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 UNITED STATES.

[VOL. 6....9.] TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5 1808. [NO. 19.....434]

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.

TRENTON, December 21.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER TO THE LEGISLATURE'S ADDRESS.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 10.

SIR,

Having a few days since, received through you an address from the legislative council and general assembly of the state of New Jersey, I beg leave, through the same channel, to return the answer now enclosed, and to add the assurances of my high consideration and respect.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Governor Bloomfield.

To the Representatives of the people of New Jersey in their legislature.

The sentiments, fellow citizens, which you are pleased to express in your address on the 4th instant, of attachment and esteem for the general government, and of confidence and approbation of those who direct its councils, cannot but be pleasing to the friends of the union generally, and give a new claim on all those who direct the public affairs for every thing which zeal can effect for the good of their country.

It is indeed to be deplored that, distant as we are from the storms and convulsions which agitate the European world, the pursuit of an honest neutrality, beyond the reach of reproach, has been insufficient to secure to us the certain enjoyment of peace with those whose interests, as well as ours would be promoted by it. What will be the issue of present misunderstandings cannot as yet be foreseen; but the measures adopted for their settlement have been sincerely directed to maintain the rights, the honor and the peace of our country. Should they fail, the ardor of our citizens to obey the summons of their country, and the offer, which you attest, of their lives and fortunes in its support, are worthy of their patriotism, and are pledges of our safety.

The suppression of the late conspiracy by the hand of the people, uplifted to destroyed it wherever it reared its head, manifests their fitness for self government, and the power of a nation of which every individual feels that his own will is a part of the public authority.

The effect of the public contributions in reducing the national debt, and liberating our resources from the canker of interest, has been so far salutary; and encourages us to continue the same course; or, if necessarily interrupted to resume it as soon as practicable.

I perceive with sincere pleasure that my conduct in the chief magistracy has so far met your approbation that my continuance in that office, after its present term, would be acceptable to you. But that I should lay down my charge at a proper period, is as much a duty, as to have borne it faithfully.—If some termination to the services of the chief magistrate be not fixed by the constitution, or supplied by practice, his office, nominally for years, will, in fact, become for life: and history shews how easily that degenerates into an inheritance.—Believing that a representative government, responsible at short periods of election, is that which produces the greatest sum of happiness to mankind, I feel it a duty to do no act which shall essentially impair that principle; and I should unwillingly be the person, who, disregarding the sound precedent set by an illustrious predecessor, should furnish the first example of prolongation beyond the second term of office.

Truth obliges me to add that I am sensible of that decline, which advancing years brings on; and feeling their physicial, I ought not to doubt their mental effect. Happy, if I am the first to perceive and to obey this admonition of nature, and to solicit a retreat from cares too great for the wearied faculties of age.

Declining a re-election on grounds which cannot but be approved, I am sincerely thankful for the approbation which the legislature of New Jersey are pleased to manifest of the principles and measures, pursued in the management of their affairs: and should I be so fortunate as to carry into retirement the equal approbation and good will of my fellow citizens, generally, it will be a comfort in my future days, and close a service of forty years with the only reward it ever wished.

TH: JEFFERSON.

December 10, 1807.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

A rapid view was taken in our last paper of the nature and effects of the Embargo. As it is the strongest measure yet taken by the government, and from its very nature will be productive of interesting conquences not only on the foreign world, but likewise on ourselves, it is of the first importance that the public should receive correct impressions upon it. For a time it will materially reduce the price of our produce, and enhance that of many foreign commodities. The latter circumstance will operate as some indemnity to our merchants for the suspension of their business; the former will, in a considerable degree, affect the interests of the farmer and planter. Fortunately, in this country it is the latter class of citizens, who, from their numbers as well as their wealth, are the most able to bear a pressure. The season at which the embargo is laid is favorable to them. They will already have supplied themselves with most of the goods they will want for the ensuing winter, the crops of the last autumn will to a great extent have already found a market, and the principal exertions requisite for the next harvest will not be called for until the ensuing spring. This will alleviate, though it certainly will not supersede the effects of the measure. There will still remain occasion for much fortitude, perhaps for great patience.

Is the state of our affairs such as requires this sacrifice? Might not a resort to milder, measures do as well? We confidently answer no; not only for the reasons assigned in our last, but for other reasons.

A crisiss has arrived, that calls for some decided step. The national spirit is up. That spirit is invaluable. In case of a war it is to lead us to conquest. By the vigor with which it shall wield the physical force of the country, it is to inspire us with unshaken confidence in our strength, and to appal our enemy. In our solemn appeal to the world, it is to silence forever, the idle hope that flatters itself with the phantom, either that we are a divided people, or that our republican institutions have not energy snough to defend us, much less to inflict serious injury on our enemies. To dispel this illusion, in such an event there must cease to exist an inch of British ground on this continent.

The people having shewn their spirit, the season has arrived for the government to sustain, second and direct it.—To delay any longer to do this would be to jeopardize its existence. The crisis not requiring war, still hoping, if not expecting peace, an embargo is the next best measure for maintaining the national tone. It will arm the nation. It will do more. It will arm the Executive government. It is an unequivocal, and efficient expression of confidence in the Executive; and gives the President a new weapon of negociation—we say *weapon* of negociation, for, in the present state of the world, even negociation has ceased to be pacific. Without being backed by force it is an empty sound.

The embargo furnishes this weapon. The sword is not drawn from the scabbard, but it may be drawn at a moment's warning. By it, every member of the community will be sensibly impressed with the solemnity of the crisis, and will be prepared for events. The public will be impatient for a decision of the great interests depending. All will be anxious for a restoration of their ordinary pursuits. Our negociator will be armed with the public sensibility. He will be constrained to require a definitive answer, and the whole nation will call upon him with one voice to require that this answer be prompt. The negociant of a foreign nation, if his instructions be amicable, will himself perceive the necessity of a prompt and candid answer, and give it; and if hostile, the sooner the truth comes out the better.

This is exactly the result so long impatiently expected by the nation, a result, whose further protraction might be ruinous to our interests and derogatory to our character.

There are those who suppose that this step will be productive of incalculable commercial losses. It will certainly produce much inconvenience, to the mercantile world. But it will be not unaccompanied with benefit. It will seperate the wheat from the shaff. It will coerce the settlement of long standing and complicated accounts. The merchant, who has been fraudulently trading on another's capital, may sink. And will not this be just? Is the man an object of commiseration who, at such a moment, when all our resources ought to be carefully husbanded for the day of danger, is base enough to risque not his own property, for he has none to risque, but that of another more cautious than himself, and that too which if lost is so much lost to the nation, and so much gained by our enemy? Can any legal measure be too strong for such a man; one, who to personal dishonesty adds a total destitution of patriotism; one, who to promote his own interest, can behold with indifference the wreck of his friend's fortune, and the disgrace or ruin of his country? If there is in the United States such a class of men, the sooner they are called to account the better, and the sooner they are arrested in their injustice the happier, for the part of the community. As to the solid, honest traders, it is a fact that the greater part of them have long contemplated the lowering aspect of the horizon, and have wisely and honorably, by withdrawing their property from the ocean, determined to await the issue of events. This body of men, and we hope it includes a great majority of our merchants, will approve the embargo.

We believe it will be a popular measure with all classes. We are certain that the farmer, the planter and the mechanic will approve it from the security it offers to the public interests; and if the merchants be as honest and enlightened as we trust they are, they will perceive the indissoluble connection between their solid and permanent prosperity and the general welfare. Facts too attest the general expectation that this measure would be resorted to by the government: no sooner was the late news received than the public prints of different political characters, and in different parts of the union demanded an embargo; and no sooner were the doors of Congress closed, than it became the universal impression that this measure was about to be taken. In proof of this take the following extract from the Gazette of the United States, a paper decidedly federal, of the 21st inst.

"This is, therefore, no time to stand upon punctilio, or to adopt provoking and enfeebling regulations. The necessity of the case points out its remedy. We have it in our hands. Let an embargo be laid upon all our shipping, till they can venture out with a chance of safety. Who knows but that both our enemies (for such I reckon them both) would then agree to except us from their tyrannical interdicts, for the general benefit of indirect communication; and that mutual privilege be thus obtained, by fair means, which we are utterly incompetent to force."

"An embargo is a measure that will give the government an opportunity of feeling the pulse of the people. before they commit themselves; and that will manifest our determination not to submit to every belligerent imposition as unequivocally as our boldest efforts at direct retaliation."

Address of the Tammany Society of Washington City, to the President of the United States, with his Answer.

The Tammany Society of Washington City to the Grand Sachem of the Seventeen United Tribes of the American People.

FATHER,—Your children, members of the Columbian Order, a component part of the great national family, over which you preside, at a time when they have reason to believe that the calumet of peace is about to be exchanged for the tomahawk of war, when they are insulted and manaced by a foreign tribe, and their internal tranquility disturbed by the machinations of apostates and traitors, hold it to be a solemn duty they owe to themselves and their country, to lift their voice in its support, and to rally around its constituted authorities.

FATHER,

While reposing on the bosom of peace, and in the unsuspecting confidence of innocence, apprehensive of no danger, your children beheld with horror the perfidious attack made upon our national canoe, the Chesapeake, on our own shore, by the mercenary warriors of another tribe, beyond the great waters, professing towards us amity and friendship. This attack so flagrant, and so outrageous has excited one general burst of indignation and abhorrence, and your children, Father, for this and the merciless order of their brothers, cry aloud for retribution, a retribution that shall be as ample as the attack was wanton. The children of this great family, Father, ask and expect "indemnity for the past, and security for the future."

FATHER,

Your good children, cannot but lament, that some calling themselves our brethren, should not only be the advocates of traitors, but the palliators and defenders of the wrongs inflicted on our unoffending nation by the savage sons of modern Carthage. Children like these, Father, we cast off from all brotherly love; they have never imbibed the genuine principles of our great patron saint, but are wretches, who, were they suffered to approach the great council fire, would pollute with their unhallowed presence its sacred flame.

FATHER,

The children of this great national family are satisfied with the efforts you have made to preserve bright the chain of peace; should these efforts unhappily prove fruitless (we say unhappily, Father, because the wishes and the policy of your children, point to secure and honorable peace) we are ready to rend the bonds of amity asunder, and to vindicate with the arrow and the tomahawk, the insulted and invaded rights of our country. We pledge ourselves, Father, at the call of the nation, to come forward as men, with all the energy inspired by freedom and the love of country.

FATHER,

Your estimable private virtues, and the wisdom, and patriotism of your public measures, require no eulogium from us. Nineteen twentieths of the American people, in the most impressive, and solemn language, have already proclaimed to the world, that you have not ceased to deserve well of your country.

FATHER,

May the Great Spirit prolong your valuable life, and enable you to continue to deserve the plaudits of a free and grateful people.

By order of the Society,

(Signed)

CORNELIUS CONINGHAM,
Grand Sachem.

B. SMITH, *Secretary.*

City of Washington, month of Games the 8th, year of Discovery, 316, (December 8th, 1807.)

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

To the Tammany Society of the City of Washington.

The appearances, for some time past, threatening our peace, fellow citizens, have justly excited a general anxiety: and I have been happy to receive, from every quarter of the Union, the most satisfactory assurances of fidelity to our country, and of devotion to the support of its rights. Your concurrence in these sentiments, expressed in the address you have been pleased to present me, is a proof of your patriotism, and of that firm spirit which constitutes the ultimate appeal of nations. What will be the issue of present misunderstandings, is as yet unknown; but, willing ourselves to do justice to others, we ought to expect it from them. If any among us view erroneously the rights which late events have brought into question, let us hope that they will be corrected by the further investigations of reason; but, at all events, that they will acquiesce in what their country shall authoritatively decide, and arrange themselves faithfully under the banners of the law.

Your approbation of the measures which have been pursued, is a pleasing confirmation of their correctness; and, with particular thankfulness for the kind expressions of your address towards myself personally, I reciprocate sincere wishes for your welfare.

(Signed)

TH: JEFFERSON.

December 14, 1807.

FROM THE FARMER'S REGISTER.

"The federalists, who last year treated the idea of a non-importation act with derision, and set it down as one of the *weak* measures of a *pusillanimous* administration to which the British government would pay no attention, are now terribly alarmed lest it should be put in force, to the great injury of their *dear mother*, Old England.

"Previous to the battle of Friedland, when these short-sighted gentry were eagerly expecting to hear that Bonaparte and the French army were *blown to atoms*, they pronounced the tempory suspension of that act, by the President, as a proof of *cowardice*. Elated by the anticipation that the destruction of the French army would place England in a situation to dictate what terms she pleased to us, they vauntingly said that the President dare not put the non-importation act in force. But, since the face of things has very materially changed, these *very consistent* gentlemen say it is a very *wicked* thing, and if it goes into operation, Great Britain will have just cause for war. And whence will proceed that *just cause of war* on the part of England? What would a federalist say, if, while he is peaceably walking in the street, a republican store keeper should sally forth with a bludgeon, and knock down *mister federalist*, because he did not call in and buy his ware? What reason could the republican advance to convince this federalist of the legality or morality of such conduct? We say that nothing could be offered in extenuation of such a gross and wanton violation of law and social order.

"Now we will just beg leave to ask the advocates of England to point out the difference (in a moral sense) between the case we have stated and that in which Great Britain would make war upon us because we refused to go to her shops and purchase her gewgaws at her own prices? Yet these thick-headed politicians will go to the coffee-house and make a *terrible bluster* about our independence!—when they know very well that they are doing every thing in their power to destroy that independence. What independence is that which will suffer Great Britain to dictate to us where we shall go to buy a pair of stockings, tho' we might buy them elsewhere cheaper and of a better quality? Yet this is the situation we must be reduced to if Britain make a war upon us for refusing to trade with her, until she consents to do us justice—to restore the property she has stolen from us—and liberate 3 or 4000 of our citizens whom she keeps in slavery—in fine, till she consents to treat us with the respect due to an independent nation.

"But, say the [illegible] ly you will not hazard the consequences of a war for the sake of a few seamen." Remark, that this is the language held by the very men who have for seven years accused Mr. Jefferson of being unfriendly to commerce. If these men will demonstrate that commerce can be carried on without seamen, then we will admit that it is unreasonable in our government to insist upon Great Britain's relinquishing the practice of impressing seamen out of American vessels. Had a former administration displayed the same firmness and real friendship for commerce, this point would have been settled long ago, and our flag would at this time, be a sufficient protection for the seamen sailing under it.

"Where now is the high spirit of those men who, in '98 ran through our streets, with cockades in their hats, crying out '*millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute*?' Do they count the time and lives of three thousand American seamen, nothing? If we permit England to make use of these men in fighting her battles against a nation with whom we are at peace, is it not paying a direct tribute to her?—For tribute is tribute, whether it be paid in money or men, and England wants men more than she does money. That administration, therefore, which persists in opposing the claim set up by England to the services of those men, deserves the praise rather than the censure of every man who is sincerely disposed to maintain the honor and independence of this country."

A HINT.

The union of Church and State has been said to be odious. The Legislature of Virginia appear to have thought it so; in removing the rubbish of regal absurdities from our Code of laws, they have nearly dissolved this union—I say nearly dissolved *this union*, for the law which *directs* the Ministers of the Gospel to solemnize marriages is certainly an appendage of that odious system. Has not the time arrived for the pruning knife to be applied to this old and disgusting limb. Should not the justices of the peace, or some other special agents be appointed in each county instead of the Ministers of the Gospel to solemnize marriages?

A VIRGINIAN.

Louisa, December 5th, 1807.

CASH IS GIVEN FOR

Clean Linen and Cotton Rags.