building lot adjoining, situated on the corner of Cannon and Cross-street. In a back building belonging to said dwelling house are two fine spacious schoolrooms and a kitchen. If the above property is not sold before the first of November next, it will be offered at public sale on that day. For further particulars apply to SAMUEL DOUGLAS.

Chester-Town, July 8, 1806. 17

## Bricks for Sale.

*THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON* HANDS

A QUANTITY of well burnt BRICKS which he will dispose of at the low price of Five Dollars per thousand, if the cash is paid on their delivery; if not, Six Dollars on a short credit. They are convenient to the road, and near the town.—He intends keeping a constant supply, to accommodate those who may call on him.

THOMAS WOOD.

N. B. Produce at market price will be taken from gentlemen in the country.

Easton, July 22, 1806. 3q T. W.

*From the National Intelligencer.*

Among the charges, which have been the most strenuously urged against the present administration, is their having applied an immoderate share of the resources derived from general taxation to local objects. On a late occasion this accusation has been brought forward in more unqualified terms, and insisted on more copiously, than on any preceding occasion. Such a charge is at all times worthy of notice. If true, those who incur it, render themselves obnoxious to strong reprehension; and if false, those who prefer it are no less guilty. It has been made by Mr. Quincy, a representative from Massachusetts, on the floor of the house, and his asseverations, as might have been expected, have been assiduously circulated through the federal prints. Many too of the republican prints guided by a punctilious sentiment of impartiality, have reprinted them. Having been urged in a debate on a topic but little connected with the charge, and at a period of the session when there existed in the majority an anxious desire to bring it to an immediate close, no reply was made to it. There existed no apprehension of its producing any unfavorable effects on the judgment of those to whom it was immediately addressed, and it is probable that the use since made of it was not anticipated. This satisfactorily accounts for the silence of the friends of the administration. But this silence ought to operate as an incentive to the press to lay before the public such elucidation of the subject as it may require. This we shall attempt, without any notice of the motives from which the charge flows, and treat the subject generally without any particular regard to the detailed remarks of Mr. Quincy.—The reader will himself apply the facts we adduce and the deductions drawn from them.

The charge is maintained—

1. From the purchase of Louisianna, for which fifteen millions have been paid.

2. From the recent appropriation of two millions towards the purchase of Florida.

3. From the extinguishment, from time to time, of Indian titles to Western lands.

4. From the sum annually expended on the maintenance of an army, chiefly occupied in defending the western frontier.

It is alledged that all these measures tend exclusively to promote the interests of the southern and western states, and that they are accomplished by resources either drawn generally from the union, or specially from the middle and eastern sections of it.

On the other hand, it is affirmed that the government, instead of fostering the interests of the eastern and middle states, are criminally inattentive to them; and this is maintained on two grounds.

1. That they refuse establishing a competent naval force for the protection of commerce; and

2. That they withhold the necessary funds for fortifying the ports and harbors of the United States, the most important of which are alledged to be in the eastern and middle states.

*Fifteen millions have been paid for the purchase of Louisianna.* And because this territory lies adjacent to the southern and western states, it is contended that the acquisition operates peculiarly to their advantage, and even to the direct injury of other parts of the confederacy. It is true that it has relieved the citizens on the south western frontier from a large share of the painful apprehensions of hostile attacks either from the Indians or foreign powers with which they were menaced. It has also opened an important outlet for their productions. But do they exclusively reap the advantages resulting from these circumstances? So far is this from being the case that the other parts of the union, and particularly the eastern section of it, are themselves in a high degree participants of them. Whose ships transport the productions of the western country to the Atlantic states or to foreign powers, and supply the former with the productions of the latter? Not those of the southern states.

For they have not tonnage enough for the conveyance of their own bulky productions. No it is the vessels of Massachusetts, of New York and of Pennsylvania that are principally thus engaged. An increased demand is created for whatever is the offspring of eastern industry or enterprise. The important manufacture of ship building is greatly extended. The price of the great and essential article of sugar is also reduced in the market, and those who consume it in proportion to the reduction exonerated from a burthen.

Who compose the mass of the emigrants to the western country? Is it not a notorious fact that it is principally composed of eastern men? Is it no benefit to that country, in some districts overflowing with population, that a wide field is opened to the reception of their redundant numbers, and that thousands of families are thus enabled to exchange poverty for wealth, or at least a state of precarious subsistance for the possession of an abundant supply of all their wants? And is it no advantage to the bee-hive itself to be disengaged from the pressure of its drones? Contemplate the population of the flourishing state of Ohio! See it rising with a rapidity, without a precedent, to importance and respectability; in a few years attaining a population of two hundred thousand souls! Who compose this population?—Citizens almost entirely of the eastern and middle states; most of whose circumstances were depressed a few years since, and who have already attained a state of independence, if not of ease. Do the people of New England feel no pride in beholding their sons transplanting in a western soil their political institutions, their manners and their distinctive modes of thinking? Do they not perceive that they are forming the germs of future assimilation and harmony between the most remote regions of this great continent? This ought not to be merely a motive to honest pride. Looking to future periods of our existence, do we not behold in it one of the strongest assurances of our continuing to be an united and flourishing nation.

Such are some of the bold reflections which in an intelligent mind and ingenuous heart irresistibly flow from a consideration of the subject. They form grounds for gratitude and thanks.

But if we are compelled eternally, in appreciating a measure, to grovel into a consideration of the question of shillings and pence, here too the subject only requires analysis to prove the futility of the charge.

Fifteen millions have been promised for this immense territory. This is in the first instancee to be drawn from the national treasury, and operates as a new burthen to that amount upon the whole people of the U. States.

Let us see what are the setts off against this sum.

In the first place is the payment of the claims of our merchants to the amount of three millions seventy hundred and fifty thousand dollars: which France has in this way virtually discharged. It may, perhaps, be said that France would have been bound to make this satisfaction, although Louisianna had not been purchased by the United States. Granted. But would she have actually have made it? This is the question. Has the state of her treasury been such as to authorise such an inference! is it probable that she would have voluntarily sacrificed her gigantic schemes to the performance of this act of justice? Or is it likely that we should have coerced her into it? Father the attempt would have been futile, or it would have cost more than the benefit it procured. The experience of our late rupture with France is an instructive volume on this subject, every page of which proves that millions are but trifles when the sword is unsheathed between powerful nations.—This then is a proper set off, and it reduces the sum paid to eleven millions, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mark here how the sum paid for spoliations was distributed. It went exclusively to the merchant, most of whom were citizens of the Eastern and Middle states. But were they exclusively the sufferers? No—the injuries were so extensive that they affected the whole trade of the country. He whose property was not spoliated, notwithstanding paid a high insurance for it; and the aggregate injury fell ultimately, with aggravated oppression, upon the whole community, who constitute the consumers of imported, or the raisers of exported articles. Was any part of this treasure given to the honest and industrious citizen who paid a double price for the salt, the sugar, the molasses, the tea he consumed, or for the homely apparel he wore? No, it went exclusively to those who had previously made their profit on the risk they encountered, and almost exclusively to swell the capitals of the merchants of the Eastern and Middle states. Here we contemplate a plausible ground, for the South to murmur against the North, and for the great consuming and producing class of the community, the agricultural class to murmur at the unequal gains of the merchant. But their voice is not raised in condemnation of a measure, national in its origin and national in its effects—No, to their honor be it spoken, it is only heard in applauding the wisdom and appreciating the magnanimity that achived it.

A second most important set off is the state of peace which the purchase secured. This is no longer a thing of expectation, but time has constituted it into a fact. Whatever futurity may have in store for us, we have actually preserved peace for a period of three years, during which our numbers have increased above half a million, and the public debt been diminished twelve millions of dollars, a sum beyond that actually paid for Louisianna. Had a serious war occured both these events would have been materially affected by the ultimate effects of which are incalculable. The pecuniary expences of a war are themselves not easy of calculation; but though it is impossible for us to say how great they might have been with such a nation as France, we cannot err in saying they could not have fallen below five millions. An army of ten thousand men maintained for two years, would have cost this.

A third effect is to be found in the accession of population to the aggregate number of our inhabitants. Calculating the number of the inhabitants of the acquired country at 100,000 it forms a sixtieth part of the whole union, who by an incorporation into it, become liable to the same taxes with the old inhabitants. A sixtieth part of the aggregate amount of taxes is about 200,000 of dollars a year. This sum is the interest of a principal of 3,333,333, dollars which may be fairly set off against so much of the sum paid for Louisianna. Adding this sum, to the five millions saved by averting a war, makes an amount of 8,333,333 dollars, which leaves a sum of less than three millions unsatisfied.

Another set off will exist in the increasing numbers and correspondently augmenting consumption of the inhabitants of Louisianna. Supposing that territory only to increase in the same ratio with the other parts of the United States, and the articles consumed will double in less than ten years. The effect of this increased consumption will be an accession of duties equal to one million and a half during a period of ten years, and of four millions and a half during a period of twenty years. It follows that these additional duties will in the course fifteen years repay the residue of the capital paid for Louisianna.

Here then we contemplate a *quid pro quo*; and did no other sources of profit remain, avarice would have no cause to condemn the purchase. But *another vast resource* remains: the unappropriated land comprised within the territory: the lowest estimate of which transcends fifty millions of acres. A large portion of this land is equal to any on the contient either on the score of salubrity or fertility. Of some districts congenial to the culture of sugar, cotton and tobacco, the value is incalculable; while the greater part of the residue is well fitted to the other staples of the United States. Were the United States to open a land office in this territory, it is probable that land would command the same price as in the other territories, which is two dollars an acre. Let us suppose that in the first year only one hundred thousand acres should be sold, and the quantity annually sold should increase in the ratio of ten per cent. The result will be that the sale of land would produce a fund of

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|---|---|
| The first ten years, | 3,400,000 |
| second ditto, | 8,500,000 |
| third ditto, | 21,200,000 |
| fourth ditto, | 53,000,000 |
| Fund created in 40 years, without reckoning the accruing interest, | 86,100,000 |

This sum sounds high, and our first thought revolts at the result. It requires some effort of the imagination to form a conception of it. But when we reflect that in forty years from the present day our numbers will have increased at least ten millions, and that the land here contemplated as sold within that period will not probably exceed thirty millions of acres, (for the price will naturally rise with the growing population) and that this number of acres will not accommodate more than two millions of souls, allowing fifteen acres for each person, which is a low estimate, our surprise will cease, and we will yield to the probability, approaching to certainty of such an issue.