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.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable Chancellor of Maryland, will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the fifteenth day of September next, on the premises,

ALL the real estate of HENRY ROCHESTER, deceased, consisting of about one hundred and seventy acres of good Land, well adapted to the production of wheat and Indian corn, lying on the road leading from Sudler's Cross Roads to Church Hill, within one mile of said Cross Roads. Any person or persons wishing to purchase said property will have the advantage of seeing the premises on the day of sale, or sooner, if they will take the trouble of riding there. The terms are as follows: The purchaser or purchasers to give bond to the trustee, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within fifteen months from the day of sale—Possession will be given of the greatest part of the property on giving bond, and the remaining part at Christmas. All persons having claims against the aforesaid deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same to the Court of Chancery, within six months from the day of sale.

JOHN PRICE, Trustee.
August 25, 1807. 3q

A Lot in Easton for sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on *Tuesday* the 3d day of November next, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, in Easton, the southern moiety or equal half part of all that piece or parcel of land and ground, situate lying and being in the town of Easton, on the east side of Harrison street, and nearly opposite the church, bounded by the said street on the west, by the Friends' school house on the north, and by the adjoining alleys on the east and south, numbered 23 on the plot and certificate of the said town, late the property of *Samuel Troth*, and to be sold for the purpose of satisfying a debt due to the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and the interest, and all costs and charges accrued and to accrue thereon, agreeably to the terms of the covenant contained in the deed of the said Troth to the Bank, for securing the payment of the said debt—The said property will be sold on a credit of ninety days, and struck off to the highest bidder for the same; to whom on the payment of the purchase money, a deed will be duly given.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HALL HARRISON, Cash'r
Branch Bank, Easton, Aug. 25, 1807. 11

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a very valuable Tract of LAND, lying in Dorchester county, in the state of Maryland, distant about twelve miles from Cambridge and about three miles from Middletown, containing five hundred and fifty one acres of rich, fertile land, about 300 acres of which are cleared, the residue is woodland; of which about 200 acres are heavily set with remarkably fine stave and ship timber, which from its vicinity to navigable water (being only about a mile from Chicinicomico bridge, where vessels of considerable burden can lie along side the bridge and receive their cargo) is of particular value. This farm for the fertility of its soil, and the certainty of its productions, is considered equal to any in the neighborhood; and although the improvements are not of that description which such a farm deserves, they can easily be made very comfortable and convenient. The owner thinks himself justified in the assertion that the stave and ship timber on the above mentioned 200 acres, if taken to market, is sufficient to pay the purchase money for the whole farm. The price and terms of payment may be known by application to Doctor *Richard Goldsborough*, in Cambridge; *John Goldsborough*, esq. in Easton; or to the subscriber near Fredericktown. If the above farm is not sold at private sale before Monday the 21st day of December next, it will on that day be offered for sale, at public vendue, at Mr. John Bradshaw's tavern, in Cambridge.

WILLIAM GOLDSBOROUGH.
August 25, 1807. 17

Notice.

AT a meeting of the Trustees at the Poor-House on Saturday last, it was agreed to meet at the same place, on Saturday 5th September next, for the purpose of electing an Overseer in the place of Jeremiah Bromwell, deceased.

August 25, 1807. 2

For sale,

The Barren Creek SPRING, and all the HOUSES,

WITH about six acres of Land—As this property is so generally known on the Eastern Shore, a further description is thought unnecessary—For terms apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

WM. RUSSUM.
August 25, 1807. 3

For rent,

The Dwelling House, Store and Premises,

AT present occupied by Mr. *Thomas Abbott*, on Washington street—the whole is in good repair, and possession may be had the first of January next.—For particulars apply to Mr. Abbott, who will shew the property, or to

THOMAS APPLEGARTH.
August 25, 1807. tf

To be rented,

THE FARM at present occupied by Mr. *William Scott*, situate within four miles of Easton. It is in a high state of cultivation.—Any person who may rent it will have the privilege of seeding wheat in *one third* this fall. The terms will be particularly made known on application to James Ward, the proprietor, at Snow-Hill, or to the printer hereof.

August 25, 1807. 3

Notice.

THE subscribers from the City of Baltimore, respectfully inform the inhabitants of the town of Easton, the county of Talbot, and the public in general, that they have commenced their Business, and opened a shop next door to Mr. *Bennett Jones's*, on Washington street, in the town of Easton, where they intend carrying on the several branches of

Coach, and House Painting,

Japaning, Varnishing, Gilding and Glazing, in the neatest manner, with punctuality and dispatch—Old Chairs newly Painted, Japaned and Ornamented, and Signs Lettered and Gilt.

HAHN & UTE.
Easton, August 25, 1807. tf

☞ An APPRENTICE is wanted to the above business.

The Subscriber

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement he met with ever since he opened a public house at New-Market, and wishes to inform his friends, that he has removed his Tavern from New Market to Cambridge, in the house formerly occupied by *John Bradshaw* (the sign of General Washington)—Those who may please to favor him with their custom, may depend on attention being paid, and treated with all the politeness necessary, from the public's humble servant,

JOHN STEVENS.
Cambridge, August 25, 1807. 3

To Journeymen Taylors.

IMMEDIATE employ, the highest prices, and weekly pay, will be given to *Six Journeymen Taylors*, who are good workmen, and steady to their business.

RICHARD BENSON,
No. 22, South street, Baltimore.
August 25, 1807. 3q

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are desired to come forward and close their accounts either by payment or note, on or before the first day of October next, or steps will be taken to compel the same.

WILLIAM DOBSON.
Easton, August 25, 1807. tf

Notice.

IT has been represented to the Secretary of State, that Richard Weaver, David Johnston, Jeremiah Culver, Samuel C. Bond, Henry Wright, Aaron Young, John Twelves, John Green, Enos Dickson, Ebenezer Berry, Joshua Maviner, John Morris, John Cappit, John Marks, Joseph Jones, Sam. Brown, John Clark, John Hitt, William Goold, John Marshall, Charles Collin, Isaac Inris, James Forrest, and Dennis Perry, who call themselves citizens of the United States, have been impressed into the British service, and are now detained for want of documents to prove their citizenship. The friends of these men are therefore notified, that on their transmitting to the secretary of state, proof of their citizenship, together with a description of the persons of the above named seamen, measures will be taken to obtain their discharge.

Department of State, Aug. 17, 1807.

The Editor of the National Intelligencer, and the Editors who publish the Laws of the Union, in the *seaports*, are requested to insert the above three times in their respective Gazettes.

CASH GIVEN FOR
Clean Linen and Cotton Rags

ON THE QUESTION, WILL THERE BE WAR?

Every one asks, Will there be War? The answer to this is easy, which is, That so long as the English government be permitted, at her own discretion, to search, capture, and condemn our vessels, controul our commerce, impress our seamen, and fire upon and plunder our national ships, as she has done, she will *Not Declare War*, because she will not give us the acknowledged right of making reprisals. Her plan is a monopoly of war, and she thinks to succeed by the manœuvre of not declaring war.

The case then is altogether a question among ourselves. Shall we make war on the English government, as the English government has made upon us; or shall we submit, as we have done, and that with long forbearance, to the evil of having war made upon us without reprisals? This is a right statement of the case between the United States and England.

For several years past it has been the scheme of that government to terrify us, by acts of violence, into submission to her measures, and in the insane stupidity of attempting this, she has incensed us into war. We neither fear nor care about England, otherwise than pitying the people who live under such a wretched system of government. As to navies, they have lost their terrifying powers. They can do nothing against us at land, and if they come within our waters, they will be taken the first calm that comes. They can rob us on the ocean as robbers can do, and we can find a way to indemnify ourselves by reprisals, in more ways than one.

The British government is not entitled, even as an enemy, to be treated as civilized enemies are treated. She is a pirate, and should be treated as a pirate. Nations do not declare war against pirates, but attack them as a natural right. All civilities shewn to the British government, is like pearl thrown before swine. She is insensible of principle and destitute of honor. Her monarch is mad and her ministers have caught the contagion.

The British government, and also the nation, deceive themselves with respect to the power of navies. They suppose that ships of war can make conquests at land; that they can take or destroy towns or cities near the shore and obtain by terror what terms they please. They sent admiral Duckworth to Constantinople upon this stupid idea, and the event has shewn to the world the imbecility of navies against cannon on shore. Constantinople was not fortified any more than our American towns are now; but the Turks, on the appearance of the British fleet, got five hundred cannon and a hundred mortars down from the arsenals to the shore, and the blustering heroes of the navy seeing this, fled like a hound with a rattle at his tail. The gallant people of Norfolk and its neighbourhood have sent Douglas off in a similar manner. An Indian who studies nature is a better judge of naval power than an English minister.

In March, 1777, soon after taking the Hessians at Trenton, I was at a treaty held with the five northern nations of Indians at East Town, in Pennsylvania, and was often pleased with the sagacious remarks of those original people. The chief of one of the tribes, who went by the name of *King Lastnight*, because his tribe had sold their lands, had seen some English men of war in some of the waters of Canada and was impressed with an idea of the power of those great canoes; but he saw that the English made no progress against us by land. This was enough for an Indian to form an opinion by. He could speak some English, and in conversation with me, alluding to the great canoes, he gave me his idea of the power of a king of England by the following metaphor.

"The king of England," said he, "is like a fish. "When he is in the water he can wag his tail.—"When he comes on land he lays down on his "side."——Now, if the English government had but half the sense this Indian had they would not have sent Duckworth to Constantinople and Douglas to Norfolk to lay down on their side.

Accounts from Halifax state, that admiral Berkley has alledged in writting, that "his orders (to "Douglas) were "not issued until every application to "restore the mutineers and deserters "(as he calls them) had been made by "his Britannic majesty's ministers, consul and officer, and had been refused "by the government of the United "States."

If this account be true, it shews that Berkley is an idiot in governmental affairs; for if the matter was in the hands of the British minister, who is the immediate representative of his government, Berkley could have no interference, in it. That minister would report to his government the demand he made, if he made any, and the answer he received if he received any, and Berkley could act only in consequence of orders received afterwards. It does not belong to subordinate officers of any government to commence hostilities at their own discretion.

I now come to speak of the politics of the day as they arise out of the circumstances that have taken place.

The injustice of the British government, and the insolence of its naval officers, is no longer to be borne. That injustice, and that insolence grows out of a presumption the British government has set up, which it calls "*the right of search*." There is not, nor ever was, such a right appertaining to a nation in consequence of its being in war with another nation. Wherever such a right existed it has been by treaty, and where no such treaty exist, no such right can exist, and to assume the exercise of it is an act of hostility which if not abandoned must be repelled until it be abandoned. The United States cannot even cede such a right to England, without ceding the same right to France, Spain, Holland, Naples, Italy, and Turkey, or they will take it, and the United States must take the consequence. It is a very difficult matter, and requires great political wisdom for a neutral nation to make a traty during a time of war with one belligerent nation, that shall not commit her with the other.—The best way then, since matters are come to the extremity they are, is to resist this pretended *right of search* in the first instance. The United States are able to do it, and she is the only neutral nation that is able.

We are not the diminutive people now that we were when the revolution began. Our population then was two million and an half, it is now between six and seven millions, and in less than ten years will exceed the population of England. The United States have encreased more in power, ability, and wealth within the last twenty or twenty-two years than she did fors almost two hundred years before while the states were British colonies.

She owes this to two things, *independence* and the *representative system of government*. It was always the ill judged and impracticable system of the British government to keep the colonies in a state of continual nonage. They never were to be of full age that she might always controul them.

While the United States have been going forward in this unparralled manner, England has been going backward. Her government is a bankrupt, and her people miserable. More than a million of them are paupers. Her king is mad, and her parliaments corrupt. We have yet to see what the present new elected parliament will be. There is one man in it, whom I proudly call a friend, from whom there will be great expectations; but *what can one honest independent member do*, surrounded by such a mass of ignorance and corruption as have for many years past governed that unfortunate nation.

The great dependence of England has been on her navy, and it is her navy, that has been her ruin. The falsely imagined power of that navy (for it was necessary it should be amphibious to perform what was expected from it) has prompted the ignorance of her government into insolence towards all foreign powers till England has not a friend left among nations. Russia and Sweden will quarter themselves upon her purse till it becomes empty, and then very probably will turn against her.

Depending on her navy she blockaded whole countries by proclamation, and now Bonaparte by way of justifiable retaliation has blockaded her by land from the commerce of the western part of the continent of Europe. Her insolent and imbecile expedition to Constantinople, has excluded her from the commerce of Turkish Europe and Turkey in Asia, and thrown it into the lands of France—and her outrageous conduct to us will exclude her from the commerce of the United States. By the insolence of the crew of her navy she is in danger of losing her trade to China; and it is easy to see that Bonaparte is paving his way to India by Turkey and Persia. The madness of the British government has thrown Turkey into the arms of France. Persia lies between Turkey and India, and Bonaparte is forming friendly connections with the Persian government. There is already an exchange of embassadors. Bonaparte is sending military officers into Persia, and will with the consent of its government, raise an army there and attack the English monopoly in India. If France holds her connections with Turkey and Persia England cannot hold India.

It is in this wretched chaos of affairs that the mad government of England has brought on herself a new enemy by commencing hostilities against the U. States. She must be ignorant of the geography of America, or she would know that we can dispossess her of all her possessions on the continent whenever we please, and she cannot, with safety, keep a fleet in the West Indies during the hurrican months. Bonaparte will find employment for every soldier she can raise, and those she may send to the continent of Europe will become prisoners. There never was an instance of a government conducting itself with the madness and ignorance the British government has done? This is John Adams's stupendous fabrick of human wisdom!

That the British government will disown giving hostile instructions to Berkeley I have no doubt. It is the trick of old governments to do so when they find themselves wrong and pay some scape goat to bear the blame.—But this will not be sufficient. The pretended *right of search* and the impressment of our seamen must be abandoned. Three thousand of them have been impressed by British ships to fight against France. The French government has shewn a great deal of patience in not complaining of it, for it is a great injury to her and must be redresssed or worse consequences will follow.

I have said in the former part of this essay that it is a difficult matter and requires great political wisdom for a neutral nation during a war to form a treaty with one belligerent nation that shall not commit her with the other. I will now give an instance of it.

In 1794, Washington sent Mr. Monroe as minister to France, and John Jay to England, and gave them contradictory instructions. By the treaty that then existed between the United States and France, "*free ships made free goods.*" So that English property on board American ships was protected from seizure by France. John Jay made a treaty with England which Washington and the stupid senate of that day ratified by which free ships DID NOT make free property, and that French property on board American ships could be seized by England. This of consequence vacated the free article in the treaty with France, and she availed herself of it, and the United States lost the carrying trade of both nations. There is a jesuitism in Jay's treaty which says, that the question whether *free ships make free goods* shall be taken into consideration two years after the war. It is now more than two years since that war, and therefore it forms an item with the matters to be now settled with the English government.

The British government have been so long in the habit of insolence that she has not the sense of seeing when the power of being insolent ceases. She ought to see that the power of France by land is far supeiror to *her* power at sea. France, by land, can blockade the commerce of England out of Europe and India, and the English navy can do nothing to prevent it. Of what use is it to "*rule the waves*," if you cannot put your foot on shore? If it was a contest for fisheries, the most powerful navy would decide; but as it is a contest for commerce at land, it is land force that decides, and navies are out of the question.

If the British government were wise, she would cease the pretended *right of search* of her own accord, for it brings her into endless trouble. It makes all nations her enemy. Every nation detests the piratical insolence of England and none more so than the U. States. The spirit that is now raised, cannot be appeased until reparation is made for the past, and security be given for the future.

COMMON SENSE.

An Irishman having bought a sheep's head, had been to a friend for a direction to dress it. As he was returning, repeating the method, and holding the purchase under his arm, a dog snatched it and ran away. "Now, my dear joy," said the Irishman, "what a fool you make of yourself! What use will it be to you, as you dont know how it is to be dressed?"