Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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THE TERMS OF THE STAR

ARE TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per annum—payable half yearly, in advance——No paper discontinued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements inserted three weeks for ONE DOLLAR a square, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week for continuance.

Notice is herebygiven,

That in pursuance of a Decree of the Honorable the Chancellor of the State of Maryland, the subscriber will proceed to sell, at Public Auction, on the tenth day of August next, at Snow Hill, in Worcester county,

ALL the right, title, interest and estate, that belonged to JOHN THOMAS, late of Talbot county, deceased, at the time of his death, in and to the following lands, with their appurtenances, lying and being in Worcester county, that is to say, one undivided third part of a tract of land called *New Philadelphia*, the whole of which tract is supposed to contain the quantity of two hundred twenty and four and an half acres of land, but be the same more or less. A tract of land called *Buchanan's Purchase*, supposed to contain the quantity of six hundred and ninety acres of land, but be the same more or less. A tract of land called *Cremen's Loss*, supposed to contain the quantity of two hundred and fifty acres of land, but be the same more or less. And one undivided third part of a tract of land called *Elizian Fields*, the whole of which tract is supposed to contain the quantity of seventeen hundred and eighty-five acres of land, but be the same more or less. And in pursuance of the decree aforesaid, the subscriber will also proceed to sell at public auction, on the first day of August next, at Easton, in Talbot county, all the right, title, interest and estate, that belonged to John Thomas aforesaid, at the time of his death, in and to a tract of land called *Turkey Neck Addition*, with its appurtenances, lying and being in Talbot county, supposed to contain the quantity of thirty-five acres of land, but be the same more or less. The purchaser or purchasers will be required to give bond to the subscriber as trustee, with good and approved security, for payment of one half the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, within nine months from that time; and the residue, with interest from the day of sale, within twelve months from that time. The subscriber hath been appointed by the decree aforesaid trustee for the purpose of making sale of the lands aforesaid.

JACOB GIBSON, Trustee.

Talbot county, June 14th, 1803 ts

Lands for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Charles Baker, *in Caroline county, on Monday the twenty-second day of August next,*

THREE thousand acres of Land Consisting of several tracts and parts of tracts, lying in the county aforesaid, and in the neighborhood of Hunting Creek, devised by William Littleton Murray, late of Dorchester county, deceased, to the children of the subscriber.

The Land will be laid off in lots of from two to five hundred acres, in such manner as to give to each lot a due proportion of arable and timbered Land.

As gentlemen inclining to purchase will doubtless view the Lands and improvements previously, a particular description is thought unnecessary. It will be sufficient to observe that a very large proportion is woodland, with some very heavy timber, and that houses of worship, mills, and landings, are convenient to the whole.

The terms of sale as directed by the Chancellor are, the purchaser or purchasers must give bond to the Trustee, as such, with approved security, for paying one third of the purchase money, with interest on the whole, within one year from the day of sale, one third with interest on the whole due, within two years; and the remaining third, with interest, within three years of the day of sale; and on full payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to give a good title to all or any of the said Lands.

The sale will be continued from day to day, if not all sold on the day appointed for that purpose, and possession given the first of January next.

ALEXANDER STUART, Trustee.

July 9, 1803. 7

Testaments & Spelling Books, for sale at the Easton book-store.

From the Aurora.

Considerations in favor of our seaport towns, and of the Eastern and Northern States arising out of the purchase of Louisiana.

It has long been obvious to every judicious merchant and commercial politician, that the coasting business of the United States is the most sure and the most valuable branch of our carrying trade, because foreign restrictions cannot affect it. New Orleans may be considered as a modern Alexandria, at the mouth of our American Nile. It is intimately connected with the American Archipelago (the Gulph of Mexico) and its neighboring islands and bays, and it must become a vast place of exchange and deposit for foreign goods and for the productions and manufactures of America. The carriage of American and foreign merchandize between our Gulph ports and those of the Atlantic states, will appear, in the current year, to be a great and highly valuable branch of our trade. It will immensely and rapidly increase, and it will ultimately become, (in regard to the coasting tonnage it will employ) very far superior to that of any other American port. The cultivated parts of all the West India islands are not, at this moment, equal in acres to the quantity of land we acquire, which is capable of producing West India produce. Sugar, coffee, cocoa, ginger, pimento, molasses, cane, juice, spirit or rum, cotton, indigo, gums, turmeric, saffron, rhubarb, ginger, probably tea, and in general most of the precious articles of produce which the West India islands do or can yield, may be raised on a number of tracts of land, within the limits of Louisiana which are equal in size to all the settled plantations of the West Indies, now in actual cultivation for the same articles. There can be no doubt that these Louisiana plantations, many of which have been cleared by the French, by the Spaniards, by the Americans, and by English, Irish, and Scotch people settled there at various times, will be able immediately to produce large quantities of the articles mentioned. These they will sell to Atlantic merchants, and ship-owners, who will be able to bring them free of duty and free of war insurances, to every port in the eastern, northern, and other Atlantic states. The acquisition of half a dozen islands like Porto Rico would not be so greatly and certainly beneficial to our American merchants. The people of those rich Louisiana plantations will be too busy with their molasses, &c. to concern themselves with the catching of fish, the making of spermaceti, liver and fish oils, and candles, ship building, wood cutting and those branches of manufacture, which have arisen and will arise in the eastern, northern, and Atlantic ports and countries. Hence our ship-owners, mariners, manufacturers and mechanics will derive great and constant advantages from this new acquisition of territory. It is said that our present government and administration and the republicans generally have no merit from our success in this case, although it is a notorious fact that every Frenchman or Spaniard, who has conferred with the friends of the republican cause, in and out of office, has been uniformly led to see the weight and force of the numerous and solid arguments, which were opposed to any foreign colonization there. While some federalists were exciting all the public passions against France and Spain, an account of the alleged mischiefs those nations were to do us on the Mississippi, the friends of our government, and no doubt the proper persons in the government itself, were using those facts to convince every considerate Frenchman and Spaniard, that they ought to yield the country about the Mississippi to the United States. The official correspondence will prove, as we believe, its early, zealous, and unceasing endeavors to acquire every thing that could be acquired in that quarter. For the present we shall leave to our readers the serious contemplation of the vast advantages, which will be derived to our ship owners, mariners, merchants, fishermen, manufacturers and mechanics, from their supplying and transporting to our ports in Louisiana all the articles which are shut out of the West India islands by foreign acts of parliament, arrets, orders of council, proclamations, and the great benefits of receiving from thence all those articles which we are not allowed to bring away from the islands and colonies of the European nations. COLUMBUS.

No. II.

It is a known fact that the people of the United States, in the mercantile line, had until Messrs. Livingston and Monroe's treaty a very large amount in claims upon the French government for goods sold to them in America, France and their colonies or taken by their public agents in the French and colonial ports. It is to that numerous and suffering description of our citizens a most important event, that a noble provision is made in their favor out of the purchase money of Louisiana. The relief will come at a critical time. It will save to many an honest man and many a valuable citizen a stock for future trade, a fund to pay his just debts, the means to rescue his credit from ruin and his wife and children from poverty and all its concomitant miseries. Would to God as sure, as ample, and as *prompt* a source of relief were secured for the spoliations committed by the British, the French and the Spanish, since the year 1792. The restoration of so great a part of our mercantile capital (as three millions and three quarters) of which we were deprived by the irregularities of the late war is a most interesting event. It may be said perhaps, that we do not receive the money, but pay it ourselves. In reply, we may ask whether any one doubts, that Great Britain would immediately give us fifteen millions of dollars or three millions of guineas for even the part of Louisiana, which lies between the Mississippi and New Mexico, with the right to navigate the river? Does any one doubt that Spain would purchase the same western part of Louisiana at the same price? Would Great Britain ask less in proportion for the quantity of land in her northern American provinces, in proportion to the extent, and productiveness of the land and climate?

Certain persons of the federal party cannot pretend to estimate the purchase as high as fifteen millions of dollars, after having most *indiscreetly* and *unwarrantably* talked and written the French government into the most extravagant ideas of the value to us of some territory near the mouths of the Mississippi. They will not surely be so inconsistent or unworthy as to deny that the government has made a *very good* bargain, in procuring that for fifteen millions of dollars, which they *patriotically* told the French was worth *forty* millions, nay it was to us a *necessary* object and *above all price*. After such things and after endeavoring to alarm our western citizens and to excite the less informed and considerate to insurrection and disorder upon the subject. Certain of the federalists, if the price were high, must be considered as *the authors* of all the additional cost. It is necessary to make the most *frank* and clear distinctions among the federalists upon this subject, for some of them displayed all the virtue, good sense and candor possible in favor of postponing the use of force and the sacrifice of peace, while fair and judicious efforts, in the way of negociation, were on trial. We do not wish to dwell too long, nor with too much emphasis upon the conduct of some other federalists, suffice it to say that they presented to the French the most exaggerated estimates of the intrinsic value of the object their own government was about to purchase: *for which surely they have not deserved well of their country.* Though the object we have acquired is well worth the stipulated price, *no man will doubt*, that this imprudent conduct of certain of the federalists and of the *foreign* writers here, who seconded or led them, has cost the United States some millions of dollars. If the parents of a family were about to purchase a most desirable farm of a very powerful and sagacious neighbor, what would be thought of certain of the sons of that family, who should in writing, conversation, and by every other means, openly inflate the mind of the seller with the most extravagant suggestions of the enormous value of the farm, of the absolute necessity of their own family and parents to obtain it *at any price?* Must not these rash and mischievous sons be considered as the true authors of all the excess of the price? If it be pleaded that the farm is worth far more than the family gave for it, will it not be manifest still that the price has been increased by the conduct of its unworthy sons?

COLUMBUS.

From the Republican Spy.

REAL PATRIOTISM;

OR,

AMOR PATRIÆ.

Of all political virtues, Patriotism may properly and emphatically be stiled *president*. Real patriotism, or a disinterested and unalienable love for one's country, is the offspring of a generous, magnanimous, honest mind. That noble and permanent solicitude for the welfare, happiness and advancement of our country, which leads to industry, heroism and glory, is a qualification, no less necessary and profitable, than amiable and glorious—A qualification which every republican citizen ought to be proud to own, and emulous to cultivate and improve.

National convulsions, wars, &c. exhibit to view, the most illustrious instances of patriotism: But when nations repose in peace, there is a species of patriotism, worthy of general acceptation, viz. an ardent an uniform desire to promote the harmony and happiness of society and the country at large; which leads to private sacrifices, when necessary; and to the suppression of our passions, prejudices and ambitious projects, whenever the public welfare requires it. This species of public spirit and patriotism, generally diffused and inculcated, would produce the most happy effects—Harmony and social order among our citizens—unanimity and resolution in times of national danger and wars.

Let us now see how far such sentiments *have* regulated the conduct of many political writers. During their electioneering struggles for *Adams* and *Pinckney*, they, with affected zeal, asserted, that the most ardent interest and anxiety for the good and peace of the country, was their primary object. That the election of Mr. *Jefferson* would blast the hopes and best prospects of America.—That religion would be discountenanced and subverted; and the introduction of deism and every abominable doctrine would follow. That we should be veered about by France, and give up all claims to freedom to that haughty nation. That Jefferson wished for the office, merely to gratify his favorites and fill his own coffers. That one year of his administration, would abundantly prove the truth of their assertions, and convince the people, that he was no less a friend of extravagance, taxation and rigid government than Mr. Adams. Now Mr. Jefferson has presided above two years. He has adopted and invariably pursued a mild, patriotic, frugal and *American* policy.—He has abolished useless and expensive offices. He has been guilty of no mean partiality towards France, any other nation, or any particular part of his own country; but has treated all with dignified civility and impartiality. He preserves our finances in a flourishing state, discountenancing every species of political extravagance and intolerance. Yet these ardent patriots, instead of rejoicing at the mild and successful operations of his government, *Haman like*, cannot rest, or let others enjoy the fruits of peace and good government, while this *Mordecai* sits at the *gate*. Their envy and malice towards Mr. Jefferson, not only blasts their own enjoyments, but annihilates their *patriotism*, and casts a gloom and sadness over many parts of the country. It might be well for the country, to have them recollect that private feelings and and prepossessions ought to give way to public convenience and peace—that patriotism, such as deserves that honorable appellation, disdains to excite jealousies, animosities and divisions; but sits self-collected and serene, viewing the whole community, the *south* as well as the *north*, the *east* as well as the *west*, anxious alone for the general welfare—That she deliberately contemplates the pretensions of all parties, and by gentle interpositions, cools the sanguine, moderates the virulent, and harmonises the whole. And above all, they ought to reflect, that all real patriots must cease to abuse and aggravate for the sake of gratifying a revengeful and envious spirit—To insult, for the sake of being witty and smart—To publish slander and falsehood for the sake of forcing the present administration to the adoption of a law against sedition; or to constrain the people to say, such an act is necessary—To vilify and calumniate our president, his officers and confidents, because they would prefer Adams as their president.—To declare that our republican system cannot exist, and that monarchy, with its attendants, lords, despotism, &c. must be introduced, because they cannot hold every office of trust, honor and profit themselves. To flatter, with adulation, and terrify with the most frightful tales about *French philosophy, illuminism*, &c. our clergy, and religious societies, for the sole purpose of procuring able and influential proselytes. An abhorrence of such and many other meannesses and public evils, and a love of order and justice, united in the same person, will make him an *American patriot*.

JUBA.

OBSERVATIONS

Respecting Louisiana and the western countries adjoining the Mississippi—made during a visit to the City of New Orleans, in the year 1801.

NEW ORLEANS

May be said to contain about 1,200 houses of all descriptions, of which about 600 are within the fortifications, the remainder in the environs.

The population of the city and environs, according to the ecclesiastical estimates, amounts to ten thousand souls.

The public buildings consist of

The cathedral, which is a handsome square building of brick, incrusted with white plaister resembling stone. At the front angles are towers with cupolas, the bells are very small—A pyramid rises in the centre, surmounted with a globe and cross. Over the principle door is the arms of the king of Spain—the roof is supported by large Tuscan columns. In the nave there are a few pews, an accommodation seldom found in foreign Catholic places of worship. The high altar is not very magnificent. There are only two other altar pieces on each side, one of our lady—the other dedicated to some saint—these are neat and handsome. There are moreover, three confessionals on each side of the cathedral. A small hand organ is used as a substitute in chanting the service of the church.

The church it is said was erected by an individual, who died not long since, and left unfinished a building intended for the bishop, which was designed as a correspondent wing to the Maison de Ville, on the opposite side of the cathedral, if ever completed, it will prove highly ornamental. His widow does not seem disposed to carry the pious design of her husband into execution, nor to relieve his poor soul, should it depend on this circumstance, out of purgatory.

The Maison de Ville, or City Hall, is no indifferent specimen of architecture, of two stories elevation, ranging with the front of the cathedral, with which, as before mentioned, the bishop's palace was designed to correspond. The ground floor is occupied as a guard house, the public prison, and Calabozo, being in the rear. The records are also preserved in the Syndics office, who, by virtue of his commission, is public auctioneer.—Sales at auction are consequently held here. The Cabilda or town council, holds its sessions in the upper apartments.

The governor's house faces the river; it was formerly the treasury—the old government house having been burned down. It is surrounded with a gallery or piazza, which renders it very cool and pleasant. A bell, elevated at the corner of the house, is a substitute for a town-clock; the centinel on duty striking the hour, which is not always accurately measured. A garden appertains to the house, disposed as most others in this country, in the old stiff style. Orange trees, grape vines and shrubbery, give it however, a pleasing appearance. The barracks at the lower end of the town, are extensive, forming three sides of a square, with galleries. The garrison of New Orleans, is as comfortably accommodated, as can possibly be imagined. Colonel Howard, who commands, is a rigid disciplinarian of the old school—the utmost exactness and neatness pervade every department under his control. The court-yard of the barracks, might vie with that of a palace, in cleanliness—an essential requisite towards preserving the health of troops, especially in warm climates.

Adjoining the barracks is the military hospital.

Two large public arsenals contain the naval and military stores.

A convent of nuns with its chapel, in this convent, the young ladies of New Orleans, receive their education—the discipline is very rigid, and its endowments liberal.

The public hospital for strangers and paupers, is in the rear of the city.

The custom house at the upper end of the town, before all goods and merchandize imported are obliged to be carted and deposited for examination, according to the Spanish mode, which renders entries very irksome and tedious; especially when several vessels are discharging at the same time.

The market is at the lower end of the city, on the margin of the river. The flesh market is entirely inclosed: seven or eight apartments are allotted to the butchers, each being distinct with a door and window. Of all places, perhaps, of the kind, it is the most disgusting—Beef is but indifferent, and worse cut up; it is chiefly used for soups, and is all sold at the same price from the neck to the