Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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Terms of the 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.

Land for Sale.

Will be offered at public sale, at the Trappe, on SATURDAY, *the 22d day of July, by the subscriber, agreeably to the last will and testament of Levin Stevens, dec'd.*

ALL his LANDS, supposed to contain about four hundred acres, adjoining the Trappe, in Talbot county; the repairs all in good order, to be sold on a credit of five years, bond and approved security, to be paid in four equal annual instalments, the first payment to be in one year after the sale, with interest on the whole, and so on till the whole is paid, with interest on the sum due. Possession will be given to the purchaser the first day of January next. Attendance given by

JOHN STEVENS, Ex'or of Levin Stevens, dec'd.

June 6, 1809. 7

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public sale, on Wednesday, *the 2d of August next, on the premises; the terms of sale will be made known on that day,*

THAT beautiful situation on Choptank River, opposite the town of Cambridge, known by the name of Akers's Ferry, and now in the possession and occupancy of *James Saunders*. It consists of one hundred and thirty-three acres and one third of an acre of LAND—thirty-three acres of which are in excellent wood and timber, the remaining one hundred acres are arable, and lie along Choptank River and Bolingbrook creek, binding therewith, and contain the Ferry House, and all the other necessary out buildings, with garden, orchard, &c. This is a most delightful situation for the residence of a private gentleman, or would be a most lucrative stand for a Tavern and Ferry. This place is remarkably healthy, and abounds in all the delicacies desired from the salt rivers, viz. fish, oysters, wild fowl, &c. The sale to take place at 12 o'clock, and attendance given by the subscribers, who will give a deed for the same.

WM. & THOS. WELSH.

Talbot county, May 30, 1809. 10

IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis, June 26, 1809,

ORDERED, That the act, entitled, an act to alter the thirty-second and thirty-seventh Articles of the Constitution and Form of Government, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, at Annapolis, the National Intelligencer, the Easton Star, Mr. Grieves's paper, at Hager's-town, and in Mr. Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

To alter the thirty-second and thirty-seventh articles of the Constitution and Form of Government.

BE *it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That hereafter, upon the death, resignation, or removal out of this state, of the governor, it shall not be necessary to call a meeting of the legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned thereby, but the first named of the council for the time being, shall qualify and act as governor until the next meeting of the general assembly, at which meeting a governor shall be chosen in the manner heretofore appointed and directed.

And be it enacted, That hereafter no governor shall be capable of holding any other office of profit during the time for which he shall be elected.

And be it enacted, That so much of the thirty-second and thirty-seventh articles of the constitution and form of government as is repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby abrogated and abolished.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Talbot county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Thomas Applegarth*, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated for settlement, to the subscriber, on or before the fourth day of January next, or by law they may be barred the same—All those indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this first day of July, 1809.

MARY APPLEGARTH, Adm'rx of T. Applegarth, dec'd.

3

In Chancery, June 6, 1809.

ORDERED, That the sale made by *John Cottman*, trustee for the sale of the real estate of *Edward S. Miles*, and *Levin Miles*, mortgaged to Robertson, Waters, and Bell, as stated in his report, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 12th day of August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks in Smith's paper at Easton, before the 12th day of July next.

The report states, that 150 acres of land, in Somerset county, sold for $8 per acre, and 290 and an half acres, sold for $5 50 per acre. True copy. Test,

NICHS. BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

The Subscriber

wishes to Rent, for a term of years,

THE FARM whereon he resides, known by the name of *Hill's Point*, situated on the Chesapeake Bay, and mouth of Little Choptank River. To those who are unacquainted with this property it may be necessary to observe, that the land is fertile, and well adapted to the culture of Wheat, Corn and Clover—It has an abundance of pasture, both fresh and salt for three hundred head of cattle; it abounds with fish, oysters and wild fowl in season; it is well known to be one of the healthiest situations on the Eastern Shore, and has most excellent spring water. For terms, which will be accommodating to a good tenant, apply to

HENRY H. ALLAN.

Dorchester county, July 4, 1809—4

For sale,

A FARM, containing one hundred and thirty five acres of LAND, eighty-five acres of which is arable, the remainder in wood: This Farm is in Oxford Neck, on the waters of Third-haven and Island Creeks, the situation is handsome, in a genteel neighbourhood, and the soil equal to any in the county.—For terms apply to Dr. Cator T. Thomas, in Easton, or to the subscriber.

WM. THOMAS.

Talbot county, July 4, 1809. 6

In Chancery, June 9, 1809.

ORDERED, That the sale made by *Edward Griffith*, trustee for the sale of the real estate of *Joseph Todd*, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 12th day of August next. Provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks in Smith's paper, at Easton, before the 12th day of July next.

The report states the whole amount of sales to be $ 605.

True copy. Test, 3q

NICHS. BREWER, *Reg. Cur. Can.*

Private sales.

THE Subscriber offers the following valuable property at private sale, to wit: one elegant new two story Brick House, and lot, fronting on South street, in the town of Easton; said house has two good rooms in the cellar, two rooms and a passage on the first floor, and three rooms on the second floor, all neatly finished; a brick kitchen and pantry paved, a good stable and carriage house, with a well of excellent water in the yard—ALSO—the house and lot where the subscriber now lives: the house is framed 24 by 20, with a good brick smoke house and milk house adjoining, a well of good water, and a large garden fronting on South street aforesaid, together with a Coach-Maker's Shop, two stories high, framed 30 by 22, fronting on Washington street, and a large yard, an eligible stand for the Coach-Making Business—ALSO—a valuable lot of ground adjoining Thomas Atkinson's Tan Yard, fronting on the road leading from Easton to Cambridge, containing about two acres and three quarters of an acre of land, in a good situation for building on, or a Tan Yard.—It is deemed unnecessary to give any further description, as it is presumed no person will purchase without first viewing the premises. Possession will be given the purchasers immediately. For terms apply to SAML. HOPKINS

Easton, March 28, 1809. tf

N. B. If the above Brick House is not sold by the first day of May next, it will be to rent for the remainder of the year. S. H.

MR. ADAMS' CORRESPONDENCE CONTINUED.

To the Printers of the Boston Patriot.

SIRS,

Another of my crimes, according to my great accuser, page 28, was nominating Mr. Murray, without previous consultation with any of my ministers. To this charge I shall say but little at present.

In England the first magistrate is responsible for nothing—his ministers for every thing: Here, according to the practice, if not the constitution, the ministers are responsible for nothing—the president for every thing.—He is made to answer, before the people, not only for every thing done by his ministers, but even for all acts of the legislature—witness the alien and sedition laws. In all great and essential measures, he is bound by his honor and his conscience by his oath to the constitution, as well as his responsibility to the public opinion of the nation, to action his own mature and unbiassed judgment, though unfortunately, it may be in direct contradiction to the advice of all his ministers. This was my situation in more than one instance. It had been so in the nomination of Mr. Gerry; it was afterwards so in the pardon of Fries. Two measures that I recollect with infinite satisfaction, and which will console me in my last hour.

In the case now in question I perfectly knew the sentiments of all my ministers. I knew every argument they could alledge, and moreover, I knew the secret motives that governed them, better than they did themselves. I knew them then, and I know them now:—believe it or disbelieve it who will, at the present time; hereafter the world will be convinced of it.

I knew that if I called the heads of departments together, and asked their advice, three of them would very laconically protest against the measure. The other two would be loath to dissent from their brethren, and would more modestly and mildly concur with them. The consequence would be, that the whole would be instantaneously communicated to A, B, C, D, E, F, &c. in the senate, and to G, H, I, &c. in the house of representatives; the public and the presses would have it at once, and a clamor raised and a prejudice propagated against the measure, that would probably excite the senate to put their negative on the whole plan. If I had called the heads of departments together, & asked their advice, I knew from past experience, that their answers would have been flat negatives. If I had asked their reasons, they would be such arguments as Hamilton has recorded, for he, it seems, was their recording secretary: 1. The etiquette which required, according to them, that France should send a minister to us. 2. That a negociation with France would give offence to Great Britain and to Russia, and probably involve us in war with these powers. I had twenty times answered these arguments, by saying that there was no such etiquette. It was true that in ancient and more barbarous times, when nations had been inflamed by long wars and the people wrought up to a degree of fury, on both sides, so as to excite apprehensions that ambassadors would be insulted or massacred by the populace, or even imprisoned as in Turkey, sovereigns had insisted that ambassadors should be exchanged, and that one should be held as a hostage for the other. It had even been insisted that a French ambassador should embark at Calais, at the same hour that an English ambassador embarked at Dover. But these times were passed. Nations sent ambassadors now as they pleased.—Franklin and his associates had been sent to France; Mr. Jay had been sent to Spain; I had been sent to Holland; Mr. Izzard had been commissioned to Tuscany; Mr. W. Lee, to Vienna and Berlin, without any stipulation for sending ministers in return. We had a minister in London three years, without any minister from England in return. We have had a minister at Berlin, without any from Prussia.

As to the offence that would be taken by Great Britain, I asked, shall we propose any thing to France, or agree to any thing inconsistent with our treaties and pledged faith with England? * Certainly not. What right has England, then, to be offended? Have we not as clear a right to make peace as she has? We are at war with France, at least in part.—If Britain should make peace with France, what right have we to complain, provided she stipulates nothing inconsistent with her treaty with us?

As to Russia, what has she to do with us, or we with her? I had confidence enough in the assurances given, firmly to believe that our envoys would be received and respected. Candidates enough were ready to run the risque, and Hamilton himself would have been very proud to have been one of them, if he had not been commander in chief of the army.

I will acknowledge that when the terror of the power and anger of G. Britain have been held up to me, in a manner that appears, to me, to be base and servile, I sometimes was provoked to say, that in a just cause, when the essential character and interests of the United States should be wronged by G. Britain, I shall hold her power in total contempt. It may be said, for it has been said, that this was imprudent, and that I was fretted. Let it be said by whom it will, I now repeat the same sentiment, after the coolest reflection of ten years.

On the other hand, by making the nomination on my own authority, I believe that the heads of departments would have some discretion, and although I knew that the *British faction* would excite a clamor, and that some of the senators, representatives, and heads of departments would make no exertions to discountenance it, *if they did not secretly or openly encourage it*: yet I was so perfectly convinced of the national sense, and that the senate felt it so strongly, that they would not dare to negative it, even if the majority had disliked, it, which I very well knew they did not. I thought a clamor after the fact, would be much less dangerous than a clamor before it. And so it proved in experience. A clamor there was, as I always knew there would be, and Alexander Hamilton had a principal underhand in exciting it.

It is well known that there are continued interviews between the members of the senate and the members of the house, and the heads of departments.—Eternal solicitations for nominations to office, are made in this manner. There is not an executive measure, that members of congress are not almost constantly employed in pumping from the heads of departments. There is not a legislative measure that the heads of departments do not intermeddle in. It really deserves consideration whether it would not be better that the heads of departments should be members of the legislature. There they would be confronted in all things. Now all is secrecy and darkness. Washington, I know was nearly as much vexed and tortured by these things as I was, and resigned his office to get rid of them. And so would I have done, with great joy, if I could have been sure of a successor whose sentiments were as conformable to mine, as he knew mine were to his.

JOHN ADAMS.

Quincy, May 17, 1809.

Eleventh Congress.

SENATE.—*June 16.*

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the remission of certain penalties and forfeitures.

On motion of Mr. *Reed*, the following section was struck out—Yeas 19—Nays 9.

"*And be it further enacted*, That every owner of any such slave may have and exercise the same rights of ownership over the same as if the act aforesaid had never been passed, until the legislatures of the several states and territories thereof within which any such slave or slaves may have been brought, as aforesaid, shall have disposed of the same according to the provisions of the act aforesaid."

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—Yeas 20—Nays 5.

After consideration, the bill to direct the sale of gun boats was, on motion of Mr. Anderson, recommitted—The committee are Messrs. Anderson, Turner and Hillhouse.

June, 17.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to amend and continue in force the act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the U. S. and G. Britain and France and their dependencies.

When, on the question, "shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time," it was resolved in the affirmative.

The bill for the remission of certain penalties and forfeitures, was postponed till Monday.

Mr. *Brent*, with leave, introduced a bill to appropriate certain public lots in the City of Washington for the erection of baths.

HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, June 16.

NEW ORLEANS BATTURE.

Mr. *Macon* said that he was directed by the committee to whom was referred the report of the attorney-general on the subject of the batture, to ask to be discharged from the further consideration of it. The committee were of opinion, before they proceeded to the examination of this report and documents, that they should have another report on the subject, viz. an examination by the attorney-general of the claim of the United States to the batture; and if the committee should be discharged, he was directed to make a motion to that effect. If the House was to adjourn before the first of July it would be impossible for the committee to go thro' with the examination of the documents. The committee had heard the petitioner in defence of his claim and in reply to the delegate from the territory (Mr. Poydras) who had informed the committee that there were many more documents to examine before they made their report, some of which were not translated from the French language.—One of the documents he had understood contained 300 pages, of which but a part was translated. The examination of these documents it would be perceived would occupy much time; and it was supposed by the committee that the opinion of the attorney-general on the title of the United States was necessary.

The committee were accordingly discharged, 52 to 36; and Mr. *Macon* offered the following resolution, which at the request of the petitioner he wished to lie on the table for one day.

Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the U. States of the 27th of March, 1808, as relates to the batture in the suburbs of St. Mary's adjoining New Orleans, and the documents which accompanied it, together with the petition of Edward Livingston and the petitions of the citizens of New Orleans on the same subject, and the documents which accompanied the same, be referred to the attorney general of the United States, and he be instructed to receive and collect such other testimony as may be necessary to ascertain the title of the United States to the before mentioned batture, and that he be directed to report to this House, at the next session of Congress, his opinion as to the validity of the claim of the United States to the said batture.

FINANCES.

The question pending at the time of adjournment yesterday, that the committee have leave to sit again on the bill supplementary to the act for the support of public credit, &c. was carried 52 to 36; and on motion of Mr. *Eppes* the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the subject, Mr. PITKIN in the chair.

Mr. *Dana's* amendment offered yesterday for restricting the operation of the bill to the event of a deficiency in the sum of eight millions pledged for the payment of the public debt, was negatived after debate, Ayes 32.

The committee then rose and reported the bill.

Mr. *Randolph* after quoting the law establishing the office of Secretary of the Treasury, to shew that it authorised the motion he was about to make, moved

"That during the discussion of the bill entitled 'An act supplementary to an act for the support of public credit and the redemption of the whole of the public debt,' the Secretary of the Treasury be required to give information to this House touching the same in person."

The House agreed to consider the motion, by Yeas and Nays, 62 to 59.

This motion was opposed by Messrs. Findley and Smilie on the ground that it had been long settled by practice that the correspondence with the Heads of Departments should be in writing, as a more responsible mode. If further information was wished it could be obtained in writing. If the Secretary of the Treasury were to come to this House to take part in its deliberations, and was to be answered in any thing he might say by the members of the House as in monarchical governments. When th