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.

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

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday *the 18th day of March, instant, at twelve o'clock, A. M. on the premises,*

ALL that part of a Tract of Land called *Johns's Hill*, heretofore sold by Zachariah Turner, to Samuel Bowman; also, all that part of the Tract of Land called *Parker's Park*, of which the said Samuel Bowman died seized, lying and being in Talbot county, about six miles from Easton, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond to the subscriber as trustee for the said sale, with good and approved security, for paying the purchase money, with legal interest thereon, within twelve months from the day of sale. *Notice is also hereby given*, to the creditors of SAMUEL BOWMAN, deceased, to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, legally attested, on or before the second day of July next ensuing.

JOSEPH DARDIN, *Trustee.*
Talbot county, March 3, 1807. 3

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

IN COUNCIL, *February* 19, 1807.

ORDERED, That the act, entitled, An act to prevent free negroes from selling any corn, wheat or tobacco, without having a licence for that purpose from a justice of the peace, and the Act to restrain the evil practices arising from negroes keeping dogs, and to prohibit them from carrying guns or offensive weapons, be published once in each week, until the first day of May next, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-Town, and Republican Star, at Easton.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the council.

An ACT to prevent free negroes from selling any corn, wheat or tobacco without having a licence for that purpose from a justice of the peace.

WHEREAS great inconvenience is felt in this state in consequence of free negroes receiving stolen corn, wheat and tobacco, from slaves, and selling the same as the production of their own labour; therefore.

Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first of May next, no free negro shall sell any corn, wheat or tobacco, unless, at the time of his or her so selling the said article or articles, he or she shall be possessed of a certificate, under the hand and seal of a justice of the peace of said county, that he or she is a peaceable and orderly person, and of good character, which certificate shall be of force for one year, and no longer.

And be it enacted, That if any free negro shall act contrary to the provisions of this act, the person so offending shall incur the penalty of five dollars for every such offence, one half to the informer, the other half to be applied to the use of the county, and to be recovered as other fines and forfeitures, before a justice of the peace in the county where such offence shall be committed.

And be it enacted, That any person who shall purchase or receive from any free negro any corn, wheat or tobacco, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall forfeit and pay, for every offence, the sum of ten dollars, one half to be informer, the other half to the applied to the use of the county in which such offence was committed, and to be recovered and applied in the same manner as other fines and forfeitures are by this law directed to be recovered and applied.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of every justice of the peace, sheriff and constable, to give information of every violation of this act that shalll come to his knowledge.

An ACT to restrain the evil practices arising from negroes keeping dogs, and to prohibit them from carrying guns or offensive weapons.

Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That after the first day of May next, it shall not be lawful for any negro or mulatto within this state to keep any dog, bitch or gun, except he be a free negro or mulatto, and in that case he may be permitted to keep one dog, provided such free negro or mulatto shall obtain a licence from a justice of the peace for that purpose, and that the said licence shall be in force for one year, and no longer; and if any dog or bitch owned by any negro, not possessed of such licence, shall be seen going at large, it shall and may be lawful for any person to kill the same, and in case of any suit instituted therefor, the person or persons killing the said dog or bitch my plead the general issue, and give this act in evidence.

And be it enacted, That after the said first day of May next, it shall not be lawful for any free negro or mulatto to go at large with any gun, or other offensive weapon: and in case any free negro or mulatto shall be seen going at large carrying a gun or other offensive weapon, he shall be liable to be carried before any magistrate, in virtue of a warrant to be issued by any justice of the peace, directed to a constable of the county, and on conviction of having violated the provisions of this section of the act, such offender shall thereupon forfeit, to the use of the informant, such gun, or other offensive weapon, which shall thus have been found in his or her possession, and be subject to the payment of the costs which shall have accrued in such prosecution; provided that nothing in this act shall extend to prevent any free negro or mulatto from carrying a gun, or other offensive weapon, who shall, at the time of his carrying the same, have a certificate from a justice of the peace, that he is an orderly and peaceable person, which certificate shall be in force for one year from the date thereof, and no longer.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the constable of every hundred to repair once a month, or oftener if information be given him of tumultuous meetings of mulattoes, negroes or slaves, to all suspected places within his hundred, and if he shall find any mulatto or negro not a slave, at any such meeting, it shall be the duty of the constable forthwith to carry such mulatto or negro, so offending, before some magistrate of the county, who shall thereupon commit such person to the common gaol, unless he or she shall enter into a recognizance, with such security as said justice shall require, for his or her good behaviour, and also to appear before the next county court, to answar for such offence in such manner as is prescribed by law for the trial of crimes and misdemeanors within this state, and if such person shall be found guilty of violating any of the provisions of this act, he shall be fined, or imprisoned, for such offence, at the discretion of the court; and if such constable shall find at any such meeting as aforesaid, any slave besides those belonging to the owner of such place, not having permission in writing from his owner or overseer, it shall be lawful for the constable, and he is authorised and required, to whip every such slave, at his discretion, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes.

And be it enacted, That before any constable shall be entitled to receive the allowance granted by the fourth section of the act, entitled, An act to prevent the tumultuous meetings and other irregularities of negroes and other slaves, he shall produce a certificate from at least two respectable citizens of his hundred, of his industry and fidelity in the discharge of his duty under this act and the act above recited.

And, for a further encouragement to take up runaways, *Be it enacted*, That in lieu of two hundred pounds of tobacco, allowed by the act, entitled, An act relating to servants and slaves, any person seizing or taking up such runaways, shall have and receive six dollars.

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

Notice.

THE subscriber intending to remove from Easton, in one month from the date hereof, takes this method of informing his creditors, that the partnership books of the Firm of PATTON and GAREY, for the year 1806, will be left in the hands of Mr. *William Dawson*, for collection; as likewise all accounts due to himself since the dissolution of the said Firm, who is authorized to settle the same—All persons having claims against the said Firm, or myself, are hereby earnestly requested to bring in their several accounts for settlement.

WILLIAM G. GAREY.
Easton, February 24, 1807. 3

Twenty dollars reward.

RAN away on Sunday the 15th of February, from the house and work of William G. Garey, shoe-maker, in Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, JAMES HARWOOD, an apprentice to James Ward, late of Easton aforesaid, shoe-maker, but now living at Snow Hill, in Worcester county. He is about nineteen years of age, about five feet four inches high, rather dark complexion, and struts in his walk. The clothes he wore when he went away were, a blue round upper jacket with breast pockets, black velvet pantaletts, new furr'd hat, and Cossack boots. Whoever secures the said apprentice in any goal, or returns him to either of the subscribers shall receive Twenty Dollars reward, and all reasonable expences if brought home to either of us.

JAMES WARD, *of Snow-Hill.*
WILLIAM G. GAREY, *of Easton*
March 3, 1807.

N. B. It is supposed he is gone to Norfolk, in Virginia.

MESSAGE
FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the Senate and house of representatives of the United States

In compliance with the request of the house of representatives, expressed in their resolution of this fifth instant, I proceed to give such information, as is possessed, of the effect of gun boats in the protection and defence of harbors, of the number thought necessary, and of the proposed distribution of them, among the ports and harbours of the U. States.

Under present circumstances, and governed by the intentions of the legislature as manifested by their annual appropriations of money for the purposes of defence, it has been concluded to combine, 1st, land batteries, furnished with heavy cannon and mortars, and established on all the points around the place favourable for preventing vessels from lying before it; 2d, moveably artillery, which may be carried, as occasion may require, to points unprovided with fixed batteries; 3d, floating batteries; and 4th, gun boats, which may oppose an enemy at his entrance, and co-operate with the batteries for his expulsion.

On this subject professional men were consulted as far as we had opportunity—general Wilkinson, and the late general Gates, gave their opinions in writing, in favor of the system, as will be seen by their letters now communicated. The higher officers of the navy gave the same opinions, in separate conferences, as their presence at the seat of government offered occasions of consulting them, and no difference of judgment appeared on the subject. Those of commodore Barron and captain Tingey, now here, are recently furnished in writing, and transmitted herewith to the legislature.

The efficacy of gun boats for the defence of harbors, and of other smooth and enclosed waters, may be estimated in part, from that of gallies formerly much used, but less powerful, more costly in their construction and maintenance, and requiring more men. But the gun-boat itself is believed to be in use with every modern maritime nation, for the purposes of defence. In the Mediterranean, on which are several small powers, whose system, like ours, is peace and defence, few harbours are without this article of protection. Our own experience there, of the effect of gun boats, for harbour service, is recent. Algiers is particulars known to have owed, to a great provision of these vessels, the safety of its city, since the epoch of their construction.—Before that, it had been repeatedly insulted and injured.

The effect of gun-boats, at present, in the neighborhood of Gibraltar, is well known, and how much they were used, both in the attack and defence of that place, during a former war. The extensive resort to them, by the two greatest naval powers in the world, on an enterprize of invasion not long since in prospect, shews their confidence in their efficacy, for the purposes for which they are suited. By the northern powers of Europe, whose seas are still more particularly adapted to them, they are still more used ed. The remarkable action, between the Russian flotilla of gun boats and gallies, and a Turkish fleet of ships of the line and frigates, in the Lima sea, (in one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight,) will be readily recollected. The latter, commanded by their most celebrated admiral, were completely defeated, and several of their ships of the line destroyed.

From the opinions given, as to the number of gun boats necessary for some of the principal sea ports, and from a view of all the towns and ports, from Orleans to Maine, inclusive, entitled to protection, in proportion to their situation and circumstances, it is concluded that, to give them a due measure of protection in times of war, about two hundred gun boats will be requisite.—According to first ideas, the following would be their general distribution; liable to be varied, on more mature examination, and as circumstances shall vary, that is to say.

To the Mississippi and its neighboring waters, forty gun boats.

To Savannah and Charleston, and the harbors on each side, from Saint Mary's to Currituck, twenty-five.

To the Chesapeake, and its waters, twenty.

To Delaware bay and river, fifteen.

To New York, the Sound, and waters as far as Cape Cod, fifty.

To Boston, and the harbors north of Cape Cod, fifty.

The flotillas assigned to these several stations might each be under the care of a particular commandant, and the vessels composing them would, in ordinary, be distributed among the harbours within the station, in proportion to their importance.

Of these boats, a proper proportion would be of the larger size, such as those heretofore built, capable of navigating any seas, and of reinforcing occasionally the strength even of the most distant ports, when menaced with danger. The residue would be confined to their own, or the neighboring harbours, would be smaller, less furnished for accommodation, and consequently less costly. Of the number supposed necessary, seventy-three are built or building, and the hundred and twenty-seven still to be provided, would cost from five to six hundred thousand dollars. Having regard to the convenience of the treasury, as well as to the resources for building, it has been thought that the one half of these might be built in the present year, and the other half the next. With the legislature, however, it will rest to stop where we are, or at any further point, when they shall be of opinion that the number provided shall be sufficient for the object.

At times, when Europe, as well as the United States shall be at peace, it would not be proposed that more than six or eight of these vessels should be kept afloat. When Europe is at war, treble that number might be necessary to be distributed among those particular harbours which foreign vessels of war are in the habit of frequenting, for the purpose of preserving order therein. But they would be manned in ordinary, with only their complement for navigation, relying on the seamen and militia of the port, if called into action, on any sudden emergency. It would only be when the United States should themselves be at war, that the whole number would be brought into active service, and would be ready, in the moments of war, to co-operate, with other means, for covering at once the line of our sea-ports.—At all times, those unemployed, would be withdrawn into places not exposed to sudden enterprize, hauled up under sheds covered from the sun and weather, and kept in preservation with little expence for repairs or maintenance.

It must be superfluous to observe, that this species of naval armament is proposed merely for defensive operation; that it can have but little effect towards protecting our commerce in the open seas, even on our own coast; and still less can it become an excitement to engage in offensive maritime war, towards which it would furnish no means.

TH: JEFFERSON.
February 10, 1807.

Extract of a letter from general Horatio Gates, to Thomas Jefferson, esq. dated

OCTOBER 19, 1804.

DEAR SIR—I am charmed with your instituting gun-boats, for I believe them to be the proptrest defence for large harbors, that has hitherto been imagined; these, co-operating with small batteries of heavy guns upon the projecting heights near the water, are much better, and infinitely less expensive than fixed and large fortifications. The French who are the best judges of artillery and engineering of any nation in Europe, adopted this plan of defending their harbors: the effects of it are too well known in England. I know not if you have a publication which appeared in Paris in May 1802, entitled *lettrus d'un observateur sur la marine*, it is well worth your perusual; much useful information may be derived from it for the defence of our harbors and our astonishingly increasing commerce; a paltry frigate dare not then insult us, as has been and now is done in the harbor of New-York.

A letter from general James Wilkinson, to Thomas Jefferson, president of the United States, dated,

WASAINGTON, Nov. 10, 1804.

SIR—I regret that a variety of interruptions and engagements should have so long prevented my attention to the subject you did me the honor to mention to me.

On turning it in my mind, the idea occurred to me that your proposition could not be better ascertained than by an examination of the system of defence heretofore adopted for our towns and harbors, and a comparative view of its merits, with those of the plan which