Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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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.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at PUBLIC SALE, on *THURSDAY*, the 5th of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, that valuable FARM, on which the subscriber now lives, containing about 500 acres of Land, which will be divided in four lots, or sold in the whole tract, as may suit purchasers. The lots will be as follows, viz: No. 1. containing 100 acres of land, on which is a ship-yard.—No. 2. contains 80 acres. No. 3. contains 70 cres. And, No. 4. 250 acres of land, the last lot has on it the following improvements a large brick Dwelling house; and other necessary out houses, with orchards and lots. This land is near the head of Broad creek, and about one mile and a half of St. Michaels, in Talbot county, and each of these lots have a sufficient quantity of Timber for the use of them. The terms of sale are, one third of the purchase money down, the other two thirds in six and twelve months, from the day of sale: the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale will commence on the premises, at 12 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN ROLLE.

January 20, 1807. 3q

Lands for sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, will be offered at public sale on the premises, on the eighteenth day of February next, at 12 o'clock, all that part of a Tract of Land called "WESTMINSTER," and also all that Tract of Land called "SHAW'S ADVENTURE," lying and being in Dorchester county, containing about three hundred and thirty-three acres, which was formerly mortgaged by a certain *William Philips* to *Joseph Philips*. The terms of sale are as follows, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within three months from the day of sale: and on the Chancellor's ratifying said sale, and on receipt of the whole purchase money, the subscriber will convey according to the decree aforesaid, to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs, the lands to him, her or them sold, free, clear and discharged from all claim of *Philemon Dawson*, the complainant, or of *Elizabeth Philips*, and *Charles Philips*, the defendants: subject nevertheless to the dower of the said William Philips's Widow.

CHARLES LECOMPT, *Trustee.*

Dorchester county, January 13, 1807. 4

The Subscribers

HEREBY forwarns all persons from taking assignments on three bonds given by them, to Mr. *Samuel Davis*, of Kent county, Maryland. One bond for two hundred pounds, dated some time about the twenty-sixth day of October, eighteen hundred and three, payable on the first day of August eighteen hundred and seven; one bond for the same sum, dated on the same day, payable on the first day of August eighteen hundred and eight—one bond for the sum of one hundred and thirty-three pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, dated on the same day, payable on the first day of April eighteen hundred and nine.——The said bonds being given by us to the said Samuel Davis, for the rent of the mill and property at the Head of Sassafras, in Kent county, Maryland, which said property has been lately sold by a Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, to satisfy a mortgage on it. The said property having been previously mortgaged, the subscriber's not knowing of it, we are determined not to pay the said bonds, or either of them, unless compelled thereto by a due course of law.

ZEBULON KANKEY,
CHARLES KANKEY.

Head of Sassafras, Kent county, Maryland, January 20, 1807. 5

Notice.

TAKEN from the subscribers' house the 15th December, 1806, (I suppose through mistake) a superfine blue broadcloth CLOAK, with silver hook and eye, two silver rings in eye, seams bound with silk ferriten, cape dove color, belonging to Col. William Whiteley, of Caroline county, & an old cloak of the same colour left in its place—Any gentleman who has made the mistake is requested to return it, and receive his own, which is now in my possession.

JAMES FRAZIER.

January 13, 1807. 8

Farmers' Bank of Maryland.

THE stockholders are desired to take notice, that the *tenth and last instalment* of *FIVE DOLLARS* on each share becomes due and payable on the 12th day of February next.

Although an opinion has gone abroad that the payment of twenty-five dollars on each share will entitle the stockholders to dividend, yet a careful attention to the 7th section of the act will convince every person concerned, that this can be only on condition that they make a regular payment of the subsequent instalments as they respectively become due.

By order,

HALL HARRISON, *Cashier*
Branch Bank.

Easton, January 13, 1807. 5

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Citizens of Easton, and Public in general, that he has opened Store in the house lately occupied by Mr. *Patrick M'Neal*, opposite the Public Square:—where he offers for sale, on reasonable terms for cash

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Dry Goods, and Groceries,
Glass, and Queens Ware, &c. &c.

He intends keeping up a complete assortment in his line; and solicits a share of public patronage.

WM. FALLOWFIELD.

Easton, Jan. 20, 1807. 3

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends, and customers that he hath removed his Store, to the house formerly occupied by *John Lewis*, on the main-street, near Mr. CANNELL's Tavern; where he intends (as usual) to keep a good assortment of

SHOES & DRUGGS,

with other articles, as cheap as may be had in the place. Those who wish to favor him with their custom, may depend on his strict attention; and a thankfull acknowledgment of their favors.

JOHN SMYTH.

Chester-Town, Jan. 19, 1807. tf

MICHAEL MEGEAR,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his friends, and the public for their distinguished favors, in his line of business, which he made it his study to merit; and as he intends removing from the Eastern-Shore, early in the Spring, earnestly requests those indebted to him to call and close their several accounts by the 20th of the 3d month next; and those having claims against him to present them for payment.

N. B. After the above time, the HATTING BUSINESS will be carried on at the same place by *EMANUEL JENKINSON*.—whom I recommend to my friends, as a person deserving of their favors.

Head-of-Chester, 19th 1st mo. 1807. 11

Maryland, Kent County Orphans' Court January 17, 1807.

ORDERED, That *Charles Groome*, Administrator of Daniel Groome, deceased, cause to be inserted for three weeks successively in the "Star" at Easton, the following advertisement.

Test, RICHARD BARROLL.
Register of Wills, Kent county.

This is to give notice that the subscriber of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Daniel Groome*, late of Kent county, deceased,; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 17th day of August next: they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate, as a dividend amongst such creditors as shall produce their claims by the above day will take place at the Register's Office of the county of Kent aforesaid, on the same 17th day of August—Given under my hand this 17th day of January, 1807.

CHARLES GROOME, Adm'or
3 of Daniel Groome, deceased.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I do intend to apply to the county court of Kent county, at their March Term next, for a commission to mark and bound a Tract of Land lying in said county, called KAPP, which said tract I hold in fee.

NICHOLAS CARROLL.

December 30, 1806. 8

Wanted immediately,

AN APPRENTICE to the *Mercantile Business*, about 15 years of age.—One of a good family, who can write good hand and understands figures well. Apply to the subscriber, living at Queen's-Town.

GERALD COURSEY.

December 23, 1806. tf

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday Dec. 23.

Mr. Elliot rose for the purpose of offering the resolutions of which he had given previous notice. He said he should not on this occasion avail himself of the ordinary indulgence of the House so liberally accorded to members who made long speeches on short resolutions. If the resolutions should be seconded, he would briefly state their general object, and then move their reference to a committee of the whole on the state of the union, and if so referred, he would on a future day (for the state of his health did not admit of it on this day) assign at length his reasons for them.

Mr. Elliot then offered the following resolutions.—

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to make provision by law for the further and more effectual protection of the commerce, the seamen, the harbors, the coasts, and the frontiers of the United States.

2 *Resolved*, That for the great purposes, of national protection and defence, it is expedient to provide by law for repairing, manning and supporting in actual service the whole of the frigates and smaller vessels of war belonging to the United States.

3. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide by law for defraying the expense incident to building two new frigates to supply the places of the Philadelphia, which was lost during the late war with Tripoli, and the General Greene, which has been condemned as unfit for service.

4. *Resolved*, That provision ought to be made by law for preparing two or more navy yards, and navy arsenals, situated on or near the margin of the ocean, for the reception of ships and vessels of war, and for other naval purposes.

5. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to enquire what provision it may be necessary to make by law, in relation to the location, establishment, and superintendence of navy yards and naval arsenals; and that the said committee report by bill or otherwise.

6. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to enquire what further measures are necessary for the protection of American seamen, and for their release and indemnification, when impressed into foreign service by the officers or subjects of foreign powers; and that the said committee report by bill or otherwise.

7. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the situation of the ports and harbors of the United States into the practicability and propriety of a general system of fortification, and the expence with which it would be attended; and also into the best method of fortifying the port of New York, and the other principal ports which are now in a defenceless state; and that the said committee report a statement of facts, with their opinion thereon to the House.

8. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of investing the President of the United States by law with ample powers, to cause every agression and attack upon the rights, the honor, and the interest of the United States, which may be committed or commenced by the officers, citizens, or subjects of any foreign power within the ports and harbors of the United States, within the waters under their jurisdiction, and upon the high seas, within certain distances of the coast, to be immediately repelled and effectually chastised; and that the said committee report by bill or otherwise.

9. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to revise the existing laws respecting the militia; to devise means for completely arming and equipping for actual service, and for more effectually organizing and discipling the whole of the militia of the United States in order to render it an efficient force for the protection of the United States from invasion by any foreign power; and that the said committee report by bill or otherwise.

The Clerk having read the resolutions, Mr. Elliot moved their reference to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

It was suggested that most, if not all the subjects embraced by these resolutions, had been already referred to committees appointed on the several members of the President's message, and that consequently a similar reference to other committees would, without any good purpose being attained, tend to complicate the proceedings of the House; and a question of order was raised as to the regularity of committing them.

The Speaker said that as the resolutions, though in some respects similar to the subjects already referred, in other respects varied from them, he considered the motion of reference in order.

Mr. Elliot said a few words to the same effect, and stated his wish to be afforded an opportunity on a future day, should the resolutions be committed, of offering his sentiments at length on the interesting objects embraced by them.

On referring the resolutions to the committee of the whole on the state of the union, the House divided—Only 32 members rising in the affirmative, the reference was disagreed to, when the resolutions were ordered to lie on the table.

The consideration of the bill prohibiting the importation of slaves into the United States was resumed in committee of the whole—Mr. Varnum in the chair.——

Mr. Early moved to strike out that part of the bill which declares the importation of persons of color into the U. States, felony and punishes it with death.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Early and Holland, and opposed by Mr. Smilie, and agreed to—Ayes 60—Noes 41.

Mr. Bidwell renewed the motion formerly offered by him, so to amend the bill as to prevent the forfeiture of persons of color imported.

On this amendment a debate of considerable length ensued, in which Messrs. Bidwell, Cook, Sloan, Fisk, Bedinger and Smilie supported; & Messrs. Lloyd, Early, Elmer, Alston, and Macon opposed it—When on motion of Mr. Alexander, the committee, without coming to a decision, rose, and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the committee of Ways and Means, presented two bills, the one making appropriations for the military establishment of the U. States during the year 1807—and the other making appropriations for the navy of the United States during the year 1807—both of which were referred to the committee of the whole House; the former made the order for Monday, and the latter for Friday.

Wednesday, December 24.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting two statements of the importations in American and foreign vessels, from the 1st of October, 1804, to the 30th of September, 1805, which were referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Wickes presented a memorial from a general committee of the republicans of the city of New York, expressing their high confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the administration of the national government, representing the vulnerable situation of that port, and praying that it may be placed in an adequate and permanent situation of defence.

Referred to the committee appointed on so much of the message of the President as relates to the subject of fortifications.

Mr. Early called for the order of the day, on the bill prohibiting the importation of slaves.

Mr. Fisk hoped the consideration of this bill would be postponed. that the report of the committee on measures for the defence of the frontier might be taken up. He considered it high time to proceed to the consideration of this subject. The chairman of the select committee (Mr. J. Randolph,) had been attending for two days, and was now absent, he presumed, in consequence of the feeble state of his health.

Mr. Early said he had no disposition to press his motion, in case other more important business required attention. On this point the House would decide for themselves.

Having disagreed to the motion of Mr. Early—Ayes 29—the House agreed to consider the report of the select committee called for by Mr. Fisk. and went into committee of the whole—Mr. GREGG in the chair.—

Friday Jan. 2.

Mr. Elliot moved the following Resolution.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire what amendments and alterations are necessary in the several laws, relative to the organization, powers, and duties, of the judicial courts of the United States; and that the said committee report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Elliot said that he had the honor, some days since, to present to the House, certain resolutions of the general assembly of Vermont, concurring in an amendment proposed to the constitution of the United States, by the state of Kentucky, contemplating material limitation of the present constitutional powers of the federal judiciary. This amendment has been adopted by several states, but has also been rejected by such a number, as completely to ascertain the fact, that it cannot at present become a part of the constitution of the United Stetes. Great evils certainly exist in consequence of the exercise of the powers now legally vested in the federal courts; and it becomes important to enquire whether those evils cannot be removed by the ordinary means of legislation, exercised within the sphere of the constitutional powers of Congress. From the attention which he had been able to pay to the subject, Mr. E. said he was convinced that most of the grievances complained of might in this way be redressed; and it was to bring this important subject before the House that he was induced to make the present motion and to hope for its adoption.

The resolution was adopted without a division, and referred to Messrs Elliot, G. W. Campbell, Mumford, Smelt, Boyle. Dwight, M. Clay, Broome and Lloyd.

A letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the proceedings of the Land Commissioners in the Indiana and Michigan territories, which was referred to the committee on the public lands.

Mr. Dawson, from the committee to whom was recommitted the bill providing for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, reported the bill with an amendment, striking out the 3rd section, which was referred to a Committee of the Whole on Monday.

Mr. Dana observed that prosecutions, he understood, were depending in the courts of the United States, not arising under any existing statute or treaty of the United States—but prosecutions sustained at common law. In four cases warrants had been issued at the order of the court,, parties arrested and held to trial. Two of these prosecutions were against printers for publications which had appeared in their papers, two against clerical gentlemen for words uttered by them.—The charges extended to various questions respecting political conduct, morality and religion. It was a subject vast importance whether this extensive range should be allowed to a public accuser holding his place at the will of the executive of the United States.

At common law a libeller may be subjected to fine and imprisonment according to the discretion of the court, to which might be added the mutilation of the ears, according to the doctrine of Coke, in the Star Chamber. Security may also be required for good behavior for his whole life. To the amount of fine there was no limitation.

There was also in these prosecutions involved an interesting question as to evidence. Shall the truth of the charges, once established, be considered as conclusive evidence, however pure the intentions of the accused may be proved to have been? With this question was connected the provisions of a celebrated declaratory statue carried through the British parliament by a distinguished man, as implicating the point how far this statue affected common law in the United States. There was likewise another question, viz. whether the person charged with having uttered slanderous words shall have liberty to prove the truth of what he uttered. This liberty was denied by the courts of Star Chamber in England. Such had been the fact in the case of Zenga in America, and in a case which had recently occurred in one of these states of the second circuit of the United States on the trial of Croswell.

Mr. D. concluded by observing that he had suggested these ideas as an apology for asking that the subject might be examined; and then offered the following resolution;

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether prosecutions at common law should be sustained in the courts of the United States for libellous