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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 *a square; and continued for* TWENTY-FIVE CENTS *per week*

Easton Classical School.

THE REV. FRANCIS BARCLAY, from a sincere desire to promote the interests of the Easton Academy, and to facilitate the erection of a building so material to those interests, having consented to a suspension of his contract with the Trustees, proposes, on Monday next to open a SCHOOL in this town for the instruction of youth in the learned Languages, and in the rudiments of the English Grammar; and until a sufficient number of scholars shall be engaged in those branches, he will instruct a few boys in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, and otherwise prepare them for entering upon classical studies. He will conform himself to the terms of tuition and to the rules and regulations prescribed by the Trustees of the Academy; and his health, by the blessing of Divine Providence, being in a great measure reinstated, and having no other engagements to require much of his attention, he flatters himself he shall be enabled by a punctual application of his time and opportunities to the education and deportment of his pupils, to justify the expectations and merit the patronage of those who may be pleased to commit their sons and connexions to his care. A few boys of good dispositions and conduct, may be boarded in his family upon reasonable terms.

Easton, December 31, 1805. 6

LITERATURE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he intends to open an ACADEMY in Centreville on the first Monday in January next, for the Education of youth of both sexes, where he will teach, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, (in theory and practice,) Navigation, Geography, with the use of the Globes, &c.

He flatters himself the unwearied assiduity and attention he means to use, in order to facilitate the progress of his pupils in the aforesaid branches of literature, will entitle him to a continuance of that patronage which he has already experienced.

MICHAEL W. HOPKINS.

Centreville, Dec. 24, 1805. 7

EDUCATION.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the public, that he has opened an *ACADEMY* in Chester-Town, for the Education of *YOUTH* of *BOTH SEXES*; where he teaches reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, mensurations, surveying (in theory and practice) navigation, with the use of the globes, sea instruments and charts, on the most moderate terms. He flatters himself the unwearied assiduity and attention he means to use, in order to facilitate the progress of his pupils in the aforesaid branches of literature, will procure him that portion of public patronage which characterises a free people.

JOHN THOMPSON.

Chester-town, Sept. 24, 1805. tf

The Subscriber

HAVING opened an APOTHECARY'S SHOP in Centreville, engages to keep a constant supply of *fresh* and *genuine* MEDICINE.

An assortment of all such instruments as are in general use in surgery will be kept; also all kinds of Patent Medicine; necessaries for the sick, such as Sago, Patent and in Grain; Tapioca, Fruit, or a preperation of it, such as the acid of Lemmon in form of Shrub, or the essential salt of Lemmon in boxes, easily reducible into the properties, and fresh flavour of the Lemmon; with all other articles in physical use. Orders from a distance will be as strictly regarded as if the person was present. Attentive care and neatness will be observed in all cases.

BENJAMIN HALL.

Centreville, December 31, 1805. tf

JOHN KELLIE

Having purchased the entire stock in trade of Dr. John Stevens, junr. comprehending a LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MEDICINES, Drugs, Perfumes, Dyes, Patent Medicines, &c. &c. and intending to carry on the business of an APOTHECARY and DRUGGIST in all its various branches, in the house lately occupied by Dr. Stevens, solicits a portion of custom of his friends and the public in general, and at the same time pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting in the strict and prompt discharge of his business, and that they shall be furnished with the best Medicines, and at the most reduced prices.

Easton, December 24, 1805. tf

CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Monday, December 16.

Mr. Crowninshield, from the Committee of Commerce and Manufacturers, to whom had been recommitted the bill for the relief of Theodorick Armstead, submitted a detailed report, stating the hard circumstances of the case, recommending immediate relief, and reporting the recommitted bill without amendment.

The report and bill were referred to committee of the whole to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Saily,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of so far amending the act entitled an act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities accrued in certain cases as to extend the powers vested in the district judges of the U. S. to the judges of the judicial courts of the several states, and that the committee be authorised to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

Committee of five members appointed.

The act of the legislature of South Carolina authorising the city council of Charleston with the consent of Congress, to impose certain duties on tonnage, before the house at the last session, was referred to a committee of five members.

Mr. Crowninshield, from the Committee of Commerce and Manufacturers, made a report on the petions of Edward Toppan, George Jenkins and William Currier, concluding with a resolution that the prayer of the petitioners is reasonable and ought to be granted; which was referred to a committee of the whole on Thursday next.

On motion of Mr. Varnum, the house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair, on the standing rules of the House.

Mr. Alston moved to strike out the following words in one of the rules.

It shall be the duty of the committee of accounts "to audit the accounts of the members for their travel to and from the seat of government, and their attendance in the House."

This amendment was supported by Messrs. Alston and Dawson, under the impression that this new mode of settling the accounts of the members would be extremely inconvenient, if not impracticable.

It was opposed by Messrs. J. Clay, Findley, Varnum, Elmer and Bidwell; who stated that, under the former practice of the House, which devolved the duty on the Speaker and Serjeant-at-Arms, errors had been committed; that these would in future be best avoided by a standing committee; that this would relieve the Speaker and Serjeant-at-Arms from a burthen at the close of the session when other pressing business necessarily engaged their attention, and would guard the reputations of members from insinuations to their discredit.

During the discussion the Speaker, without expressing any opinion on the propriety of the amendment, made a minute statement of the practice which had heretofore prevailed on this point, in which he observed that but one instance within his knowledge had occurred since he had filled the chair, of a member who had received a greater compensation for his attendance than he was entitled to; and that this circumstance must have arisen from accident, as it involved his receiving pay for one day more than the length of the session, an error which immediately after the hurry of business was detected. He further stated that with respect to the mileage account, that was entirely made out in conformity to the representation of the members.

Mr. Alston's amendment was disagreed to—Ayes 33.

Mr. J. Clay moved to strike out the words in *Italic* in the following rule:

"When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received, unless for the previous question, *to postpone it indefinitely*, to postpone it to a day certain, to lie on the table, to commit it, to amend it, or to adjourn."

Mr. Nicholson supported and Mr. Varnum opposed the motion, which was disagreed to—Ayes 44—Noes 51.

Mr. Smilie moved an amendment, prescribing that if the previous question shall be decided in the negative, "the consideration of the main question shall not be resumed during the same session."

Messrs. Smilie, Findley and J. Clay spoke in favor of, and Messrs. Varnum and Quincy against the amendment, which was disagreed to—Ayes 32.

On motion of Mr. Nicholson the following new rule was adopted—Ayes 80.

"When a question is postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted upon during the session."

Mr. Smilie moved to strike out the words in *Italic* in the following rule:—"On a previous question, *no member shall speak more than once without leave*;" and insert in lieu of them, "there shall be no debate."

Messrs. Smilie and Nicholson advocated, and Messrs. Bidwell, G. W. Campbell and Varnum opposed this motion, which was disagreed to—Ayes 35.

Mr. Findley suggested the propriety of instituting a permanent committee to be charged with whatever respects the lands of the U. S. and moved a rule for the appointment of a standing committee of seven members to be styled "A Committee respecting the lands of the United States;" which motion was agreed to—Ayes 59—Noes 31.

The committee then rose, and asked leave to sit again, which the House granted.

Tuesday, December 17.

On motion of Mr. Mumford, the memorial of the manufacturers of hats in the city of New York, similar to that presented from the hatters of Philadelphia, was referred to the committeee of Commerce and Manufactures; and the petition of the custom house measures of the city of New York, praying for an increase of compensation, was referred to the same committee.

Mr. Stanton moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Revisal and Unfinished Business be instructed to enquire into the expediency of suspending for a limited time, so much of an act regulating foreign coins, and for other purposes, as is contained in the 2nd section thereof, with authority to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Alston observing that this object was under the consideration of the Committee of Revisal and Unfinished Business, who would probably soon make a report upon it, the resolution was disagreed to—Ayes 29.

Mr. J. C. Smith, from the Committee of Claims, made a report on the petition of the crew of the late frigate Philadelphias unfavorable to the petitioners, which was referred to a committee of the whole to morrow.

The House again went into committee of the whole—Mr. John C. Smith in the chair—on the standing rules of the House.

After making a slight amendment in one of the rules the committee rose and reported their agreement to the rules with certain amendments.

The House immediately took up the report.

On the amendmedt offered by Mr. *Findley*, relative to the appointment of a standing committee respecting the lands of the United States, a debate of some length ensued, in which the amendment was supported by Messrs. Gregg, Nicholson and Smilie; and opposed by Mr. Bedinger.

Mr. Bedinger suggested his fears, least a standing committee, vested with the public lands, would gain such an ascendancy over the sentiments and decisions of the House, by the confidence reposed in them, as to impair the the salutary vigilance with which it became every member to attend to so interesting a subject.

On the other hand it was contended that the business of the House would, on this point, be greatly facilitated by the institution of a standing committee, whose decisions would be uniform, who would from a long experience become more enlightened than a select committee, and who would be enabled to dispatch the business confided to them with greater celerity.

The amendment was agreed to—Ayes 87.

The remaining amendments proposed by the committee of the whole were agreed to.

Mr. Early renewed the amendment, offered yesterday by Mr. Smilie, to preclude all debate on the previous question; which, after a few remarks from Messrs. Early, Smilie, and Varnum, was agreed to—Ayes 69—when the House concurred in the whole report as amended.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. Varnum in the chair—on the bill for the relief of Theodorick Armstead; on which a debate of about one hour's duration ensued.

The bill was supported by Messrs.—Crowninshield, Smille, Newton, Alston. and Mac Creery; and opposed by Messrs. J. C. Smith and Macon.

The opposition was sustained on the alleged invariable practise of the House, to establish *general principles*, instead of providing for *special cases*. As a general principle, which would embrace this case, was pending before the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, it was contended to be most proper to wait until a decision should be made on this principle, by which provision would be opened for all similar cases, by taking off the existing restriction on tha Importation of spirits which precluded their admission in smaller vessels than of 90 gallons.

The friends of the bill declared the case to be an extermely hard one, & explained the peculiar circumstances attending it as we have already stated them on a former day. They represented that delay in this case would be equal to a denial of justice, and would, by the accruing expences of demurrage which fell on the petitioner, eat up the value of his brandies: that the general provision alluded to would probably excite much diversity of sentiment, and might, after considerable delay, be rejected.

In the course of the debate Mr. Crowninshield, alluding so the recent British orders spoke of them "*as novel and strange principles acted on by their courts*"; and Mr. Newton, represented them as "*practical orders, issued, by the king and council of Great Britain*"; remarking that he could call them by no other name.

After adopting an amendment for securing the payment of the duties, offered by Mr. J. Clay, the committee agreed to the bill—Noes 27; rose and reported it to the House, who ordered it to be engrossed for a third reading to morrow.

Mr. Gregg withdrew a motion, made by him a few days since, relative to the disposition of public lands recently acquired from the Indians, under the impression that the subject would of course go to the standing land committee.

On the motion of Mr. Gregg a standing committee on the public lands were appointed.

Mr. Tenny made a report in the name of the Committee of Revisal and Unfinished Business.

Committee appointed in the House of Representatives.

On the petition of the justice of the peace in Virginia on an uniform standard of weights and measures.—Messrs. Jones, J. Clay, Livingston, Barker and G. W. Campbell.

Petitions presented from the 9th to the 11th inst.

Anthony Benezet and others referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Edmund Briggs, referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

John Rily, of John Medearis, of Wm. Wedderburn, of the late crew of the Philadelphia frigate, of Edah Vermeule, Cornelius Vermeule and Frederick Vermeule and Levi Lenox, referred to the committee of Claims.

Presbyterian congregation in George Town, Columbia—referred to Messrs. Findley, Bishop and Winston.

James Winchester, of Joseph Jackson and Charles Spencer, executors of Wm. Carter, of Ebenezer Brown, of Ann B. West, of Jacob Barnetz, of Ishmael Gidden, of John Hardyman, and of Frederick Segeran—referred to the committee of Claims.

Simon Philipson, of Edward Toppan, George Jenkins, and William Currier; referred to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

The report of the committee of Claims on the petitions of Wm. Mattocks, and Hairis French—referred to the committee of the whole House on the 17th instant.

Jacob Green—referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

The petition of Silvado Catalona, praying to be remunerated for extraordinary services rendered the United States by the petitioner, as pilot on board the ketch Intrepid at the burning of the frigate Philadelphia, in the harbor of Tripoli, and the petition of Hannah Crawford—referred to the Committe of Claims.

Wednesday, December 18.

An engrossed bill for the relief of Theodorick Armistead was read a third time and passed without a division.

Mr. Findley from the Committee of Elections, made a report on the petition of Thomas Spalding. The report details the circumstances of the case and concludes with a resolution that the sitting member, Cowles Mead, is not and that the petitioner, Thomas Spalding, is entitled to a seat in the House.

Referred to a committee of the whole House on Monday.

Thursday, December 19.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from governor Harrison, covering sundry resolutions of the legislature of Indiana against a division of that territory, which were referred to the committee constituted yesterday on the same subject.

The bill supplementary to the act regulating the grants of land appropriated for the refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia"—was read the third time and passed without a division.

The bill "to make provision for persons that have been disabled by known wounds, received in the actual service of the U. States, during the revolutionary war"—was read the third time and passed by a great majority—Ayes 84.

The bill supplementary to the act making provision for the payment of Claims of citizens of the U. S. on the government of France, &c. under the convention of April 30, 1803, having passed through the committee of the whole was ordered to be read a third time tomorrow.

The report of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures on the petition of E. Toppan and others, authorising the remission of duties on certain goods exported to New-Orleans, having passed through the committee of the whole the House referred the same to the said committee to bring in a bill.

In committee of the whole—Mr. Gregg in the chair—on the bill to revive and continue in force an act entitled an act to suspend, in part, the act entitled an act regulating foreign coins, and for other purposes.

The bill was read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act, intitled "An act to suspend in part the act, intitled an act regulating foreign coins, and for other purposes" approved on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, shall be, and the same is hereby revived and continued in force for the term of years from the passing hereof.

Mr. Tenney moved the following substitute after the enacting words.

"That so much of the act entitled an act regulating foreign coins, and for other purposes, as is contained in the second section thereof be and the same is hereby *further suspended during the terms of years from the end of the present session of Congress.*

Mr. Varnum wished that the section referred to, which prohibits any foreign coin, excepting Spanish milled dollars, or parts thereof from being a legal tender, might, instead of being suspended, be repealed. That provision, he said, had been introduced under the idea that the coin of the United States would be sufficient for the demand, which had been found to be erroneous.

Mr. J. Clay differed so widely from the gentleman from Massachusetts that he entertained strong doubts of the policy even of suspending the provision. There were very few foreign coins in circulation besides Spanish milled dollars and British guineas. If the suspension were therefore confined to these, it would be, so far as respected the public convenience, equivalent to a repeal.—Every one knew that there had been some years past a large quanity of bad money in circulation. By the proposed repeal this description of money would be again brought back.

Mr. Macon (Speaker) said that, if the idea of the gentleman from Pennsylvania was adopted, it would be necessary to go further than he had suggested.—In addition to the coins mentioned by him, it would be proper to extend it to Portuguese guineas, which were extensively circulated. But he considered the proposition of the gentleman from Massachusetts the best. When we can do without foreign coins we may declare that they shall not be legal tender. Since last May, when the provision contemplated to be renewed, ceased, there had been no complaints. The necessities of the country required the use of French coin.