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.

For Sale.

Will be sold at Centreville, on Friday the 6th of March next, to the highest bidder, (if not previously sold at private sale.) the following valuable property:

THE Schooners *Farmer*, and *Centreville*, with all their Tackle and Furniture—Also, the Wharf, Granary, and Lot of Ground, with a carriage-house and stable on the same, late the property of *Charles Frazier*, deceased—Terms as follows: One 4th of the purchase money in hand—one 4th in six months—one 4th in nine months, and the residue in twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. JAMES NICHOLSON,
Surviving partner of Nicholson and Attwood. Jan. 27, 1807.—5

A valuable parcel of LAND
FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an ORDER *of the County Court of Talbot County, will be sold, at public auction, on* Thursday *the twelfth day of March next, on the premises.*

ALL that part of a Tract of Land called *Kingston*, and all that part of one other Tract of Land, called *John's Neck*, situated lying and being near and upon the branches of King's-creek, in the county aforesaid, and detached from each other, whereof a certain *William Parrott* died possessed; and the lands are to be sold for the benefit of his heirs: They contain about one hundred and thirty one acres, and are well adapted to grass and grain—Those who desire to purchase will no doubt view the premises. They will be sold on a credit of three years; the purchaser or purchasers giving bonds with approved security for the payment of one third of the purchase money in each of the three years succeeding the day of sale, with lawful interest on the whole principal from that day, at which time the possession will be delivered, agreeably to the terms of the said order.

HENRY JOHNSON,
PETER HARRISS,
HENRY HARDCASTLE, } *Com'rs.*
Talbot county, Feb. 10, 1807. 4

Land for sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscribers by the mutual consent of, and being duly authorised by the Representatives of GEORGE WILSON, *late of Talbot county, deceased, will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, on* Wednesday *the 25th day of March next, at the late dwelling of the dec'd.*

THE REAL PROPERTY of said deceased, consisting 1st—of 570 and an half acres of Land, lying in the county aforesaid, near the Fisheries on Tuckahoe creek, which will be offered in three Lots, all of which are well timbered, together with an abundance of Fire Wood thereon—the greater part of the improvements in good repair, a quantity of Meadow Ground to two of the lots, which with a small expence may be put in compleat order for grass. 2dly—Of an improved lot in Lewis Town, in said county, containing about three-fourths of an acre of ground. 3dly—Of an improved lot in the village of Hillsborough, Caroline county, containing about one quarter of an acre of ground—The above property will be sold for the benefit of the representatives of the aforesaid deceased, on a credit of thirty months, one third to be paid on or before the 25th day of January, 1808, another third to be paid on or before the 25th day of the next succeeding November, the residue on or before the 25th day of September, 1809; the purchaser or purchasers to pass their bonds with security approved by the subscribers to the aforesaid representatives according to their respective shares, bearing interest from the day of sale. Any persons inclinable may have a view of platts of the property by applying to Peter Harris. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by

JOHN TILLOTSON,
PETER HARRIS,
JOHN FREEMAN, } *Com'rs.*
Talbot county, Feb. 17, 1807. 6

Milch Cows, for sale.

FOUR or Five MILCH COWS, with young calves, will be sold low, on application to the subscriber.
WILLIAM ROSE.
February 10, 1807. 5

Farmers Bank of Maryland

MR. SAMUEL GROOME, the Teller, in the department of this Institution, at Easton, having signified his determination to resign his Office at the expiration of the present quarter.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT written applications for the Office will be received at Bank on any day prior to the 11th of March next, when the Directors will proceed to choose another Teller to supply the vacancy.
HALL HARRISON, *Cashier*
Branch Bank.
February 11, 1807. 4

Order of the Chancellor.

IN OBEDIENCE to an Order to me directed by the Chancellor of Maryland, dated the 12th of January 1807, the following Persons will please to take Notice, that their claims exhibited in Chancery against the estate of *Thomas Boon* late of Caroline county, deceased, are stated by the Auditor to be deficient in proof, and that they must be proved to the satisfaction of the chancellor on or before the first day of April next, or they will loose the benefit of their claims, viz. James Stoops, James Douglass, Charles Manship, Dekar Thompson, William Starkey, Rutter and Etting, Eden and Court, Caleb and Owen Foulk, John Field, Samuel and Marcs Fisher, on application to the Trustee, the deficiency of proof may be seen.
WM. POTTER, Trustee.
February 17, 1807. 3

Order of Court.

ON application of *Stanley B. Loockerman*, administrator of GRANBY DICKINSON, late of Dorchester county, deceased, for an order of court to advertise in the public prints for all creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, Ordered by the Court, that the said Stanley B. Loockerman, in the capacity of administrator aforesaid, do cause to be inserted in a paper called the Star, printed at Easton, an advertisement prescribed by law, giving at least six months notice, before he strikes distribution, for all creditors to bring in their claims.

IN TESTIMONY, the aforegoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, I hereto put my hand and the public seal of my office, affixed this 6th day of January, Anno Domini 1807.
Certified by
JOHN CROPPER, R. W. D. C.

Take notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Granby Dickinson*, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the 15th day of August next or they otherwise by law may be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of February 1807.
STANLEY B. LOOCKERMAN,
3 administrator.

Notice.

THE creditors of *Robins Chamberlaine*, whose claims have been heretofore rejected by the Auditor, are requested to take notice that all claims against the said Chamberlaine's estate which have not been allowed, will (on application) be decided on by the chancellor after the first day of April next.
J. EDMONDSON, *Trustee.*
February 17, 1807. 7

Notice.

ALL persons who purchased property at the sale of *Mary Bruff's Estate*, are requested to take notice, that their notes became due on the 13th of the present month, and it is expected they will come forward and close them, otherwise some additional costs may arise on the same.
ROBERT BRUFF, adm'r. of
Mary Bruff, deceased.
2d mo. 17th 1807. 3

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against *Thomas Jones*, late of Somerset county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the Chancellor, in the Chancery office, legally attested, on or before the first day of May next.
THOMAS CURTIS, *Trustee.*
Princess's Anne, Feb. 17, 1807. 3

For Cash

A QUANTITY of very finely cured CLOVER HAY, within three miles of Easton, which has been housed ever since Hay-Harvest.
ROBT. HY. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Myrtle-Grove, January 27th, 1807. 6

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, January 7.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the Whole on the bill to prohibit the importation or bringing of slaves into the United States after the 31st of December, 1807.

Mr. Early after some preliminary remarks offered the following amendment:—In all actions, suits, informations, which shall be brought under the 3rd, 4th and 5th sections of this act the burthen of proof shall lie on the claimant, or party sued or prosecuted, where probable cause is shewn for the seizure or prosecution, to be judged of by the court before whom the suit or prosecution shall be tried.

After a few remarks from different members, this amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Bidwell moved to amend the 3rd section which prescribes the forfeiture of any vessel, importing persons of color into a state where slavery is permitted, together with *her cargo*—by striking out the word "*cargo.*"

The Yeas and Nays were called on this amendment, and were—Yeas 89—Nays 77.

Mr. Bidwell moved to add a proviso to the end of the 7th section, of the following tenor:

"*Provided that no person shall be sold as a slave by virtue of this act.*"

On this amendment a debate of considerable interest arose.

Messrs. Barker, Finley, Quincey, Varnum, Smilie, Conrad, Sloan, Chandler, Bidwell, Bedinger, Southard and Fisk supported; and Messrs. J. Clay, Alston and Early opposed the amendment.

The advocates of the amendment observed that they could [illegible] sanction the [illegible] bill, which authorised the sale of persons of color imported into the United States; that while they respected the sentiments and feelings of the people of the southern states, so far as to be opposed to adopting any course which would be injurious to them, they claimed an equal respect for the sentiments and feelings of their constituents, which were so repugnant to slavery that no consideration whatever could induce them to give it their sanction; that nothing could be more abhorrent to their feelings than the legal authorisation of the sale of persons as slaves, and the drawing money into the public treasury from such sale; that indeed, such a provision, so far from inhabiting the trade, would in a measure tend to its encouragement; that as the bill stood, without the proposed provisions, persons forfeited would be sold under the authority of the United States a title be given to the purchaser by the United States and the sale be for the benefit of the U. States. The object of the provisions was to prevent this. Its advocates declared that they did not mean by it in the least to interfere with the existing laws of the state on the subject, much less to turn persons of color imported loose on the states where slavery was permitted.—Should the present provision be adopted, it might become necessary to recommit the bill to a select committee for the purpose of introducing into its details, a provision for the disposition of the persons who may become forfeited to the United States that this might be done by binding them out for terms of years, or transporting them to a foreign country; and that if forfeited in states where slavery was allowed, provision might be made for their removal to states where different laws existed. The power of the general government might not, it was admitted, be competent to their liberation in the former states; but becoming by their forfeiture the property of the U. States they would possess the right of removing them to those states with whose laws there would be no interference.

The opponents of the amendment contended that the plan contained in the bill was the only effectual and practicable one that could be devised for preventing the importation of persons of color; that their forfeitures to and sale by the United States was an essential provision, as without it, no person would be found to give information of the infraction of the act, and that without such information the act would be a dead letter, as in the indirect trade with the adjacent provinces of European powers it would be altogether impossible to render the vessel or master importing them liable to be seized, from the inability of reaching them.

They also contended that Congress did not possess the right to say that persons of color brought into the southern states should not be sold as slaves, because as soon as they became the property of the United States by their forfeiture, the United States in character of owner, become equally subject with an individual to those laws, which in several of the states directed their sale as slaves as soon as introduced into them, with which laws consequently the proposed provision directly interfered. They said they were also opposed to the amendment, because the principle on which it was advocated went to affect nine-tenths of the property of the southern states, and might in its effects strike at all the property held in slaves; that consequently it became their duty to resist it. The friends of the amendment claimed an equal respect to their feelings; but this declaration came with a bad grace from those who on a former occasion had supported a motion to turn these people loose in a state of freedom in the southern country.

This was disavowed by Messrs. Smilie and Sloan.

The question was taken on the amendment by yeas and nays, which were yeas 60.—nays 60. The Speaker having declared himself in the negative, the amendment was lost.

On motion of Mr. Pitkin, the authority given to the Secretary of the Treasury to remit fines and forfeitures was struck out—Ayes 74.

Several other amendments were made in the details of the bill, when it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow—Ayes 74.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the Committee of Ways and Means, on so much of the message of the President of the U. States as relates to the repealing of the acts laying a duty on salt, and to the continuance of the act imposing certain duties [illegible] mean fund, presented a bill, repealing the acts laying a duty on salt and continuing for a further time the first section of an act, entitled an act "further to protect the commerce and seamen, of the United States against the Barbary powers," which was referred to a committee of the whole on Friday.

Mr. J. Randolph likewise presented a bill authorising the President of the United States to accept the service of a number of volunteer companies, not exceeding 30,000 men, which was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

Thursday January 8.

On motion of Mr. J. Clay the message of the President, enclosing the laws of the Michigan territory, was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Mumford presented a memorial from the Mayor, Alderman, and Common Council of New-York, praying for the more effectual fortification of that port.

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

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement exhibiting the amount of duties and drawbacks on goods imported into and exported from the United States in the year 1803, 1804, and 1805.

Mr. Wickes presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Sag Harbor, praying for a bounty on salt manufactured in the United States in case the duties on the importation of that article be repealed, which was referred to the committee of the whole to whom was committed the bill for repealing the duty on salt.

Mr. Elliot offered the following resolution, with the view of obtaining a more concise and plain statement of the progress made in the payment of the national debt, as well as of ascertaining whether the secretary of the Treasury had not made a mistake in some of his statements.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the House of Representatives a statement of the amount of the debt of the United States on the 1st day of April, in the year 1801, and on the 1st day of January in each year since that period *respectively*, distinguishing the respective amounts of foreign and domestic debt and of each species of those descriptions of the debt, and exhibiting distinct statements of the quarterly as well as annual payments, so far as the same may be practicable.

Mr. Burwell said that he approved of the resolution, but wished it extended so as to obtain information of the relative state of the debt from the year 1791; and moved to amend it by inserting 1791 in lieu of 1801.

Mr. Elliot and Mr. J. Clay suggested their indisposition to the amendment on the ground of the delay it might occasion in acting on the bill before the House relative to the discharge of the debt.

Mr. Burwell's amendment was agreed to—Ayes 87.

On motion of Mr. Alston the resolution was further amended, so as only to require quarterly statements from April 1801.

On motion of Mr. J. Clay it was further amended by adding after "*respectively,*" "on the 1st day of April, 1801."

So amended, the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. G. W. Campbell said it would be recollected that at the last session the President had laid before the House, after its ratification, a treaty made with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians; that an act had passed the House for carrying it into effect, but had failed from a disagreement of the two Houses on certain amendments. The consequence was that the government was unable to make the stipulated payments, and that considerable inconvenience was likely to ensue. Some of the chiefs of this tribe had been here last year; they had relinquished their land, and were greatly dissatisfied at not receiving the sums stipulated to be paid to them. It was almost impossible to make them sensible of the policy of the United States on this subject. To obtain the attention of the House to the subject, Mr. C. moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That provision be made for carrying into effect the treaty made between the United States and the Chickasaw tribe of Indians on the 3d day of July 1805.

[illegible] committee of the whole House to-morrow.

The bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States was read a third time.

Mr. Bedinger moved to recommit the bill to a select committee.

On this motion a long debate ensued.—Messrs. Bedinger, Sloan, Bidwell, Findley, Quincy, Ely, Smilie, J. Clay, Gregg and Alexander supported; and Messrs. Early Masters and Holland, opposed the motion, which was carried Yeas 76—Nays 46—and the bill recommitted to a committee of seventeen members.

Abstract of the secretary of U. S. treasury's Annual Report.

STATE OF FINANCES.

By the secretary of the treasury's report, it appears that the revenue of the ensuing year may be estimated at $14,500,000, viz. of permanent revenue $13,500,000, and from the duties constituting the Mediterranean fund, 1,000,000.

That the expenditure for the ensuing year will consist of $3,000,000 to be paid to the reduction of the public debt; $1,150,000 for the civil department of the government; $200,000 for the expences of intercourse with foreign nations; $1,500,000 for the military and Indian department; 900,000 for the naval establishment; 700,000 for satisfying American claims under the French convention; and $2,000,000 appropriated by an act of the 13th February last, for defraying any extraordinary expences with foreign nations; making the total of the estimated expenditures of the ensuing year $14,000,000; leaving a surplus for the next year's revenue of four hundred thousand dollars.

That none of the $2,000,000 appropriated last session has been made use of; though a credit to the amount of one million had been given in Holland to our minister to Spain.

That the balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1805, was $4,558,364 2 cents; that on the 30th September last, the balance was $5,496,9[illegible].

That the payment on account of the principal of the public debt, from the first of April, 1801, to the 30th September last, amounted to $21,203,903 55 cents—and that payments on the same account would be made in the course of this month, to the amount of $2,840,889 19 cents, making the whole sum paid on the principal of the public debt from the first of April, 1801, to