Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every *Tuesday Morning*, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

[VOL. 6....9.] TUESDAY MORNING DECEMBER 15, 1807. [NO. 16.....431]

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.

Will be sold, at public vendue, on Wednesday the 16th instant, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, if fair, if not, the first fair day,

A VARIETY of Household and Kitchen Furniture, among which are—Beds, and many other valuable articles; a parcel of excellent young horses, one or two of which are good for the carriage, and two good breeding mares, which appear to be with foal. Cattle—among which are, milch cows, and some fine steers for oxen—sheep and hogs; carts, and many other farming utensils and articles too tedious to mention. The above property will be sold on a credit of nine months for all sums over eight dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. For all sums of eight dollars, and under, the cash will be required. The sale will begin at 11 o'clock, when further terms will be made known, and attendance given by

JOSHUA DRIVER.

Caroline county, Dec. 8. 1807. 2

Further Sale.

Will be Sold, at Public Vendue, at the late dwelling of CHARLES W. BENNY, *deceased, of Talbot county, on* Monday, *21st of December, instant, if fair, if not, the first fair day,*

THE remaining personal property, of which he died seized, consisting of work horses, milch cows; a large quantity of corn, corn fodder, straw, &c. Also, three negroes, two boys, and one man—The terms of sale will be, eight months on all sums over six dollars, with note and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; cash will be required for all sums under six dollars—The sale will begin at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by

BENJAMIN BENNY, Ex'r of C. W. Benny, deceased.

December 1, 1807. 3

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a very valuable Tract of LAND, lying in Dorchester county, in the state of Maryland, distant about twelve miles from Cambridge and about three miles from Middletown, containing five hundred and fifty one acres of rich, fertile land, about 300 acres of which are cleared, the residue is woodland; of which about 200 acres are heavily set with remarkably fine stave and ship timber, which from its vicinity to navigable water (being only about a mile from Chienicomico bridge, where vessels of considerable burden can lie along side the bridge and receive their cargo) is of particular value. This farm for the fertility of its soil, and the certainty of its productions, is considered equal to any in the neighborhood; and although the improvements are not of that description which such a farm deserves, they can easily be made very comfortable and convenient. The owner thinks himself justified in the assertion that the stave and ship timber on the above mentioned 200 acres, if taken to market, is sufficient to pay the purchase money for the whole farm. The price and terms of payment may be known by application to Doctor *Richard Goldsborough*, in Cambridge, *John Goldsborough*, Esq. in Easton; or to the subscriber near Frederick-town. If the above farm is not sold at private sale before Monday the 21st day of December next, it will on that day be offered for sale, at public vendue, at Mr. John Bradshaw's tavern, in Cambridge.

WILLIAM GOLDSBOROUGH.

August 25, 1807. 17

Public Vendue.

WILL be sold, on the premises, two miles from Centreville, on *Tuesday* the 22d December inst. agreeably to an order from the orphan's court of Queen Ann's county; all the personal property of the late *Charles Frazier*, consisting of household and kitchen furniture; horses, mules, horned cattle, sheep, farming utensils, &c. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, when the conditions will be made known, by

WM. R. STUART, Ex'or.

December 1, 1807 3

To be rented,

For the ensuing year,

THAT new *Two Story Brick House*, situated on South Street, now occupied by Mr. Robins Chamberlaine.—For Terms apply to

SAMUEL HOPKINS.

Easton, September 22, 1807 tf

FOR THE STAR.

[CONCLUDED.]

"Ah why will men forget that they are brethren!" why should the constitutional guards of liberty and human happiness, be more studious to punish than attentive to reform? why presumptuously dare to send a trembling mortal to the silent tomb, or plunge them in the vortex of corruption, where iniquity is interwoven with every ligament of their heart and they are nurtured in the mysteries of villainy and vice, until the order of society suffers double danger, the voice of justice is sounded in vain, and its mandates tend oftener to debase than reform.

But the progress of reason is now on its way, and has in many parts displayed its superior efficacy. Thousands have been reclaimed and restored to society and usefulness again by the simple effect of hard labour and SOLITUDE this last alone will humble the most desperate villain, it will soften and subdue the most obdurate criminal, and frequently reform the most hardened heart. Such are the happy effects of solitude, that it seems peculiarly adopted to meliorate the condition of the abandoned and dessolate part of mankind, and at the same time pleasingly calculated to soften the rigors of the law. And we have reason to hope from the encouraging experiments that have been made, that it will shortly supercede the mournful necessity of staining the robes of justice with blood—let the finger of justice ever point to the important text, and let the trembling culprits learn that solitude and hard labour shall expiate their crime, and its magnitude shall be measured by the sweat of their brow.

For the honor of humanity for the benefit and advantage of society in general, and the welfare of its deluded members in particular, and for the advancement of this invaluable improvement, which has for its object the present good and future happiness of our fellow mortals, it is to be hoped that the state of Maryland will not long lag behind her sister states in a matter of such general concernment to the well-being and happiness of the human family. Its object is momentous, and its consequences will transcend the most sanguine expectation. I therefore claim the attention, and trust I shall not want the aid of those whose superior talents will give them greater weight with those in whom the legislative authority is vested. They alone can crown our feeble efforts with success, and to them alone we must look for that assistance which will insure its completion. Patience and perseverence will be requisite with those who embark in the noble cause.—The resources of the state are more than competent to every expence that may be accrued, and expences will accrue before this reformation can be brought about, but what is money when put in competition with the reformation of a fellow-being, a candidate for Immortality? 'tis nothing, 'tis less than nothing! To reclaim, to preserve or restore, one individual from ruin and wretchedness, is worth all the treasures of our oriental Prince. In such a work the last mite in the treasury would be honorably and usefully spent. And in such a work we trust the hands and hearts of every enlightened and humane citizen will ardently join.

These are important considerations, they have been suggested by a view of the difficiency, or misapplication of our present system, of jurisprudence; the reformation and improvement whereof will, we trust, ere long, claim the attention of our state legistature, and the hearty co-operation of all our citizens.—And before I close, I will call their attention, I must beg their interference, and claim the aid and assistance, of every respectable member of society, to eradicate our evil, seriously oppressive, to that portion of our fellow men, who have by misfortune or otherwise, been reduced to the sad necessity of legal confinement. The subject is notorious, and in its consequence is pregnant, with seeds of greater mischief than you are aware of, 'tis that of making our jail the place of deposit, for those unfortunate people of colour, whom the savage traders, "more cruel than the redman of the wood," have doomed to exile and slavery, rendered more dreadful by the tortures of imagination. This is a species of oppression utterly incompatible with the tolerating spirit and principles of a free government:—It may appear incredible, but it is a lamentable truth, that the free citizens of Maryland, many of whom abhor slavery as the greatest of all evils, who depricate as the blackest stain in the annals of our country, and who believe that angels weep at the prospect of the calamities, that are ready to be poured upon the land, for this mighty iniquity; those very citizens, who are thus mournfully impressed, with the magnitude and tendency of this evil, are notwithstanding obliged to provide a receptacle for those grievously oppressed people, until the inhuman traders, find fit opportunity, to transport to a distant land, under all the complicated woes of slavery, separation from all that can be held dear in life, and the buffetings and abuse of lawless violence.

"Mourn humanity mourn."

Blush with shame citizens of Maryland, that the jail, a public building, erected by the united contributions of the citizens at large, shold be prostituted to such a vile, ignoble and disgraceful purpose. 'Tis a mighty evil, and indeed a dangerous inovation on the rights, and priviledges secured, or which ought to be secured to us by the constituted authorities of our government. It is an innovation on the rights of those who view slavery as a crime marked out for retribution, and the trafic in human blood to be attoned for in a torrent of human misery—this portion of our citizens mourn at the prospect, under the impressive force whereof, they had rather part with all they hold dear, than contribute to the support of the dreadful cause. It is a serious innovation on the rights of the citizens at large, because any obscure character sends what number of negroes he pleases to jail, without the intervention of the civil authority, and the jailer because "they are guilty of a skin, not coloured like his," finds no difficulty in detaining and keeping them in custody during the good will and pleasuse of the tyrant who commits them. No commitment, no warrant is required, custom has sanctioned the abuse, and who can say where it will end. The introduction of such arbitrary power and despotism may be winked at until the sanction of time may place it in the power of a sheriff, jailer, or even a private citizen to arrest any man in the streets or drag him from his lawful avocations to the gloomy vaults of a prison. But admiting that the unfortunate blacks are committed by due and legal process, admitting the traders obtain a regular commitment (which is seldom the case) it is still not the less oppressive, and a grievous innovation on the rights and priviledges of those who are in confinement, whether guilty or innocent (we know innocent individuals are at times in confinement) by rendering the jail a stinking nuisance and by endangering their health, from contageous diseases.

To conclude, this is an evil of the most incalculable extent, and grievously oppressive on those who feel their minds under the prevalling influence of that which views all men as brethren, who sympathize with the afflicted and weep with the sons of sorrow. And we can but hope that legislative interference will prevent an evil which renders the whole community a party in one of the most abhorent crimes.

HOWARD.

TENTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, November 25.

The House went again into committee of the whole on the bill extending the right of suffrage in the Mississippi Territory, &c. The greater part of the day was occupied in discussing the principles of the bill. Mr. Bibb offered a proviso declaring that the act should not take effect till the assent of the state of Georgia shall have been signified thereto. This proviso was negatived Ayes 18—Noes 68.

Thursday, November 26.

The House took up the bill for extending the right of suffrage in the Mississippi territory and for other purposes, when the proviso offered by Mr. Bibb yesterday was, after a long and very interesting debate which went fully into the principles of the bill, finally disagreed to, the yeas and nays being taken on it, 86 to 35; when the bill was ordered to a third reading to-morrow—Ayes 73.

Messrs. Bibb, Gardineur, Taylor, and J. Clay supported the proviso; and Messrs. Poindexter, M. Williams, Sloan, Key, Smilie, Bacon, Lyon, Rhea, Culpeper, Milnor, and Johnston opposed it.

Mr. Lewis, from the committee to whom was re-committed the bill for erecting a bridge over the river Potomac, reported the bill with amendments; the most material of which makes the shares of the stock personal instead of real property, and gives to the U. States the right of becoming purchasers of the bridge after a certain time. The bill was referred to a committee of the whole tomorrow.

Mr. Lloyd presented a memorial praying that the monument in honour of the officers who fell in the attack of Tripoli, imported from Europe by their brother officers, be admitted free of duty. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. J. Clay presented the memorial of W. Davy, R. Ralston, A. M'Call, and A. M. Buckly, a committee appointed at a meeting of the merchants of Philadelphia, to take into consideration the cases of sundry merchants who could not obtain drawbacks from a misapprehension of the laws on the subject.

The House adjourned before the memorial was disposed of.

Friday, November 27.

Mr. J. Clay presented a memorial from sundry merchants in the city of Philadelphia, praying for the repeal of the non-importation law. Mr. Clay moved to refer it to the committee of commerce and manufactures; on this motion of reference a long debate ensued. The motion for reference was finally rejected by yeas and nays, 80 to 50, and no order taken on the memorial.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill to explain an act passed last session, entitled "An act to prohibit the importation of Slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the U. States, from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eight."

Which was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

Mr. J. Clay obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

Mr. Blount moved for the order of the day on the second report of the committee of aggressions; he wished the House to go into committee of the whole on the subject and remain in committee (as it was then late) no longer than to give the business priority over any other on the next day of meeting.

Mr. Randolph enquired why the second report should have preference over the first, and why both had not been referred to the same committee of the whole, as one depended on the other. Why were they shuffled about in this manner? Why was the cart to be put before the horse. Why was the second brought upon the tapis and the first reserved?

Mr. Blount stated that the first was merely declaratory of the nature of the act, and detailed that information which had been so loudly called for from some parts of the House; the second contained resolutions for preparing for defence, which he conceived should be first acted upon.

Mr. Randolph moved that the committee of the whole to whom the second report or second part of the report was referred, should be discharged from the consideration of it, that it might be referred to the same committee to whom the first part had been referred.

Mr. Blount's motion being that under consideration, a considerable debate ensued, which branched widely into the subject; in the course of which

Mr. Blount stated that the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) had desired Mr. B. to let him know when the report was to be called up. He had told the gentleman this morning that he intended to call it up to-day. If the gentleman had then expressed a desire that both reports should be referred to the same committee of the whole, he would have accommodated him, by making a motion to that effect.

Mr. Randolph said he would take the gentleman from N. C. at his word, and withdraw the motion he had offered, trusting to the gentleman to renew it.

Mr. Blount withdrew his motion for immediately taking up the second report and renewed Mr. Randolph's motion; on which the debate was continued. The gentlemen who took part in the debate on this subject were Messrs. Randolph, Blount, Chandler, Dana, Eppes, Thomas, Rowan, Nicholas, W. Alston, Lyon, Quincy, G. W. Campbell, Burwell, Taylor, and Smilie.

The question being on the motion as renewed by Mr. Blount, was negatived, 67 to 40.

Mr. Eppes moved that the order of the day on the 1st report of the committee of Aggressions be postponed till this day week. Carried; ayes 58, nays 47.

A motion was made that when the House adjourned, it should adjourn till Monday. Carried, 61 to 43.

Mr. Blount then renewed his original motion, that the House should now go into a committee of the whole on the second report of the committee of Aggressions.

Mr. D. R. Williams said that it wanted but 5 minutes of 5 o'clock, and he hoped the House would adjourn. Carried, 54 to 44.

Great caution must be used in reading the European paragraphs, or such paragraphs as are dated in Europe. We have been repeatedly told that the Russians were dissatisfied with the peace and the treaty. The general joy at the peace has contradicted this report. We have been told that the Russians were inclined to favour the English—facts now expressly contradict this report. We have been told that the Austrians were ready to unite against the French, the surrender of Braunau contradicts this report. Not a subject respecting European affairs has been fairly represented. In Sweden itself, they are not willing to keep a person who claims a right to the crown of Francis, and he is represented as seeking a refuge in England. In regard to the Danish affairs, they are most absurdly misrepresented. The destruction in the city of Copenhagen has been great, and the destruction would have been complete had it not surrendered. The conduct of Denmark is in the highest degree spirited and just. The Danes refuse any connections with those who have seized and plundered their capital, and continue to feel all the indignation that can belong to an injured people. In carrying on the work of deception it is surprising that the treaty of Turkey and Russia should first appear at Stockholm in Sweden, and it is singular in Russia that the emperor should be offended with any notices taken of foreign ministers contrary to his wishes. We wish that the public mind should be kept free for all enquires respecting foreign affairs, if it cannot respecting domestic, and we shall be commanded for a caution which will prevent us from being obliged to change our opinions every day.

Essex Register.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability to the editors of the Evening Post, dated,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

"A dispatch was received last night from Mr. Munroe, dated 10th October. It incloses a copy of that on board the Revenge, being copies of the notes that had passed between Mr. Munroe and Mr. Canning, and which had already been communicated to our government by Mr. Erskine. A Cabinet Council has been held this day and (if proper during the present state of the negociation) the contents of the dispatches will be communicated to Congress to morrow. Mr. Rose is the new envoy; it is believed that he will be authorised to give the satisfaction required for the insult, but it is doubted whether he will be prepared to give security against the practice of taking our seamen at the pleasure of captains of British men of war."

General Levin Winder and Mr. Gale, of Somerset, have been added to the committee appointed to bring in a bill to regulate and discipline the militia of this state.

"SQUALLY."—We are informed that a certain agent for two or three great commercial houses in England, has within a few days past, obtained *notes* of the merchants of this city to the amount of *eleven hundred thousand dollars*, and that he is still in the expectation of receiving more! The notes are all drawn payable to himself, (for he is a citizen of the United States) and he has been very liberal in his *accommodations* to obtain them. We understand he will rather give an extra credit of even *two years* than leave the account unsettled. What does this look like? How can we understand the mission of Mr. Rose?

A Nocturnal Balloon.—Garnerin has made a new and beautiful use of the Balloon at Paris.—He mounted from the gardens of Tivoli at night in a balloon illuminated with 129 lamps. He mounted from the gardens at 11 o'clock on a very dark night, under Russian colors, as a sign of peace. When floating in the air, above the multitude of admiring