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.

Washington College,

AUGUST 15, 1803.

ON Tuesday 2d instant, in the Church at Chester-Town, was held a Commencement for Degrees in the Arts and Sciences, before a most respectable and very numerous auditory.

The Exercises consisted of

1. A Prayer by the Principal.

2. A latin salutatory oration on the advantages of unanimity, and virtuous manners, to the preservation of Republican government, by Mr. BEDINGFIELD HANDS, of Chester town.

3. A discourse on the influence of a good education on man as an individual, by Mr. GUSTAVUS W. T. WRIGHT, of Chester-Town.

4. A discourse on the advantages of education on societies at large, with some reflections on the instability of Seminaries of Learning among ourselves as occasioned by credulity, and love of novelty among the people, and ill timed parsimony of government, by Mr. EDWIN LORAIN, of Petersburg, in Virginia.

5. The degree of A. B. was then conferred on BEDINGFIELD HANDS—ROBERT WRIGHT; GUSTAVUS W. T. WRIGHT—EDWARD W. PEARCE—JOHN T. VEAZY, of Cæcil County; and EDWIN LORAIN.

6. Followed a valedictory oration by Mr. EDWARD W. PEARSE.

7. The business of the day was concluded with a charge to the graduates, and a short prayer by the principal of the College.

The Visitors have also agreed with Mrs. FLETCHER, of Cambridge, to open a BOARDING SCHOOL, in Chester-Town, on or before the 15th of October next, for the instruction of Young Ladies, in the accomplishments peculiar to their sex. They are likewise to be attended on stated days by a master from the College, to instruct them in Writing, Arithmatic, Geography and Designing.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to the order of the justices of Talbot county court, the lands and tenements of Doctor JAMES WILSON, late of the said county deceased, will be exposed to public sale *upon the premises* near the head of Wye river, on Saturday the eighth day of October next, to the highest bidder. These lands consist of a valuable farm and plantation, containing by estimation about six hundred acres of land, situate upon the head of one of the branches of Wye river and upon the main post road, about nine miles from Easton. There are good improvements upon the farm; and a store house and tan yard upon the road which have been esteemed good stands for business for several years: The soil is friendly to the growth of wheat and corn; and branches run through the estate which are capable of being turned into excellent meadows: The title is believed to be indisputable. Before the time appointed for the sale, the lands shall be carefully surveyed, and laid off together or in convenient allotments as the subscribers shall determine; and a plot thereof will be placed in the hands of Mr. John Nabb, who resides on the premises, for the information of those who may desire to purchase. The lands will be sold on a credit of *fifteen months*, *thirty-three months*, and *fifty-three months*; so that *one-third part* of the purchase money in three equal instalments be payable in these respective periods from the time of sale—the purchaser or purchasers giving bonds with approved security for the payment of the money according to the terms of sale, with lawful interest for the same from the time of sale till the payment thereof. The grounds may be seeded in the fall, and possession will be delivered on the first of January next. Persons desirous of purchasing will, it is presumed, attend and view the farm and improvements, and form their own judgment of their value.

JOHN NABB,
JOHN FISHER,
JAMES BORDLEY,
WILLIAM E. SETH, } Comis'rs.

Talbot County, 26th July, 1803. } 10

Tickets in the Chester Church Lottery, for sale at the Star-Office.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE subscriber grateful for the many favours he has received since he commenced runing a PACKET between Easton and Baltimore, begs leave to return his thanks to those who have favoured him with their custom, and at the same time to inform them and the public in general that he has erected a GRANERY, on the corner of *Washington* and *Port-streets*, leading to the Landing, Easton—where he will receive grain and haul the same to his packet at his own expence. The Packet will leave Easton wharf on *Saturdays* at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; and will leave Baltimore, on *Wednesdays* at 9 o'clock in the morning.

For sale a SCHOONER about forty tons burthen, in good order, with a complete cabin for the accommodation of passengers. Also, a SCHOONER, about thirty-five tons burthen, now ready for business.

ROBERT SPEDDEN.

Easton, August 23, 1803. tf

Land for Sale.

By virtue of the last Will and Testament of Andrew Skinner Ennalls, *late of the City of Baltimore, will be sold,*

ALL that Tract or Parcel of Land, lying in Dorchester county, within four miles of Cambridge, and now in the occupation of Samuel Cook, containing 884 acres, or thereabouts. The above Land will be sold on a credit of one two and three years, bearing interest from the date, together or in lots, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers. If not sold at private, it will be offered at public sale, on *Monday the fourth day of* [illegible] *next*, at Cambridge. Any person desirous of purchasing will apply to *Joseph Martin*, of Talbot county, or *Thomas Coulson*, of Dorchester county, who will shew the lands, plat, and title deeds.

LEAH HIGGINS ENNALLS, *Ex'trix.*
JOSEPH MARTIN, } *Trustees.*
THOMAS COULSON, }

August 30, 1803. tf

By Virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery,

THE subscriber will expose at Public Auction on *Saturday, the 24th day of September next*, upon the premises, in the Town of Saint Michaels, five valuable LOTS OF LAND, the property of one *Thomas Groves*, of Talbot county, formerly deceased—lying and being in the said town; and distinguished upon the plat thereof, by the numbers 40, 41, 47, 53, and 54. The terms of sale will be, the purchaser or purchasers, to give bond with satisfactory security to the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest within fifteen months from the date of the sale: Upon the payment of which, the Trustee by a good deed so executed and acknowledged will bargain, sell and convey to the said purchaser or purchasers, to their heirs, the premises, all the estate, right, title and interest of the State of Maryland of in and to the same.

JOHN EDMONDSON, *Trustee.*

Talbot county, August 30, 1803. 4

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Talbot county, in Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Nicholas Martin*, the younger, late of Talbot county, aforesaid, deceased, with the last will and testament of the said Nicholas Martin, thereto annexed; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, on or before the first Monday of March next: they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of August, in the year of Our Lord Eighteen hundred and three.

EDWARD MARTIN, *adm'tor.*

August 30, 1803. 6q

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of John Blades, late of Talbot county, dec'd. all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit them legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 10th day of June next ensuing, otherwise they may be excluded from all benefit of said estate; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

ELIZABETH BLADES, *adm'x.*

August 16, 1803. 6

An objection to the purchase of New Orleans and Louisiana considered, as far as the want of information will admit.

(No. VIII.)

Suggestions have been published in some of the federal newspapers, on the subject of the Louisiana purchase, which merit the candid attention of good men of all parties. It has been intimated, on one occasion, that there is some provisions of the treaty, which is contrary to propriety and right, in respect to Great Britain. The proper reserves of our government, until the meeting of the Senate, naturally occasion the community to be in a state of imperfect information. In the mean time we are to remember that our two ministers in France, and our minister in England, were all men of the law, a ware of the obligations of former treaties, and of the rights of nations. Yet, when the two first concluded the treaty, and Mr. King communicated its bearings on our engagements to, and relations with Great Britain, to its minister lord Hawkesbury, (as we have seen by our gazettes) it does not appear that any provision in the treaty has occurred to either of them as justly exceptionable to Great Britain, or inconsistent with our engagements to that country. It is not immediately perceived indeed, how the British treaties in 1782 1783 and 1794 can, *in any wise*, affect the French or Spanish territory of Louisiana, or the French or Spanish right to the river as they stood in 1782 and 1783. The Floridas and the British right to the Mississippi were ceded to Spain by Great Britain after our British treaty of 1782. It is conceived that England thus parted with her right to navigate the Mississippi below 31. It must be certain, by Britain to Spain of West Florida and the Mississippi, the rihgts to the river and dominion would have returned, (in virtue of the right of *postliminium*) to Great Britain on the peace of 1783. Our claim to the navigation of the Mississippi, below the 31st degree of latitude, at the peace of 1783, was founded upon one common principle (natural right of ingress and egress) in respect to the Mississippi, and the St. Lawrence.—This principle however, has been roundly and formally denied by Great Britain, in relation to the Scheldt; about the opening of which she considered herself justifiable in commencing hostilities on France in 1792. It has likewise been emphatically and practically denied in relation to the St. Lawrence, the navigation of which (with the right of deposit) would be *very important* to New England and New York. If we had any thing *below the 31st degree*, to grant in 1782 and 1783 to Great Britain, in relation to the Mississippi, we had then, and now have the same for ourselves, and must have the same ever *to grant to other powers* on the St. Lawrence. The idea of a natural right to navigate the rivers that lead from *interior* countries to the seaports and to foreign markets has been much agitated, but has been generally treated as a question of mere power or policy. It has never been alledged, however, that such natural right held or claimed as consequent upon the ownership of an *interior* territory, could be *granted at will* to any foreign power, by the *interior* state; and it remains to be dispationately considered (with all the facts and treaties in their order of time, before us) whether the United States in their preliminary treaty of 1782, did or could validly grant to Great Britain, any right whatever to the Mississippi, below our south west angle on the east bank of that river, in north lat. 31. It is true, that as we are sincerely desirous to be friendly and useful to each other, it might be perfectly well now, *by another treaty*, to allow her people at the head of the Mississippi free egress and ingress through our *subsequent* and recent aaquisition with or withont the right of deposit, Great Britain allowing to our nation for the benefit of our New York and New England brethern, on, and near the lakes, the St. Lawrence and its waters, a like free egress and ingress through her province of lower Canada, with or without a corresponding right of deposit. It may not be out of place, respectively to recommend a very early attention to this subject.

In the *new* case of a precise and supreme written constitution, like that of this nation, the government and people of this country, and foreign nations concerned will necessarily have to consider every acquisition of country made by us, as subject to the true meaning, actual extent, plain limitations, and peculiar nature of that constitution. It will require our government to consider, 1st. Whether Louisiana, as acquired by treaty, comes directly into the American *union*, as an entire new member: or 2dly. Whether Louisiana comes in as a district, of those *peculiar* qualities which characterise the North Western and Mississippi territories, whose lands were of our *original* dominion and jurisdiction, and whose inhabitatns are native or adopted *citizens* in *strict* conformity with our statutory provisions: or 3dly. Whether Louisiana comes to us as a fief of our empire, either according to certain known cases and examples in Europe, subject however to a number of peculiar circumstances as to the tenure and descent of lands, courtesies, distributions of personal estates, *regulations of trade and commerce, foreign relations*, interior government, *sreaty stipulations*, &c. &c. which may require weeks on some points, and as to others years to bring the whole of her internal and external concerns into a condition for a perfect conformity with our system, and absolute union with the American states, according to the form and substance of the *American confederation*, under the constitution of the United States. If an island lay in some interesting situation in respect to the safety of these states, and a treaty were made with its foreign owners for a purchase, subject to a condition that for seven years the inhabitants of the island and the selling power should have the exclusive trade of the island, free of import and tonnage duties; the citizens of the United States, and of course the most favored foreign nations could have no reason to censure, though the provisions of the constitution and laws should be regularly made to conform *for the necessary term*, to the *consideration* of a desirable or an indispensible purchase. The second [illegible] on, the Irish and English union, the cases of Guernsey and Jersey, of Jamaica, of Canada, and of the English countries [illegible] Good Hope, have given rise to such *peculiar* circumstances, ties, foreign relations, commercial regulations, and constitutional operations. This community, as before observed, necessarily remains without the information which would afford a complete reply to the suggestion made, but it is conceived sufficient to observe, in addition to what has been said, that Great Britain will doubtless be on the same footing in regard to Louisiana, as any other nation, whenever the necessary attention to the dictates of the constitutions, and to *the consideratural conditions of the purchase*, that newly acquired country shall become an ordinary member of the North American union. The candor, prudence and dignity of foreign governments, in amity with the United States, will reject attempts to acquire benefits from us at the risk of harmony, to which a reasonable construction of all our treaties and of the law of nations, shall not appear on a fair examination, really entitled to them.—The government of the United States are not disposed to the slightest injustice towards that of Great Britain; but they may surely acquire *territorial* benefits upon ordinary stipulations of consideration in money, or in *temporary benefits* out of the *acquired* dominion.

COLUMBUS.

FROM THE NATIONAL ÆGIS.

Be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage.

ST. PAUL.

THE cry which in past ages hath been raised against the active and influential friends to the rights of men, both civil and religious, that "the church is in danger—religion is attacked," hath been recently renewed with great warmth and with no small effect. Many, it appears, have been made to believe, that to be a democrat or a republican, (for these two names have the same signification) is the same as to wage war with christianity, and set all religion, morality, order, and government at defiance.

But if it shall appear that republican or democratical * principles were laid down by Christ, for the government of his followers, it is asked, if his followers now ought not to govern themselves according to those principles.

We find, in the 22d. chapter of Luke, it is thus written; "And there was also a strife among them, which of them should be accounted greatest. And he (Christ) said unto them, the kings of the Gentiles exercise lordship over them; and they that exercise authority upon them are *called* benefactors. But ye *shall not be so*: but he that is greatest among you, let him be as the younger; and he that is chief as he that doth serve."——Something similar to this we have in Matthew, 20th chapter.

Is it possible that words could have been found, more explicitly and unequivocally to have shown the utter aversion that CHRIST had to monarchical, aristocratical, or any other kind of government, but that *liberty and equality*; or in other words *republicanism* or *democracy*? Doth it not follow then, that whoever doth apply to any citizen the name of republican † or democrat, by way of disapprobation or reproach, hereby shows his opposition to such government as was instituted by CHRIST; and of course is so far opposed to Christ himself?

In corroboration of those maxims of government taught by Christ himself, it will be found by all who read the new testament, that the apostles both taught and practised conformable to those principles. Paul exhorts his brethern thus; "let *all of you* be subject one to another." This, it is well known, cannot be realized but in a government truly republican or democratic. And we somewhere read like this, "ye have one master even CHRIST, and *and* all of you are *brethern*," i. e. *equal*. And James sharply reproves some of his brethern for shewing partiality, in the superior respect they had paid to the rich above such as were poor, and mean clad. "Do not rich men oppress you?" saith he; and who doth not see that the more abundant riches of the federalists, so called, are often made an engine of oppression. And yet some of the leaders of this party, in this state, have been so dazzled with their own silver and gold, as to declare to the world in federal [illegible] directly to the point.

Whoever will just turn to the words of Samuel to the Israelites, will find that he did most sharply reprove them for asking a king, and insisted that such government would reduce them to slavery. This excellent judge even brought people to confess that they had greatly sinned in asking for themselves a king; but still a king they would have. Had they had the same political names then in use as we now have, some federalists, doubtless, would have called Samuel the leader of "the republican sect!"

It may be objected, that Paul enjoins obedience to kings, as well as to all kinds of civil authority. True; as the christians were then in all countries, (where any were found) a small minority, this apostle was too wise and good to be willing that his brethern, like the madmen of munster in later times, should rise against any government which the great body of the people were willing to support.

Will any who claim the christian name, and, as the leading federalists have done, claim it almost exclusively to themselves and to the royalists, pretend that *Christ* only meant that his followers should enjoy a government of freedom and equality, that is a government on democratical principles, as an ecclesiastical body, while as civil citizens they might set up an opposite mode of government! What sort of christians are such? Would Christ have the great body of his followers free men as christians, and slaves as citizens in the civil department? Republicans in that, and anti republicans in this? No! It hath always been found that those who love an arbitrary government in the state, endeavor to have it equally so in the church, any thing and every thing in the laws, customs and usages of Christ, and of his apostles, to the contrary notwithstanding!!

That a democratic or truly popular government is favorable to virtue, and that anti-republicanism or royalty is of a vicious tendency, Montesquieu, the most profound politician, in the first volume of his *Spirit of Laws*, is most full and clear. How can it, in the nature of things, be otherwise? Who can help see-

* "*Democracy, a form of government, where the supreme or legislative power is lodged in the common people, or* persons chosen out from them."

[Bailey's Dictionary.

Are we not then all *democrats, unless opposed both to our federal and state constitutions?*

† *One writer, calling himself* federal, *and who stands high in the praises of his federal printer*, Jenks of Portland, *is in the habit of calling the friends of a free and equal government*, "*the republican sect*;" *and denounces those who (in the words of our excellent state constitution) tell the people that they are* "*all free and equal.*" *Let such remember that not only* Franklin *and* Washington, *but even* CHRIST *himself, were* republicans.