Eastern Shore Republican Star or General Advertiser.

[Vol. 12.....15.] EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1813. [No. 17.....737.]

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EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
Thomas Perrin Smith,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS

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.

Agreeable to an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county—

The subscriber intends to offer at public sale on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of December inst if fair, if not, the next fair day, all the personal property of JOHN DAVIS, late of Talbot county, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pork, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils and other articles too tedious to enumerate—the terms of sale will be 6 months credit, on all sums above six dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the date, and all sums of and under the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'Clock.

JAMES DAVIS, Adm'r.
of John Davis, deceased.

december 7——4

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold on FRIDAY, the 31st of December inst. all the personal estate of JOHN SENEY, late of Talbot county, dec'd. in this town; consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, with a variety of Law Books—the above property will be sold on a credit of six months, on all sums over six dollars the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day; on all sums of and under 6 dollars the cash will be required. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock.

JOHN M. G. EMORY, Adm'r
of John Seney, deceased.

Easton, dec. 21——2

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To all Store-keepers, Tavern-keepers, and other retailers of spirituous liquors, residing within the second Collection District of Maryland, composed of Queen-Ann's, Caroline and Talbot counties, that the subscriber will attend at Denton, on MONDAY the 27th of December; at Easton, on TUESDAY the 28th; and at Centre-Ville for the remainder of the month of December—for the purpose of granting Licenses according to the act of Congress for laying internal duties: of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Collector, 2d Maryland District.

Centre-Ville, dec. 21—1

P. S. The law requires that every retailer should be furnished with a License, previous to the 1st day of January, 1814. W. C.

A BLACK SMITH

Wanted the ensuing year—generous wages will be given for one that can do good country work. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in Caroline county, near Hunting Creek.

DANIEL LEVERTON.

dec. 21——3

WANTED,

For the ensuing year, an Overseer with a small family—One well recommended will receive liberal wages from

WM. H. NICHOLSON.

Near Centreville, Queen-Ann's county, dec. 21 }——4

IN CHANCERY.

November 24th, 1813.

Ordered, That the sale of the real estate of ABRAHAM LEWIS, deceased, made and reported by *William Woolen*, as Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 5th day of February, 1814: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Easton Star, at least once in each of three successive weeks, before the 5th day of January, 1814.

True copy. Test—

JAMES P. HEATH,
Reg. Cur. Can.

dec. 21——3q

MILITIA PAY.

Those persons attached to the 4th regiment of Maryland Militia, who have not received payment for their services in April and August last, are hereby notified, that I will attend at Easton, on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS, *from 10 o'clock till 2 o'clock, on each of those days only*, for the purpose of paying themselves personally, or to their orders, the several sums still due.

D. KERR, Junior, P. M.
4th Regt. M. M. Inf'y.

Oakland, near Easton, Talbot county, dec. 14— }——3

To be Rented to the Shares,
1,400 ACRES OF
BANKED MEADOW LAND,

Situate in New-Jersey, 55 miles below Philadelphia, on tide-wade. The soil is rich and mellow, and produces Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, &c. with much less labour than upland. It will be rented in parcels, for one or more years—The owners will keep the banks, sluices, ditches and bridges in repair; pay all taxes, and find houses, pasture and fire-wood for the tenants. The crop to be divided equally in the field.—Those who farm on a large scale, would be preferred; others can be accommodated, and single men that wish to rent, can have boarding at reasonable rates on the premises. Apply to

JOHN R. COATES, or
JOHN H. BRINTON.
No. 217, Arch-st. Philadelphia.

nov. 23——11q

I DO CERTIFY,

That Richard Willoughby brought to me a stray Mare, about seven or eight years old, and about fourteen hands and one inch high; a bright sorrell, with a blaze in her face, and her left hind leg white nearly half way.

WM. HASKINS.

Caroline county, dec. 21——3

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW CITIZENS—

Never has the general assembly of Pennsylvania met at a period when duties more important were to be discharged, or rights more sacred to be defended. Since the last session of the legislature, events the most interesting have followed one another in rapid succession. Our sister states on the Lakes and on the Atlantic, have been invaded, and the capitol of the union menaced by hostile fleets and armies. I am happy and grateful to say, that, under Divine Providence, the savage invaders have been repelled. A territory has been restored to the union—our western fellow citizens now sleep in safety, and pursue without fear their lawful occupations. The hands, died in innocent blood, which were uplifted to slay and scalp our fellow citizens, are now raised to supplicate their mercy. The mighty fleets laden with men and engines of destruction, which hovered on our coasts, infested our bays and rivers, and threatened to lay our cities in ashes, have found it expedient to depart without having accomplished any other object than that of inflaming the public resentment and exciting the profoundest detestation by their brutal inhumanity. Ill do they estimate the American people, who presume that the wrongs done them can be consumed in the flames of defenceless villages, their resentments assuaged by the tears of their violated country women, or their courage quenched by the blood of faithlessly massacred prisoners. The heart sickness, but the arm is invigorated at the recollection of the scenes of barbarism which have been exhibited on our lake frontier and our atlantic borders. The implicable hatred of the enemy, and his desire to do evil, have been sufficiently manifested, but his power has been found more important than had been imagined—nor have the privations of the nation been at all proportioned to what was expected, much less have we suffered the manifold calamities, which the fears of the timid, or the treachery of the factious had pourtrayed. But if all that had been predicted had been inflicted, I trust and believe the fortitude and valor of Americans would have borne them without a murmur, and that the same virtues would conduct them to victory and safety.——When war was declared the people of the United States knew that they must breast its dangers and overcome its difficulties, and they prepared accordingly; they unsheathed the sword, not to do wrong, but to compel right, and they know the value of the rights for which they contend too well ever to abandon them.

For thirty years was the attention of our government and of our people solely directed to cultivate the arts of peace as congenial with the principles of the former as they are with the disposition of the latter. Scarcely was the theory of military tactics studied, and the happy situation of our country precluded equally the necessity of practice. To these circumstances, and the having to contend with a foe enured to war, blood and desolation, it is owing that we have met with partial reverses. Disasters and defeats are incident to all wars, they were anticipated—we could not expect to be exempt from the lot of other nations, but as we have more at stake than any other people upon earth, so, unshrinkingly and undismayed, ought we to meet misfortunes, as to convince the enemy that our spirit is as unconquerable as our cause is just. And as the prowess of our military officers is rapidly developing, and the discipline of our forces constantly improving, their is a rational ground for confidence, that, with the blessing of Heaven, our efforts will result in a complete triumph over our enemies. As a prelude we refer with pride to the glorious victory on Lake Erie, which, if ever equalled, was, in naval warfare, never excelled.—A victory not less brilliant in its achievment than important in its effects, nor less honorable to the nation than to the highly distinguished Perry who commanded, and to the brave officers and men who composed that heroic force.—Already is the brow of the young warrior, Croghan, enriched with laurels, and the blessings of thousands of women and children rescued from the scalping knife of the ruthless savage of the wilderness, and from the still more savage Proctor, rest on Harrison and his gallant army.—Chauncey though not equally successful with the renowned hero of Lake Erie, has sought and deserved to be so. On that element claimed by Britain as her exclusive domain, the American flag has waved triumphant in every equal conflict. The infant navy of the United States has given a deep, can we not with truth say a mortal, wound to the fell monster of the deep—with these truths before us, can it be deemed presumptious to hazard the prediction, that the so lately, by the tyrant of the ocean, despised American navy, is destined completely to humble his pride—control his power, and coerce him to respect justice and the rights of independent nations. Were it not the province of another, upon which I should regret to intrude, it would be delightful further to dwell upon this proud and resplendent page of our history.

The state of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania is in every point of view gratifying—our treasury is more full than at any former period, and the receipts of last year greater than that of any former. In the treasury remains, as you will perceive by an exhibit to be made of our financial concerns by the accountant department, an unexpended balance of more than three hundred and forty-six thousand dollars. The produce of the earth has been abundant—all our old manufactures are thriving, and many new ones are introduced, and in a prosperous way. These, however we may depreciate and deplore the calamities of a protracted war, will console us with a prospect of permanent and extensive manufacturing establishments equal to our wants, and as will ensure the real and practical independence of our country. The erection of bridges—the completion of roads, and the clearing of lands, show the general welfare—and the recent elections, not only throughout this state, but all our sister states, demonstrate the increase of public confidence in the general government, and the determination also of the people to support the war with all their energies, until an honorable peace can be obtained. That no effort has been left untried to attain this desireable object, will, I am confident, be satisfactorially shown by the chief magistrate of the union in his communication to congress.

In obedience to requisitions from the president of the United States, a third and a fourth detachment of Pennsylvania militia of 1000 men each, were ordered into the service of the union. The fourth detachment was to protect the shores of the Delaware, and the third to protect the vessels of war then building and equipping in the harbor of Erie, in this state.

The happy result of this service is amply manifested in the glorious victory to which I have alluded and in the consequences that have flowed from it. The organizing and officering of these detachments agreeably to the direction of the secretary of war, was attended with considerable difficulty arising out of the inefficiency of our militia law and the discordance between our militia system and that of the U. States. The many defects of our system render a complete and thorough revision not only desireable and expedient but indispensible. A conformity with the organization and regulations of the army of the United States would facilitate the detaching for service any requisition which may hereafter be made, and prevent many of those contests between corps and officers for rank and precedence which have too frequently tended to injure the reputation of our citizen soldiers and the public service.—The strong presumption that early in the spring and during the summer the enemy will invade, for the purpose of plunder and devastation, the shores of the Delaware, is, independent of all other considerations, motive sufficient to induce the adoption of all precautionary measures which prudence and foresight can suggest. The purchase of arms and ammunition and the encouragement of efficient volunteer corps, would certainly tend to inspire confidence as well as multiply the means of resistance. Circumstanced as we are, one of our most imperious duties is to give the state an energetic militia law; our constituents expect it and our country demands it.—Shall we disappoint expectations so just, demands so reasonable? In the message I had the honor to transmit to the legislature under date of the 7th December, 1809, I submitted my opinion on this subject so fully that I cannot deem it necessary now to occupy our time with further details.

Amongst the measures adopted by the general government for supporting the just and necessary war in which the nation is engaged, is a direct tax upon property—Possessing as our state does, the means, I cannot doubt the disposition of her legislature to give effect to her repeated professions, by appropriating a portion of her treasure for the commutation and prompt payment of the state's quota of that tax. Interest and patriotism unite so obviously in recommending this measure that the executive would not have recurred it, were it not for the necessity there is, that the subject should be legislated upon without delay. The 7th section of the act imposing that tax, provides that each state which determines to pay its quota, and thus avail itself of the 15 per cent deduction, must give information thereof to the treasury department of the United States before the 10th day of January next.

At no period of our history has the immense importance of internal navigation been so strikingly exemplified as since the commencement of hostilities. The transportation of produce and the intercourse between citizens of different states, which knit together more strongly, the bonds of social and political union, are greatly retarded, and though many of their accustomed channels, entirely interrupted, by the water craft of the enemy, sinking, burning and otherwise destroying the property which it cannot appropriate to its own use. The clearing and improving our rivers and creeks, and connecting them by canals, would afford us a safe, cheap and expeditious mode of transportation, in defiance of the thousand ships of our enemy. Permit me to hazard the opinion, that less than one half of the treasure expended by the United States, for the protection of foreign commerce, if combined with the state and individual wealth, and judiciously expended, would have perfected an inland communication from Maine to Georgia.——Though the accomplishment of so extensive a work may be distant, yet much may be done towards it. Pennsylvania has the means, and I trust its legislature, the disposition, to appreciate them, towards perfecting one of the great links of the chain, by connecting the waters flowing into the Chesapeake with those of the Delaware.

The preservation of morals and our free institutions, together with the true interests of humanity, would be much promoted and their perpetuation secured by the general diffusion of knowledge amongst all our citizens. A solemn injunction contemplating these important objects by the establishment of schools throughout the state, though contained in the instrument from which the departments constituting the government derive their powers, remains yet to be fulfilled on the broad plan and liberal principles which actuated those who enjoined the duty. The laws in force have done much good, a careful revision of them would probably do much more, by extending the benefits of this important branch of republican polity.

The sale of unseated lands for taxes has ceased to be a source of revenue in some counties, because the coercing payment under the present laws is unpopular and inefficient. I would suggest a forfeiture to the commonwealth of all such lands, the owner of a short period of time to have the right of redemption of a double tax, the penalty in case of redemption and the whole value of the land in case of a forfeiture becomes absolute, to form a school fund. Such a provision would remove the odium attached to the present procedure, and the liberal minded sufferer would console himself by reflecting, that his want of attention had contributed to the promotion of a plan equally humane and patriotic.

Four years existence has proved the practical excellence of the arbitration principle, which is now incorporated with and in a great measure pervades our civil code. It is generally resorted to by the honest suitor whose object is to have an early and economic termination of a controversy. Amongst the many satisfactory results from the system is, the almost immediate lien which the vigilant plaintiff creates on the estate of the defendant without doing him the slightest wrong. The defects of the law, are, if any, in the detail. The local experience collected by, and concentrated in, the legislature, will dictate and secure appropriate remedies.

Permit me to suggest that the law which directs that two verdicts rendered one way and judgments thereon shall be conclusive on the parties litigant as to real estate, is by the latter requisite rendered almost inoperative. The frequent setting aside the verdicts of juries, perpetuates the evil intended to be remedied by that wholesome provision. Experience has shewn that many rules of court and rules of evidence become arbitrary and subversive of justice by their application to cases of a peculiar nature and unfitted for the application of general rules. It may elucidate and perhaps mitigate the harshness of the preceding observation to state one case of hardship from amongst many which occur.—Written evidence upon which principally a plantiff may have recovered on a first trial, will not be permitted to be read in evidence on a second trial for no other reason but because the party who had been plaintiff in the first suit happens to be defendant on the second trial; in every other respect the cause is the same throughout and in all its bearings, & the controversy about the same property.—Is there not in such decisions something repulsive to the dictates of common sense, and would it not be promotive of justice to direct that in all cases "necesity, either absolute or moral shall be sufficient ground for dispensing with rules of court & of evidence."

The able and elaborate report of the attorney general on the subject of criminal jurisprudence, well merits an early attention. Its philanthropic principles will, I doubt not, animate the new system which humanity anticipates as the result of your deliberations.

Agreeably to a late decision of your supreme court, it would seem that in a case of larceny committed in an adjoining state, the offender if he flies hither & brings with him the property stolen, cannot be here punished. Under this decision, which is now considered settled law, some daring offenders have already escaped, and if such a practice be continued, it will encourage them in the adjoining states in proportion as the impunity afforded by our courts becomes known. This rule of action thus laid down by our supreme court, must become still more alarming and injurious if extended, as it is presumed it must be, to the receivers of such stolen property. It would seem also that the efficacy of the writ of habeas corpus is much weakened by the act of the 3d of April, 1809, defining contempts of courts: For the information of the legislature on this subject, I shall shortly transmit extracts of a letter from the attorney general, showing the efficiency, and pointing out also defects in that important law, the habeas corpus act.

The frequent applications made for pardon for convicts sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor, founded solely on the want of apartments wherein to employ them, and of necessary tools and materials, point out the necessity of an imperative injunction on county commissioners to provide the requisite means for the attainment of the ends contemplated by our humane penal code. The case of an unfortunate fellow mortal now under sentence of death, and who has from the most conscientious motives been twice respited, impels me to state to you, my fellow citizens, that in Pennsylvania, famed for the justice and mildness of her penal code, where a contest for six dollars has full scope of the legal investigation, extended, even to the supreme judicial tribunal of the state, yet when the life of a citizen is at stake, he shall be hurried through all the misapprehensions of witnesses and jurors, & the errors of courts, to an untimely and disgraceful death.—For him there is no court of revision, of errors or appeals, nor has he any remedy other than in the mercy of the executive, & that remedy is an absolute pardon, the justice of which must be often doubtful & would sometimes be culpable: To your judgment & feeling it is submitted, whether essential alterations ought not to take place in this system.

Horse-racing, a vice of the most baleful kind, both as to its immediate and consequent effects on morals, appears to be predominant over the laws making penal that cruel and unchristian sport. In despite of the magistracy and the efforts of other good citizens, the laws are violated with impunity, because of the extreme difficulty to prove facts, essential to a conviction, which ingenuity is never at a loss to conceal. I beg leave to reiterate the opinion, that a forfeiture of the animal, brought for the purpose of racing on any ground, is the most effectual mode to stay the mischief.

Much mischief to the morals and to the industry of the state are likely to result from the flood of paper thrown into circulation by unincorporated banks. That this is done in despite of an existing law, is too obvious to have escaped your notice. The objection which I felt it my imperious duty to submit to your predecessors against the passage of a general banking law, and to which I beg leave to refer you, apply with double force against the practices now pursuing by unauthorised associations throughout the state.—The hand of an independent, disinterested and enlightened legislature will, I trust, arrest the evil.

Tavern licences, regarded as sources of revenue, from the sameness of the sum paid throughout the state, with the exception of the city of Philadelphia, and some contiguous places, operate very unequally, when we compare the emoluments arising from houses of entertainment in different districts of this state. The sum to be paid into the treasury ought to be in proportion to the benefit derived from the privilege granted. A discrimination, founded on some general principle, suppose on the rent paid or the value assessed on the premises occupied as a tavern; such a scale of prices would be more equitable, and would in all probability be productive of other advantages besides those connected with the treasury.

The provisions of a resolution of a late legislature, has resulted in the accumulation of materials believed to be amply sufficient for the formation of an explicit fee bill.——It is due to the people and to the public officer, that fees of office for similar services should be uniform, and in no case should the sum to be paid depend on the discretion of the officer receiving or the individual paying. I would suggest also the establishing by law, of the pay & other expenses allowed sheriffs for the transportation of convicts to the Philadelphia prison, as a measure calculated to prevent embarrassment in the accountant department.

The number of new counties which have been erected out of old ones, has so entirely deranged the districts heretofore established for the appointment of justices of the peace as to render difficult a compliance with the constitutional injunction, that a competent number of those officers shall be commissioned in convenient districts. Inconvenience is also sti