SUPPLEMENT TO THE

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, JANUARY 26, 1808. [NO. 22.....437]

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.

AN ACT

To incorporate a Fire Insurance Company in the city of Baltimore.

WHEREAS it is represented to this General Assembly, that the establishment of an institution in the city of Baltimore, for insuring buildings and personal property of certain descriptions from loss or injury by fire, would be of great public utility, by alleviating the distress to which individuals are exposed, particularly in cities and towns, by affording them additional security to commercial transactions, facilitating internal intercourse, and thereby contributing to an increase of the wealth of society—Therefore,

II. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the capital stock of the said company shall consist of five hundred thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each, and that subscriptions for the same be opened in the several counties of this state, and in the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, for the several proportions thereof, in manner, following, to wit: at Baltimore, for the city and county of Baltimore, for five thousand shares, under the direction of James Calhoun, Alexander M'Kim, William Wilson, Mark Pringle, Adam Fonerden, Joseph Townsend, Edward Johnson, Henry Payson, Michael Diffenderffer, Henry Stouffer, William Norris, Andrew Ellicott Joseph Biays, Hezekiah Waters and John Ogston, or a majority of them.—At Annapolis, for the city of Annapolis and Anne Arundel county, for three hundred and fifty shares, under the direction of John Johnson, John Muir, and Jonathan Pinkney, or any two of them—At Belle-Air, for the county of Harford, for three hundred shares, under, the direction of John Moores, Henry, Dorsey and John C. Bond, or any two of them—At Frederick-Town, for Frederick county, for four hundred shares, under the direction of Abraham Shriver, George Baer and George Creager, jun. or any two of them—At Elizabeth-Town, for Washington county, for four hundred shares, under the direction of Nathanial Rochester, Jacob Schnebly, William Heyser, Frederick Dorsey and Henry Lewis or a majority of them—At Cumberland for Allegany county, for two hundred shares, under the direction of Geo. Hebb, George Thistle and Patrick Murdock, or any two of them—At Montgomery courthouse, for Montgomery county, for two hundred and fifty shares, under the direction of Upton Beale, Thomas P. Wilson, and James Lackland, or any two of them—At Upper Marlborough, for Prince-George's county, for two hundred shares, under the direction of Richard Marshall, Francis Magruder and Leonard Covington, or any two of them—At Port-Tobacco, for Charles county, for three hundred shares, under the direction of Jno. Edward Ford, William H. M'Pherson and John Barnes or any two of them—At Leonard Town, for St. Mary's county for two hundred and fifty shares, under the direction of Henry Neale, Thomas Barber, and Joseph Ford or any two of them—At Prince Frederick Town, for Calvert county, for one hundred and seventy shares, under the direction of Peter Emerson, Michael Tansy and Joseph Ireland, or any two of them—At Easton, for Easton and Talbot county, for three hundred shares, under the direction of Solomon Dickinson, David Kerr, jun. and William Dunn, or any two of them—At Cambridge, for Dorchester county, for two hundred and thirty shares, under the direction of James Steele, Richard Goldsborough and Samuel Brown, or any two of them—At Centreville for Queen Ann's county for three hundred and fifty shares, under the direction of William Chambers Richard T. Earle and Daniel C. Hopper, or any two of them—at Denton, for Caroline county, for two hundred shares, under the direction of William Whitely, Solomon Brown, and William Potter, or any two of them—At Chester Town, for Kent county, for two hundred and twenty shares, under the direction of Benjamin Chambers, James Hodges jun. and Philip F. Rasin, or any two of them—At Princess Anne, for Somerset county, for two hundred and thirty shares under the direction of John Gale, Littleton D. Teacle and John H. Anderson, or any two of them—At Elkton, for Cæcil county, for three hundred shares, under the direction of James Sewall, John S. Moffitt and John J. Cox, or any two of them—At Snow-Hill, for Worcester county, for three hundred shares, under the direction of James B. Robins, John Williams and Ephraim King Wilson, or any two of them.

III. *And be it enacted*, That the said commissioners, after giving two weeks previous public notice at the several places above specified for receiving subscriptions for the said stock, of the time and place for receiving such subscriptions, shall proceed to receive the same, but no person or persons, bodies corporate or others shall be permitted to subscribe on the first day for more than ten shares, and if the whole amount be not subscribed on the first day, the books shall remain open on the second day, when individuals, or bodies corporate or otherwise, may subscribe for double the number allowed on the first day, and if at the end of the second day the whole amount of shares, to which such county be entitled shall not be subscribed for, the books are then to be closed and transmitted as soon as possible thereafter to the commissioners appointed for the city of Baltimore, who shall, so soon as the several books of subscription aforesaid are by them received, proceed to receive further subscriptions for such number of shares as remain unsubscribed for in the several counties aforesaid, giving two weeks previous notice in the several newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore; provided always, that if the subscriptions in the several counties aforesaid shall on the first or second day exceed the number herein alloted to the respective counties, then, and in such case the said commissioners are hereby authorised and directed so to apportion the shares subscribed among the several subscribers, by proportional reduction, as may reduce the whole to the number alloted.

IV. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners appointed for the city of Baltimore to conduct every operation of the said institution, until they shall be superceded by the appointment of directors.

V. *And be it enacted*, That the sum of five dollars on each share shall be paid to the commissioners at the time of subscribing and the remaining forty-five dollars on each share by instalments, not exceeding ten dollars as may be required by the president and directors to be appointed in the mode herein after prescribed, upon their giving two callendar months previous notice to the stockholders in one or more of the newspapers printed in the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, and Frederick-town on the western shore, and in the newspaper printed in Easton, on the eastern shore; and in case of failure in the payment of all or any part of said instalments for the space of thirty days after the same shall have become payable, every share on which such failure shall have taken place shall be forfeited to the company.

VI. *And be it enacted*, That the subscribers to the said stock, and their successors, shall, and they are hereby declared to be a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the President and Directors of the Baltimore Fire Insurance Company, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and be capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in all courts of judicature or elsewhere, and to make and use one common seal, and the same to alter or renew at their pleasure, and generally to do and perform all things relative to the object of this institution, which now is or shall be lawful for any individual or body politic or corporate to do.

VII. *And be it enacted*, That as soon as 5000 shares shall be subscribed, the commissioners authorised to receive subscriptions may call a meeting of the subscribers, after giving not less than two weeks notice in one or more of the newspapers printed in the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, and Frederick-town, on the western shore, and in the paper printed at Easton, on the eastern shore, and the subscribers who shall assemble in consequence of such notice, or appear by proxy, shall chose, by ballot, from among the stockholders, by a plurality of votes, twelve directors, who shall continue in office until the first Monday in March, eighteen hundred and nine, on which day in every succeeding year thereafter an election shall be held for twelve directors as aforesaid, who shall continue in office for one year from the time of their election, and until others be chosed in their stead; and the said directors at their first meeting, shall choose from amongst the stockholders a president, and allow him a reasonable compensation for his services, and in case of death, removal, resignation, or other disqualification of the president, or any of the directors, the board may elect others to supply their place.

VIII. *And be it enacted*, That in choosing directors the stockholders shall be entitled to vote as follows: For every share not exceeding ten, one vote each; for every two shares above ten, and not exceeding twenty, one vote; for every four shares above twenty and not exceeding forty, one vote; for every six shares above forty and not exceeding sixty, one vote; for every eight shares above sixty and not exceeding eighty, one vote; for every ten shares above eighty and not exceeding one hundred, one vote; for every twenty shares above one hundred and not exceeding one hundred and sixty, one vote; but no person or body politic shall be entitled to a greater number than thirty votes.

IX. *And be it enacted*, That the affairs of this institution shall be conducted by the president and directors, elected as aforesaid; that the president shall preside at all meetings of the directors, and in case of absence his place may be supplied by one of the directors, whom the board may appoint; the president and directors shall have power and authority to make all kinds of insurances against fire, insurance on lives, and insurances on inland, transportation of goods, wares, merchandises and country produce, and to invest the funds of the said institution in any stock which in their judgment may be most advantageous to it; that they shall have full power and authority to appoint a secretary, and such other clerks and servants under them as shall be necessary for transacting the business of the said institution, and may allow them such salary as they shall judge reasonable; to ordain and establish such by laws, ordinances and regulations as shall appear to them necessary for regulating and conducting the concerns of the said institution, not being contrary to, or inconsistent with this act, the constitution and laws of this state, or of the United States; that they shall keep full, fair & correct entries, of their transactions, which shall be at all times open to the inspection of the stockholders; they shall also have power to hire or purchase a suitable building or buildings, in or near the city of Baltimore, for the purpose of transacting the affairs of the institution, and generally to conduct the entire business relative to the objects thereof; the president, or such person as may be appointed in his place, and four directors, shall form a quorum for transacting business, and all questions which may come before them shall be decided by a plurality of votes.

X. *And be it enacted*, That all policies of insurance made by this corporation shall be signed by the president, and attested by the secretary, and sealed with the common seal, and all losses on any such policy or policies shall be adjusted by the president and board of directors, and paid agreeably to the terms of the policy out of the funds of the company.

XI. *And be it enacted*, That the said corporation shall from time to time apply all such sums of money received by them for premiums, to the payment of losses in the first instance, and to make up the amount of their original capital, whenever it shall have suffered any diminution by losses; and that dividends shall be made of the nett profit arising on the capital stock, at such periods as the president and directors may judge proper not oftener than once in six months, and the same shall be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives; but if a dividend shall be at any time declared of a greater amount than the nett proceeds of the said company at the time of making the same, each and every director that consented thereto, shall and is hereby declared to be liable for in his individual capacity, and bound to contribute to make good, the deficiency in the capital stock occasioned by such improper dividend.

XII. *And be it enacted*, That the said corporation shall not be competent to purchase or hold any real property, rather than such as may be recovered by them for premiums and as may be necessary for their immediate accommodation in business.

XIII. *And be it enacted*, That no stockholder, or member of said company, shall be answerable in his person or individual property for any contract or agreement of said company, or for any losses, deficiencies or failures, of the capital stock of said institution (except in the case of a director) declaring an improper dividend, as before provided for in the eleventh section of this law, but the whole of the said capital stock, together with all property, rights and credits, belonging thereunto, and nothing more, shall at any time be answerable for the demands against the said company.

XIV. *And be it enacted*. That the stock of this institution is hereby declared to be personal and not real estate, and may be assigned and transferred on the books of the company in person, or by power of attorney only; but no stockholder indebted to the company shall be permitted to make a transfer, or receive a dividend, until such debt is paid, or secured to the satisfaction of the president and board of directors.

XV. *And be it enacted*, That the president and directors may call a general meeting of the stockholders for any purpose relative to the affairs of the institution, giving at least two weeks notice in one or more of the newspapers printed in the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, and Frederick-town on the western shore, and in the paper printed at Easton, on the eastern shore, and any number of stockholders not less than forty, who together shall be proprietors of one thousand shares, may at any time apply to the president and directors to call a general meeting of the stockholders for any purpose relative to the affairs of the institution; and if the president and directors shall refuse to call such meeting, the said number of stockholders, proprietors of not less than the aforesaid number of shares, shall have power to call a general meeting of the stockholders, giving at least two weeks notice in one or more of the newspapers printed in the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, and Frederick-town, on the western shore, and in the paper printed at Easton, on the eastern shore, specifying in such notice the object or objects of such meeting.

XVI. *And be it enacted*, That in case it should happen for any cause whatsoever, that the annual election for directors should not take place in any year on the day herein for that purpose mentioned, the said corporation shall not, for that reason, be dissolved, but such election may thereafter, be lawfully held on such convenient day as may for that purpose be fixed on by the president and directors, they causing ten days public notice thereof to be given in one or more of the news-papers printed in the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, and Frederick town, on the western shore, and in the paper printed at Easton, on the eastern shore.

XVII. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall continue and be in force until the first day of February 1820, and until the end of the next session of assembly which shall happen thereafter.

True copy of the original.
THOMAS ROGERS,
Clerk of the Senate.
Dec. 28, 1807.

By virtue of the foregoing act, we the commissioners appointed for Easton, and Talbot county, do hereby give notice, that books will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the third of February next, at Prince's Fountain Inn, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon, to receive subscriptions for the forementioned three hundred shares.

SOLOMON DICKINSON,
DAVID KERR, Jr.
WILLIAM DUNN.

Easton, January 19, 1808. 3

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The legislature of Virginia, with characteristic spirit and promptness, have come forward to express their sentiments in the present crisis of affairs. The following resolution was adopted after a very animated discussion, a great part of which arose on a motion to postpone the consideration of the resolution for a short time. The firm purpose avowed to maintain the rights of the nation, the strong expression of confidence in the administration of the general government, and above all the decided approbation of the Embargo, are more than sufficient answer to the calumnies and mu.murs of party opposition.

The preamble was agreed to—Ayes 157—Noes 13.

"The General Assembly of Virginia taking into their most serious consideration the present crisis in our political affairs, and the circumstances which have tended to produce it would be unpardonably negligent, were they to remain silent. They deeply regret that they have been disappointed in their ardent wish, that the United States might be forever exempt from those disastrous convulsions, which have been so long desolating Europe. In the strict and impartial neutrality practised by the American government to all nations; in the inviolable regard which it has so scrupulously paid to justice and good faith, they fondly imagined they had a firm guarantee to the continuance of peace.—But from the menacing aspect of affairs, it seems but too probable that this flattering anticipation is about to act a part in the melancholy drama of the day.—In reviewing the series of causes which are likely to terminate in this result, we derive great consolation from the reflection that the government of the United States has done every thing on its part which was calculated to preserve peace upon honorable terms, and that there is nothing with which it can with propriety be upbraided. The recapitulation in detail of the insults and injuries received, would be tiresome and disgusting. Blockades established contrary to former usage; new and destructive principles interpolated in the laws of nations; our free born citizens impressed on board our own vessels, and torn from their friends and country, have been doomed to perpetual exile and captivity, whilst the cry of "I AM AN AMERICAN CITIZEN," has been treated with contempt and disdain; these are some of the outrages of which we complain, and for which we had demanded reparation for the past, and security against, for the future. In the midst of amicable conference upon those subjects of complaint, arrived the 22d of June, 1807, a day which will be forever memorable in the annals of America.

"History will record that on that day a ship of war belonging to Great Britain made an attack (attended with circumstances the most offensive) upon a national ship of the United States, reposing upon the pledged security of public faith, and that amidst the groans of murdered citizens, the flag of the United States, the sacred emblem of our liberty and independence, was seen cowering beneath British audacity, and British violence.

"The sensations arising from this daring outrage, pervaded with the rapidity of lightning, this vast continent, and produced one uniform sentiment of indignation, under the influence of which, disappeared all party distinctions. We exhibited to the world the pleasing spectacle of a widely extended nation, with one accord, burying in the tomb of its slaughtered citizens all party differences, and with one voice demanding ample vengeance or honorable reparation.—The General Assembly in reviewing the conduct of the government of the United States in this trying exigency, rejoice to reflect upon the dignified attitude by it assumed, one that was supported by firmness, and tempered with moderation. It has been ascertained to the world, that if war ensue, the United States are innocent of the calamities inseparably incident to that state of things. And with confidence in that Providence which seems to have made these states so peculiarly its care, we firmly anticipate the aid of Heaven, and a propitious result. We should be wanting in frankness, were we to suppress our anxiety for the preservation of peace, but it must be a peace purchased with no sacrifice of honor. The honor of a nation, it is believed, on the part of the General Assembly, is a jewel of inestimable value to be maintained at every hazard.—Inspired with this sentiment, we have weighed it against every sacrifice, and accept it as an equivalent. It is a duty we owe ourselves to declare, that we submit with pleasure to the privations arising from the energetic measures recently adopted by the constituted authorities in the laying an embargo. We feel flattered by the confidence which they reposed in our patriotism and self-denial, and we hereby beg leave to assure the general government, that this step meets our warmest approbation.

"*Resolved unanimously*, That the General Assembly penetrated with a most affectionate regard for the welfare of our common country, and viewing with indignation the insults and injuries which have been offered us, hereby solemnly pledge the whole energies of this commonwealth to the support of such measures as may be adapted to produce an honorable peace, or avenge the injured honor of these states."