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.

For Sale at Public Vendue,

On Thursday the Eighth day of September next, at the late dwelling house of John Harrington, deceased, on Fishing creek, in Dorchester county,

ALL the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of household furniture, the remainder of the Lease which the deceased had in the house and lot whereon he lived. Two Vessels on the stocks unfinished, one fifty feet, the other thirty-eight between joints, with masts and part of the spars for both, ship timbers, a large quantity of oak and pine plank, ship carpenters tools; one mare, one cow and calf, two pair of oxen, one cart, two negro girls, and a variety of other articles. A credit of six months will be given on all sums to the amount of ten dollars, on the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the date, until paid; cash will be required for all sums under ten dollars. No property will be delivered 'till the terms of sale are complied with.

JOSEPH DODSON, *adm'tor. of J. Harrington, dec'd.*

August 16, 1803. 3g

Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, of the State of Maryland, will be exposed at Public Vendue, on Thursday, the 8th day of September next, on the premises,

A VALUABLE Tract or part of a Tract of LAND, called part of Langford's Neck, containing one hundred acres, of which there is a proportion of wood land, with a dwelling house, &c. This farm is situated on Grasin creek, adjoining the land of Thomas Gresham, and is equal to any in the county for fish, fowl, and oysters, in their season. The terms of sale are, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond to the Trustee as such, with approved security, for paying one half of the purchase money, with interest, within one year, and the other half with interest within two years from the day of sale. Attendance will be given at 11 o'clock on said day, if not the next fair day, by

SIMON SMYTH, *Trustee.*

Kent County, Md. August 16, 1803. 3

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

By his Excellency John F. Mercer, Governor of the State of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appeareth unto me, by an inquest taken in Kent county, before Joseph Hynson, Esq. one of the coroners of the said county, that an atrocious murder hath been committed on the person of ROBERT ASHLEY, late of Kent county, by a certain *Ephraim Armstrong*, also of said county, who has since absconded and fled from justice: *And whereas*, it is the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society, to justice—I have, therefore, thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure the said Ephraim Armstrong, in any jail in the United States, so that he may be brought to justice.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and three.

JOHN F. MERCER.

By his excellency's command,
NINIAN PINCKNEY,
Clerk of the Governor and Council.

Description of the person of Ephraim Armstrong.

He is about thirty-five years of age, of a muscular make, five feet ten inches high, wears his own hair, which is short, black, and curls very much; his eyes are small, black and piercing; his complexion brown; his countenance remarkably dark and gloomy; when he speaks, he works his mouth about a good deal. 'Tis said he has a brother somewhere in the western country, if so, it is probable he has gone to him.—He usually rode a grey mare, which it is supposed he rode away, as she is missing from his farm.

IN COUNCIL,
Annapolis, August 5, 1803.

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation and description be published three times in each week for the space of three weeks, in the Telegraphe, American, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer, at Washington; the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Republican Advocate, Herald, and Bartgis's paper, at Frederick Town; and Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

August 16.

To Rent, for the ensuing year,

THE MILL formerly called Berry's Mill. This mill is an excellent stand for country work, situated on the head of King's creek, three miles from Choptank river, and five from Easton; there is in said mill two pair of stones, one of which is Burr, and a good cloth.

There is a large Meadow adjoining said mill, from which may be from fifteen to twenty tons of hay cut yearly, together with a quantity of up-land, of an excellent quality, and may be cultivated in corn and wheat. This meadow is inclosed with post and rail fence. If the above mill is not rented in two months, the subscriber wishes to hire a young man as miller; and a married man, as overseer, for the ensuing year. For terms apply to the subscriber.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

August 16, 1803. 3

Notice.

THE subscribers having obtained from the orphans court of Baltimore county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Peter Sharp*, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

ANN SHARP, Adm'trix.
SOLOMON DICKINSON, Adm'r.

Talbot County, August 2, 1803. 6

Notice.

THE subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Talbot county, letters of administration de bonis non with the will annexed, on the personal estate of *Samuel Sharp*, deceased, request all those having claims to exhibit the same; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

SOLOMON DICKINSON,
Administrator de bonis non

Talbot County, August 2, 1803. 6

Additional arguments in favor of the Louisiana purchase, drawn from a federal authority.

No. VI.

The capacity of Louisiana to produce sugar, coffee, molasses and cocoa is peculiarly worthy of the consideration of those, who are disposed to make an accurate and candid estimate of its value to us. It has been said, that it is equal to twenty times the supply of France with sugar. It has been experienced, that the European nations have prohibited the shipment of West India produce to the United States from their colonies on various occasions; and upon others have confined the exportation to their own ships as well indeed as the carriage of our produce thither. We notice this important subject to introduce a recent publication. During the discussions of last winter, a small pamphlet was published, in the form of "a translation of a memorial on the cession of the Mississippi to France by the Spanish government." It was the avowed intention of that publication to prevent the true interests of the United States from being misunderstood or overlooked by our government, for want of a perfect knowledge of the subject. It will therefore be presumed that the contents of the pamphlet were considered as reasonable and true. It certainly was not a *republican* measure: we do not insinuate that it was a foreign measure: it must be deemed a *federal* measure. This pamphlet consequently will have due weight with the federal part of our citizens. It is now quoted, because it is wished to offer to them arguments, with which they are familiar, and facts with which they are conversant, and to which they have already given their *full* approbation and belief.

The writer of the pamphlet (p. 21.) draws a very interesting picture of our new acquisition. "Fancy," *says he*, "in her happiest mood cannot combine all the felecities of nature and society in a more *absolute* degree, than will be *actually* combined, when the valley of the Mississippi shall be placed under the auspices of France. *Not one* of the impediments to oppulence will be found here. *Not one of the advantages, the least of which have made other regions the envy and admiration of mankind, will here be wanting.*"

He asks of the Egyptian Nile—does this river bestow riches worthy of the greatest efforts to gain them, and shall the *greatest* Nile of the western hemisphere (the American Mississippi) be neglected? The choicest luxuries of Europe are coffee, sugar, and tobacco. The most useful materials of clothing are cotton and silk. *All these* continues he, are *natives* of the Mississippi valley, or *remarkably congenial* to it.—He contends, as we have stated, that *one-twentieth* part of that noble valley is equal to the production of sugar to the French nation—30 millions of white persons. We may count then on enough for ourselves at the most advanced state of our population, and abundance *to carry in our own vessels for sale to foreign nations.* No longer shall we be forced to consume sugar produced by slaves. Like the cultivation of cotton, by the less oppulent part of the whites of Georgia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Kentucky, &c. the cultivation of sugar and coffee will be performed by innumerable small, but thriving planters. 'Tis as easy to plant the cane and the coffee tree, as to plant Indian corn and field beans or potatoes: Nor is the grinding of canes for sugar more difficult than the grinding of appels for cider. The boiling of the syrup of the cane is as easy as the boiling of the syrup of the maple tree. The sugars of India and China are not cultivated by domestic slaves, but by an oppressed peasantry.

It is not intended to pronounce upon the true source of the publication we refer to, but it professes to be a zealous *federal* work. As it was entirely opposed in its recommendations and aims, to the sentiments, propositions and views of the republican interest, it is clearly no work of that party. It is fair therefore to appeal to candid federalists, whether they ought not to admit the *intrinsic* value of the Mississippi country, to be what their most distinguished writers and speakers asserted in the course of the last winter. If that value be admitted, then it will follow that so much political advantage, so much proper and absolute profit, and exemption from so much and so various evil, never was procured by any country for so small a sum.

The capacity of Louisiana to produce sugar has been so frequently mentioned, that it must be satisfactory to those prudent men of all parties, who desire to form their public and private opinions upon correct information, to learn the extent of that capacity. Imperfect materials are possessed, but it is certain, that a sugar plantation has been established and is carried on by a native of Philadelphia as far to the north as point Coupee. This is a considerable distance above fort *Manshac* or *Bueto*, which is at the opening of the gut of Iberville, or the place where that river communicates at its upper end with the Mississippi. Let it then be well remember, that *the extensive reign, south of point Coupee*, is capable of producing articles of consumption and trade which will not grow in any part of the original territory of the United States.

COLUMBUS.

Further evidences of the federal valuations of Louisiana, and of the unfavorable influence on the negociation and price, produced by the federal newspapers.

No. VII.

We have adduced proofs in former numbers of valuations of the Mississippi country, by gentlemen of high federal character in the government, far beyond the price we are to pay. The debate lead to the vast importance of that interesting object. The most serious publication, made by an unknown hand, foreign or federal, has also been shewn to place the value of the acquired territory incalculably beyond fifteen millions. Not content by fair means to support the value, it is believed that they resorted to a gross forgery, under the name of a French state paper.

We might now proceed to attach the same very high ideas of value to the province of Louisiana upon the authority of most of the federal newspapers, but as the detail would be tedious proof, the *positive and strong* will be confined to the Gazette of the United States and the federal paper of Frederick town in Maryland.

It will be found that the impression of the Gazette of the United States, which was published on the 25th May, 1803, after the subject was fully discussed and considered, continues to go every possible length upon the subject of the value of Louisiana. The Frederick town *federal* Gazette, which is of the most decided party character, had introduced the act of congress concerning the appropriation of the two millions, by a long preface. That preface and the act itself were republished in the Gazette of the United States. The idea of buying *Louisiana and New Orleans* is particularly mentioned as being in contemplation. The Gazette of the United States and the Frederick town Herald, however affirm that "*the democrrts cannot think the first consul Buonaparte, such a simpleton, as to part with that conntry* (Louisiana and New Orleans) *for ANY compensation we can make them.*" Thus it is represented that nothing in our command is enough for those objects.

We here irresistably are led from the point of the *intrinsic* value of Louisiana and New Orleans to the unfortunate conduct of the writers and publishers of such suggestions as these. The two gazettes promulgated the law of their country which allowed two millions of *cash* to be applied to this interesting object, merely as a just payment to put a seal upon the bargain; and they add to it a most impolite suggestion under the eyes of the agents of a foreign government (which they are incessantly representing as avaricious) that the government of France may venture to hold up Louisiana and New Orleans to the very highest price, which we may be thought able to pay! Did they wish the people of America to be subjected to an extravagant price, they could not have used means or language better adapted to produce an extravagant valuation of the object by the French sellers. The paragraph would have been wise and *faithful* in the Moniteur of Paris; but not in gazettes of Marylanders and Connecticut men. Had they wished to prevent the sale by France and the purchase by us, in order to lead to a quarrel, and a war between us and France, they took the way:—for they proclaimed before Buonaparte that the *sine qua non* of cordial good humor between our government and his was, beyond any thing we could pay, *precious* to him. Had they wished the French government to ask so high a price for Louisiana and New Orleans as to procrastinate the conclusion of a treaty of sale of those invaluable objects, 'till a British expedition could be sent thither to take them, they could not have adopted a surer mean, than to persuade the French agents here, that we ought to give an *immense* price, the asking of which would have obliged Messrs. Livingston and Monroe to write for the further sentiments of our government. If the Gazette of the United States, and the Frederick town Federal Gazette had produced such a delay the very worst consequences must have followed.—We may observe further, that, if the editors of those two federal papers wished extravagant ideas of the value, on the part of France, to delay the negociation, that our western citizens might be forced by distress and led by feeling to seize New Orleans, and bring on a war, which would have cast us into the serious condition of allies with a power, which admits that she can obtain no allies in Europe, the method those editors pursued, was well calculated for that pernicious end. This truly painful view of what has occurred on the subject will be here dropt with a single reflection that nothing can have so much contributed to raise the price for New Orleans and Louisiana upon us, as the full and even extravagant value openly and constantly put up on them by many of the federal editors of our American newspapers.—There is not a considerable maritime power on the Atlantic coast of Europe, which is not regularly supplied with our principal newspapers, and political publications. The Frederick Gazette, tho' very decided in its politics, may have escaped notice in Europe; but it cannot be doubted that the Gazette of the United States must have reached the bureas of the French department of state.

There is a strong distinction to be taken between the early arguments of the federal members of our government, and those continued and later arguments of our newspaper printers. The former were speaking on the policy of an immediate seizure of the country, the importance of which they therefore naturally placed in the strongest light before the senate. But after the seizure was decidedly discountenanced by a great majority of both houses of congress, and by the president and all the executive, when an act leading to a purchase was formally passed, and when a minister was appointed to negociate with France and Spain, it was an ill conduct with persons, *of the American family*, to labor incessantly to raise the ideas of the French, as to the value of the object, to the *utmost possible* point. If the first consul's ministers were assured by the printers of Maryland and Connecticut (states not having a primary interest in the purchase) that they considered Louisiana so *immensely* valuable, as to exceed the sum total of all our means, (all our cash and all our credit) what must they suppose would be voted for Louisiana by New Connecticut, by West New York, West Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, the West Carolinas, West Georgia and our organized territories on the Mississippi. Nothing can have been more perplexing and injurious than such publications, after the open rejection of forcible measures, and the appointment of a minister to acquire Louisiana exclusively by negociation. This unfortunate conduct of too many of the federal newspapers will put virtuous, prudent and œconomical federalists on their guard against the embarrassing and costly effects of such conduct on future occasions. It will not be tho't extreme or harm to make these observations, for it is reduced to an absolute certainty that *the minister* of the United States in Paris and *the Gazette* of the United States in America were in direct collision. Mr. Livingston's memorial evidences the utmost zeal and exertion to convince the first consul's minister in Paris, that it was not the interest of France to hold New Orleans and Louisiana, while the Gazette of the United States and too many others, were laboring to make the first consul's minister at Washington believe, that it would be the most extreme impolicy, in the French government to accept any American offer for them. There is scarcely an argument or fact, which will tend to lessen the force of the reasonings and truths in Mr. Livingston's memorial, but what may be found in the columns of some of the American *federal* gazettes, between the autumn of 1802, and the present time. It behoves government and the citizens of the United States *of all parties*, seriously to consider this undeniable and evil course of things, and unitedly to search for the domestic and foreign causes of an *unfortunate spirit*, which promotes the operation or views of rival or conflicting governments at the expense of vast savings and advantages, which, but for such publications might be acquired by our own. Observations of this nature are made with the *utmost* pain, but they are dictated by imperious necessity.

COLUMBUS.