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.

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

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, } Com'iss'rs.

Talbot County, 26th July, 1803. } 10

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 October 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.

LEAR HICKS ENNALLS, *Ex'trix.*
JOSEPH MARTIN, } *Trustees.*
THOMAS COULSON, }

August 30, 1803. tf

From the REPUBLICAN SPY.

DISSENTER:—No. II.

But let us turn our attention a moment upon the Church of England, who fled out of Popery, like Lot out of Sodom. We wish not to call in question the purity of their motives; doubtless they were good. But whoever reads their history, will perceive that they bro't with them the same persecuting spirit, so disgraceful to man, in the Church of Rome. Like Procrustes, they wish to bring all to their measure. Let him that doubts the truth, read the unanswerable reply of *De Laune*, to Dr. *Calamy*, which procured him a lodging in a noisome prison;——from which place he and all his family, which consisted of a wife and two children, took their flight to another (and we hope better) world. Although in England there are many dissenters, and have teachers of their own, yet they pay their proportion for the established Church. In England church and state are hand in hand. Government finds it for their interest to confer peculiar favors upon the church, which favors are the rights the GOD of nature gave the dissenters—that of thinking for themselves. Government makes laws for the benefit of the clergy: in return, the clergy pray for the support of government, and all this is exceeding natural.

....."*Love of gain,*
"*Strikes like a pestilence from breast to breast*
"*Riot, pride, perfidy, blue vapours breathe,*
"*And inhumanity is caught from man—*
"*From smiling man,*".....

Men are apt to support systems, by which they are receiving a good living, and a crown of temporal honor into the bargain. But what is most strange, is, that men should be so lost to all just notions of reason, as to believe, that men who are thriving on rights that nature never gave; who are supporting slave trades and war systems, are approved servants of the Saviour of the world.—Look at his sermon on the Mount, and be no longer deceived. Behold him healing Malchus's ear: then look at your chaplains in the camp of an aggressing army, praying Oh! shocking thought! praying to the munificient Father of the Universe, to aid and assist in the horrid work of murder. Perhaps you will say a defensive war is just: I never knew a defensive war on both sides; and murder alters not its nature, being perpetrated by one or by thousands, having the approbation of a king or a peasant. Look at the cause assigned by the British government, for their declaration of war against France, and consider with yourselves, whether one hundred thousand lives is not too great a sacrifice for the small island of *Malta*. But what is a crime in an individual that merits death, becomes a virtue when made a national act; or why do we see armies, when marching to the work of destruction, meet the approbation of all?

Let us anticipate for a moment the horrid scenes of devastation and cruelty, which, in all probability, with unrelenting fury, will be acted in the new commenced war in Europe. Behold, army marching to meet army, with all their instruments and weapons of death, filled with rage, malice and revenge, with a a burning zeal for victory; in haste to sheathe their swords in the body of their foe! Does this look, when compared, like the precepts and examples of the Saviour. But we behold, even amidst this enraged multitude, in both armies, those who profess and pass upon the world for his faithful servants, praying for the success of their arms and to the same Deity; and when one army is so successful as to destroy the other, and level some capital city to the ground, thereby destroying the habitations and sustenance of thousands of innocent women and children; the victorious nation appoints a day of thanksgiving to be kept on the joyful occasion. Straight every conventicle is crowded—In comes a religious teacher of morality, mounts the forum, and with him the deluded multitude join to offer up their devout aspirations of prayer, and hymns of praise to GOD, for his smiles on so just and so virtuous a cause But the adverse nation appoint a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, hoping by this to melt down the compassion of their GOD, to bless them in their returns. Should this be the case, as likely it will, as it has been acted over and over again, by all nations in all ages of the world, we should be led to believe that those clergy who lend their aid in the work of destruction, have forgot the sixth command, written by the finger of GOD, when he came down upon Mount Sinai in thunder and storm, whose awful presence made the camp of Israel to become as dead men; and Moses that peculiar favorite of Heaven, exceedingly to tremble and quake.

From the Republican Advocate.

To the PEOPLE OF FREDERICK COUNTY.

Having said thus much of federal discontents, I will now endeavor to prove what was promised in my first publication—"that the republicans have released us from unnecessary taxes."

In doing this I shall state *facts* known to every man of information. The unadorned language of truth will be heard, and attended to, by the temperate and the just. From such men the writer of these remarks expects enquiry and investigation. To arrest the passions of the violent, or the prejudices of the *predetermined*, is, probably, more than can be hoped for.

To appreciate correctly the benefits arising to the people from the *present* administration, it is considered important to take a concise view of the former.

The federalists, with John Adams at their head, went into office and power the 4th of March, 1797, and were, by the people, put out on the 3d of Macrh, 1801.

Raising of armies without enemies to oppose, levying taxes to support measures of extravagance and favoritism, and running the nation in debt by loans, were the prominent features of this administration.

In July, 1797, a loan was authorised of 800,000 dollars for public wants: 4th vol. Laws U. States, 37.

In July, 1798, a direct tax of two millions of dollars was laid on houses, lands and negroes: 4th vol. L. U. S. 204—Upon the credit and in anticipation of this tax, the federalists borrowed the full amount of the bank of the United States: 4th vol. Laws U. States, 232—expended the money arising from the tax, and left the loan unpaid.

On the 16th of July, 1798, another loan of five millions of dollars was authorised, at eight per cent. interest: 4th vol. L. U. S. 227—and made irredeemable until the close of the year 1803.

In May, 1800, they directed another loan of three millions five hundred thousand dollars to be made for the service of *that year*.

Add these several sums together, and they make the increase of the public debt on the people of the United States, under the *federal* administration of John Adams, eleven millions three hundred thousand dollars.

At the time these loans were made, and the nation involved in the increased debt of 11,300,000 dollars, the *federalists* had all the revenue arising on impost and tonnage, together with all the taxes accruing from excise duties on stills, stamped paper, hacks, and other articles of internal taxation, amounting, at least, to the average sum of 10,000,000 of dollars per year. Thus it appears, in addition to the expenditure of ten millions of dollars a year, the lowest average amount of our annual revenue, the federalists by loans increased the public debt 11,300,000 dollars:

If it be a sound maxim in government, that progressive accumulation of debt will endanger a republican government, where was the security for the continuance of ours in the hands of federalists? In private life a constant increase of debt is certain ruin—In a republic it is not less so.

If the federalists had continued in power, what reason have we to believe they would have pursued a policy different from that which marked their entrance into power? None. Steady and uniform in the pursuit of every measure calculated to involve the United States in *taxation and bloodshed*, we have seen them, during the *last session* of congress, (as small in number as wicked in design) with all their eloquence urging the seizure, by an armed force, of New Orleans and Louisiana. They scouted the idea of negociation. War with Spain and France was their favorite object. But thanks to that overruling providence that directs the destiny of the United States—the administration was in the hands of *republicans*: peace has been preserved, and the whole of Louisiana obtained on advantageous terms.

When we reflect, for the feelings of nature cannot be dismissed, on the calamities and miseries of war, the thousands and tens of thousands of every age and sex that are rendered wretched by it, surely there is something in the heart of man that calls upon him to think! Surely there is some tender cord turned by the hand of his Creator, that struggles to sound a note of sorrowing sympathy.—Let it then be heard, and let the federalists learn to feel, that the true greatness of a nation is founded on humanity; and that war shall never be resorted to but from absolute necessity. An appeal should always be made to reason, justice and humanity, before the sword be drawn.

The wisdom and humanity of the *republican* policy, in obtaining the free navigation of the Missisippi and the possession of the Louisiana country by *treaty*, ought to put the *leaders* of federalism to shame; and convince moderate, dispassionate men, of the necessity of supporting the administration.

But let us pass over the barren waste of federalism to the 4th of March 1801, when THOMAS JEFFERSON, the present chief magistrate was called, by the voice of the people, to preside over the councils of the union. This patriot, supported by the good sense of the people, courts investigation of his measures and despises calumny.

The friends of the administration, firm in truth, believe the measures pursued, when rightly understood, will be approved.

In the first seven months of the *republican* administration, an *annual saving* of one million one hundred and seven thousand six hundred and ninety-five dollars was made in those expenses which were, by the *federal* administration, made *permanent* and *annual*. This was effected by preserving of peace with the *civilized nations* of the word; by discharging useless officers; by recalling unnecessary foreign ministers; by reducing the army to three thousand men, who have been found sufficient for the protection of our forts and frontier settlements; and by a reduction and an economical arrangement in the navy establishment, still retaining *thirteen frigates* and some small coasting vessels, which have protected our commerce and humbled the Barbarians.*

The republicans, after comparing the amount of every demand against the government, the periods of payments stipulated, and the current expenses as reduced, with the annual revenue on *impost and tonnage*—found the annual revenue (exclusive of the *internal* taxes) equal to the wants of the nation: and therefore, to relieve the people from unnecessary burthens, the *internal* taxes were repealed to the amount of 900,000 dollars a year. As *these taxes* could be *safely spared*, it is believed the abolishing of them is just and wise. And I, as an American citizen, feel grateful for their abolition.

By the report of the secretary of the treasury to congress, dated December 16th, 1802, it will be found in addition to the debt due from the United States to the bank of 1,287,600 dollars, and by the government paid to the bank, out of the proceeds of the sale of the bank shares, a sum of eight millions three hundred and thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-nine cents, have been paid out of the treasury in the year ending on the 30th September, 1802, on account of the *principal* and *interest* of the *public debt*. The payments on account of the principal of the public debt, from the first of April 1801, to the 30th of September, 1802, (exclusive of, and in addition to the bank debt discharged out of the proceeds of bank shares) amount to 5,336,889 dollars and 44 cents. Add to this sum 2,745,630 dollars and 72 cents, over and above the amount of money in the treasury, when the federalists were dismissed by the people from their confidence, and the difference in favor of the United States for those eighteen months, ending the 30th of September 1802, will be found equal to eight millions eighty-five thousand five hundred and seventeen dollars.

Of the annual appropriation of 7,300,000 dollars for the payment of the *principal* and *interest* of the public debt, due in 1803, the sum of 3,400,000 dollars is the sum applicable for that year, to the *extinguishment* of the *principal* of the public debt: The balance is appropriated to the payment of the interest.

Thus it is ascertained that 5,339,886 dollars and 44 cents of the *principal* of the public debt was *extinguished*, on the 30th September, 1802; and on the 30th September, 1803 ensuing, an additional sum of 3,400,000 dollars of the *principal* will be extinguished. People of Frederick county! in the space of two years and six months, under the *republican administration*, the sum of *eight millions seven hundred and thirty-nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-six dollars and forty-four cents* PRINCIPAL of the public debt will be paid. In support of these facts and estimates, the reader is referred to the report of the secretary of the treasury, dated 16th December, 1802. Besides these payments, there is every reason to believe, from what has been the revenue on impost and tonnage, that there will be three or four millions of dollars cash in the treasury, for immediate use and appropriation, if wanted.

But some of the leaders of federalism say, *their* measures brought the money into the treasury. When in power, *we all* know their extravagance *squandered it away*.

But let us give them their due. 'Tis true they laid *all the taxes*, both *impost* and *excise*; and it is equally true, that, although they had the benefit of all these taxes, they *increased* the public debt 11,300,000 dollars.

The first congress, under the *present administration*, *repealed the internal taxes*. How then can the *federalists* say that the treasury has been enriched by their measures? Can taxes *repealed* be taxes still?

Here let us reflect, and enquire the reasons of the difference between the former and the present administration?—A few observations will be a sufficient answer.

Republicans, in discharging the duties confided to them, have devoted their talents and attention,

To the reduction of the public expenditures,

To the abolition of useless offices.

To aid and encourage agriculture, manufactures and commerce.

Their great rule of conduct, in regard to foreign nations, is to extend our commercial relations with *all*, and to have *political* connexions with *none*.

The *government*, just to her citizens, and just to all the world, cultivates harmony and liberal intercourse with all nations—*supported* by the people, we are happy at home and respected abroad; agriculture and manufactures progress in improvement, and commerce flourishes beyond all former experience.

Peace, industry and economy, have enabled us, without the aid of *internal* taxes, to pay the interest of the *public debt*, and *extinguish*, annually, upwards of three millions of the principal.

Happy as a nation; and as citizens, in the enjoyment of every civil and religious blessing,—every city, village and cottage in the union, would be blessed with the smiles of harmony and cherful industry, were it not for the bickerings of a *few* disappointed *leaders* of federalism.

BARCLAY.

New Market, August 26, 1803.

* *The navy consists of the following frigates: the United States, President, Constitution, Chesapeake, Philadelphia, New York, Constellation, Congress, Essex, Boston, John Adams, Adams, and General Greene. Six of these are now kept in constant service, with several coasting vessels calculated for effective service on the* Barbary shores.—*They have protected our commerce from Tripoli pirates, and humbled those sea-robbers who have laid all Europe tributary. And very lately, one of the frigates commanded by* Captain Rogers, *captured one of their corsairs.*

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

Wanted to Purchase,

a Quantity of

Clean linen and cotton rags.
Testaments & Spelling Books.
Magistrates and other Blanks.

for sale at the Easton book-store.