Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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[VOL. 4....7.] TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1806. [NO. 24.....335]

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*

Farmers Bank of Maryland.

THE Stockholders of the FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND are requested to take notice, that the *Sixth Instalment*, of five dollars on each share, becomes due and payable at said Bank on Tuesday the 11th day of February next.

By order,

HALL HARRISON, *Cashier Branch Bank.*

Easton, January 28, 1806. 3

Lands for Sale.

BY virtue of a Decree of the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, will be offered for sale at *PUBLIC VENDUE*, the following TRACTS OF LAND, on one and two years credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and to receive a deed from the Trustee on the ratification of the sale and payment of the whole of the purchase money.

TRACT No. I. WILL BE SOLD

On Thursday, the 6th day of March next, on the premises, being part of a tract of Land called *Hawkins' Pharsalia*, containing 600 acres, more or less, lying in Tuiley's Neck, Queen Ann's county. This land is well adapted, to the growth of Indian corn, wheat, &c. &c. &c. on which is a good dwelling house, with other convenient buildings, with a large proportion of excellent wood land. Mr. Isaac Baggs, the tenant, will shew the farm to any person wishing to view it.

TRACT No. II. WILL BE SOLD,

On the next day, Friday the 7th day of March, on the premises, a small farm, lying in Queen Ann's county, within about a mile of Ruthsborough, on the road leading to Tuckahoe Bridge, being part of a tract of Land called *Dawson's Neck*, and containing 142 acres, more or less. This land is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, &c. &c. &c. and will be shewn by the tenant, Mr. James Conelly.

AND TRACT No. III. WILL BE

Offered for Sale on Monday the 10th day of March, on the premises, a small farm near Easton, adjoining the lands of Mr. John Jinkinson, being part of a tract of Land called *Heworth*, and containing about 144 acres. The subscriber will shew this Land to any person wishing to view it. The sale of the above lands will commence at 2 o'clock on each day.

JOSEPH HASKINS, *Trustee.*

Easton, January 28. 1806. ts

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

ON Tuesday the 18th day of February next, on the Court-house green in Easton, a valuable tract of Land, called *Darlington*, lying on the public road leading from Easton to King's-town, distant four miles from the former place, containing by actual survey one hundred and fifty three and ode quarter acres of Land; about fifty acres of which are heavily timbered—fixteen acres meadow nearly in order—the rest well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco. On said premises is a comfortable dwelling, kitchen, barn, stables, and other out houses—also two good orchards. The terms of sale will be one thousand dolls. down, & the residue in two annual payments. The sale will take place at 3 o'clock, and attendance given by SAMUEL REGISTER.

Talbot county, Jan. 28, 1806. ts

Take Notice,

THAT I have left my BOOKS in the hands of Mr. *John Gibson*, now with Mr. *Walters*, where I formerly lived; and he being authorised to settle the same, those gentlemen having accounts standing, will please to call and settle with him, otherwise legal steps will be taken to compel the same, without respect to persons.

SOLOMON LOWE.

January 28, 1806. 3

To the Public.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has rented that well known Tavern in Easton, fronting the Court-house, where he keeps a HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT for travellers and others.—He has furnished himself with the best liquors, servants, &c. and the House and stables being repaired, renders them more convenient and safe. He is determined to keep an orderly, well regulated House, and flatters himself he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company.

JOHN WALTERS.

January 28, 1806. 3

A malicious and false report, highly injurious to my reputation, having been circulated, of a fracas, which took place last May between James Cooper and myself; I think it my duty to lay before the public a correct state ment of the facts.

DURING the recess of College in May last, Mr. Cooper proposed to me to ride with him; to which I *conditionally*, assented. Boarding at that time at Mr. Bloomfield's, I applied to him for a horse, to ride with Mr. Cooper; with which he could not supply me. Being at Mr. Ford's in the afternoon, I there saw Mr. Cooper who asked me if I "intended to ride with him." I replied "yes, provided I can obtain a horse." He then informed me that I could procure one from Mr. Morse. I immediately applied to Mr. Morse the younger, who shewed a horse to me, whose appearance was so bad, that I assured Mr. Cooper that I would not ride it. He strenuously insisted that I should, 'till I absolutely refused. I informed him however, that I would endeavor to procure one that would answer, from Mr. Luther Bradley, to whom I immediately applied. He informed me that his horses had been previously engaged, and could not therefore supply me. Knowing that Mr. Cooper's horse was a carriage-horse, I proposed to furnish a carriage, provided he would supply a horse. This proposal he rejected, saying "I intend to ride on a horse or not at all." I then observed to him that it was inconvenient for me to ride in the manner which he wished, and that he must excuse me. He replied, "*I shall take a ride, where shall I go.*" I answered to the Cove, or to Chelhire. He rode away *apparently satisfied*. The following day Mr. Cooper, at Mr. Morse's table, in reply to what it was observed I had said of Mr. Gadsden's dialogue, remarked, as I was informed on the succeeding evening by a gentleman present, "*as to any thing Boyle has said it has no weight with me, for he is a contemptible fellow, no gentleman and unworthy of belief, because he promised to ride with me and afterwards refused.*" Hearing this, I resolved to call on Mr. Cooper, which I did the following morning. I invited him in a peremptory manner, in a manner indicative of my feelings, to walk with me Our conversation during the walk was as follows— Mr. Cooper enquired, "what is the hour?" To which I answered, "after nine." He observed, "*your business appears to be d— secret, what is it?*" I replied, "I will tell you presently." After we had gone beyond the hay-scales, *and as we were walking*, I observed to him, "*now Sir, I must have satisfaction for what you said of me yesterday, at Mr. Morse's table.*" He in a menacing manner stepped towards me and replied; "what satisfaction will you have sir?" To this I answered, "I must flog you sir." Having taken off my coat, Mr. Cooper received the blow for which he was prepared. After a short struggle I found myself too powerful for my antagonist and told him to cry out—he did so, after which, I smote him no more.

As to the report about *gaging*, it will be sufficient to state, that Mr. Cooper himself, has been so candid as to deny that I made any attempt of that kind.

The annexed copy of my dimission will correct the mistatements which have been made respecting the manner in which I left college. JOHN BOYLE.

January 1, 1806. 3

At a Meeting of the Faculty of Yale College June 7, 1805.

WHEREAS it appears to this Faculty that John Boyle of the sophomore class, did, during the last vacation, for the purpose of revenge, attack James Cooper, a fellow student, & beat & bruise him with great violence, contrary to the laws of this college, of this state & of every well regulated community, thereby exposing himself to the highest collegiate punishment:—And whereas the Faculty have had it satisfactorily evinced to them that the said Boyle has heretofore sustained an irreproachable character; has uniformly manifested a disposition to conform to the laws and regulations of this college; and is among the most respectable scholars in his class.

Therefore this Board, desious that every student of this seminary should enjoy the full benefit of all his past good conduct, have considered, and determined, that, instead of receiving the severer punishment merited by this assault on his fellow student, he shall be, and he is hereby, privately dismissed from this college.

TIMOTHY DWIGHT. *President.*

James Ward,

BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop formely occupied by *Isaac Atkinson*, near the Market house, where he will carry on the above business in all its various branches. All those who may please to favor him with their custom, may rely on general satisfaction being rendered; as he will keep a general assortment of the best Baltimore LEATHER, and have his work done in the neatest manner, and in the newest fashions.

N. B. All kinds of country produce will be taken in payment.

Easton, January 28, 1806. tf

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES

respecting the application of

HAMET CARAMALLI,

Ex-Bashaw of Tripoli.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States.

I lay before Congress the application of Hamet Caramalli, elder brother of the reigning bashaw of Tripoli, soliciting from the United States attention to his services and sufferings in the late war against that state: and in order to possess them of the ground on which that application stands, the facts, shall be stated according to the views and information of the executive.

During the war with Tripoli, it was suggested that Hamet Caramalli, elder brother of the reigning bashaw, and driven by him from his throne, meditated the recovery of his inheritance, and that a concert in action with us was desirable to him. We considered that concerted operations by those who have a common enemy were entirely justifiable, and might produce effects favorable to both, without binding either to guarantee the objects of the other. But the distance of the scene, the difficulties of communication, and the uncertainty of our information, inducing the less confidence in the measure, it was committed to our agents as one which might be resorted to if it promised to promote our success.

Mr. Eaton, however, our late consul on his return from the Mediterranean, possessing personal knowledge of the scene, and having confidence in the effect of a joint operation, we authorized commodore Barron, then proceeding with his squadron, to enter into an understanding with Hamet, if he should deem it useful: and as it was represented that he would need some aids of arms and ammunition, and even of money, he was authorised to furnish them to a moderate extent according to the prospect of utility to be expected from it. In order to avail him of the advantages of Mr. Eaton's knowledge of circumstances, an occasional employment was provided for the latter as an agent for the navy in that sea. Our expectation was that an intercourse should be kept up between the ex-bashaw and the commodore; that while the former moved on by land, our squadron should proceed with equal pace, so as to arrive at their destination together, and to attack the common enemy by land and sea at the same time. The instructions of June 6th, to commodore Barron, shew that a co-operation only was intended, and by no means an union of our object with the fortune of the ex-bashaw; and the commodore's letters of March 22 and May 19, prove that he had the most correct idea of our intentions. His verbal instructions in deed, to Mr. Eaton and capt. Hull, if the expressions are accurately committed to writing by those gentlemen, do not limit the extent of his co-operation as rigorously as he probably intended; but it is certain from the ex-bashaw's letter of January 3, written when he was proceeding to join Mr. Eaton, and in which he says, "your operations should be carried on by sea, mine by land," that he left the position in which he was, with a proper idea of the nature of the co-operation. If Mr. Eaton's subsequent convention should appear to bring forward other objects, his letter of April, 29 and May 1, views this convention but as provisional, the 2d article, as he expresly states, guarding it against any ill effect, and his letter of June 30 confirms this construction. In the event it was found, that after placing the ex-bashaw in possession of Derne, one of the most important cities and provinces of the country, where we had resided himself as governor, he was totally unable to command any resources, or to bear any part in co-operation with us. This hope was then at an end; and we certainly had never contemplated nor were we prepared to land an army of our own, or to raise, pay or subsist an army of Arabs, to march from Derne to Tripoli, and to carry on a land war, at such a distance from our resources. Our means and our authority were merely naval; and that such were the expectations of Hamet, his letter of June 29 is an unequivocal acknowledgment. While, therefore, an impression from the capture of Derne might still operate at Tripoli, & an attack on that place from our squadron was daily expected, col. Lear thought it the best moment to listen to overtures of peace then made by the bashaw. He did so, and while urging provisions for the U. S. he paid attenton also to the interests of Hamet; but was able to effect nothing more than to engage restitution of his family, and even the persevereing in his demand suspended for some time the conclusion of the treaty.

In operations at such a distance it becomes necessary to leave much to the discretion of the agents employed: but events may still turn up beyond the limit of that discretion. Unable in such a case to consult his government, a zealous citizen will act as he believes that would direct him were it apprized of the circumstances, and will take on himself the responsibility. In all these cases the purity and patriotism of the motives should shield the agent from blame and even secure a sanction where the error is not too injurious. Should it be thought by any that the verbal instructions said to have been given by commodore Barron to Mr. Eaton amount to a stipulation that the U. S. should place Hamet Caramalli on the throne of Tripoli; a stipulation so entirely unauthorized, so far beyond our views, and so onerous, could not be sanctioned by our government; or should Hamet Caramalli, contrary to the evidence of his letters of January 3 and June 23, be thought to have left the position which he now seems to regret, under a mistaken expectation that we were at all events to place him on his throne on an appeal to the liberality of the nation, something equivalent to the replacing him in his former situation, might be worthy its consideration.

A nation by establishing a character of liberality and magnanimity, gains in the friendship and respect of others more than the worth of mere money. This appeal is now made by Hamet Caramalli to the U. S. The ground he has taken being different not only from our views but from those expressed by himself, on former occasions, Mr. Eaton was desired to state whether any verbal communications passed from him to Hamet which had varied what we saw in writing. His answer of December 5th, is herewith transmitted, and has rendered it still more necessary, that in presenting to the legislature the application of Hamet, I should present them at the same time an exact statement of the views and proceedings of the executive, through this whole business, that they may clearly understand the ground on which we are placed. It is accompanied by all the papers which bear any relation to the principles of the co-operation, and which can inform their judgment in deciding on the application of Hamet Caramalli.

TH: JEFFERSON.

January 13, 1806.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of state to Mr. Cathcart, dated 22d August, 1802.

"According to information given by Mr. Eaton, he has prevailed on the brother of the bashaw of Tripoli to repair to Malta, with a view to be with our squadron before Tripoli, and to be made use of against the bashaw. At this distance, it is difficult to judge accurately of the project, or to give particular instructions for the management of it. Although it does not accord with the general sentiments, or views of the United States, to intermeddle with the domestic controversies of other countries, it cannot be unfair in the prosecution of a just war, or the accomplishment of a reasonable peace, to take advantage of the hostile co-operation of others. As far, therefore, as the views of the brother may contribute to our success, the aid of them may be used for the purpose. Should this aid be found inapplicable, or his own personal object unattainable, it will be due to the honor of the United States, and to the expectations he will have naturally formed, to treat his disappointment with much tenderness, and to restore him as nearly as may be to the situation from which he was drawn, or to make some other convenient arrangement, that may be more eligible to him. In case of a treaty of peace with the ruling bashaw of Tripoli, perhaps it may be possible to make some stipulation, formal, or informal, in favor of the brother which may be a desirable alleviation of his misfortunes."

To all who shall see these presents—

GREETING:

Know ye, that reposing special trust and confidence in the zeal, fidelity, and abilities of William Eaton, I do hereby appoint him agent of the navy department of the United States of America, for the several Barbary regencies.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the navy department of the United States of America, at the city of Washington this 26th day of May 1804.

(L. S.)

(Signed) R. SMITH,

Secretary of the Navy.

Registered,

Ch. W. Goldsborough,

Chief Clerk of the Navy Department.

Copy of a letter from the secretary of the navy to William Eaton, Esq. dated May 30th, 1804.

SIR,

Herewith you will receive an appointment as navy agent for the several Barbary regencies.

You will receive instructions from, and obey the orders of commodore Barron; and will render to our squadron in the Mediterranean every assistance in your power.

As a compensation for your services, you will be allowed at the rate of twelve hundred dollars per annum, and the rations of a lieutenant in the navy of the United States.

I am respectfully, &c.

(Signed)

R. SMITH.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to commodore Samuel Barron, dated June 6th, 1804.

"With respect to the ex-bashaw of Tripoli, we have no objection to your availing yourself of his co-operation with you against Tripoli, if you shall, upon a full view of the subject after your arrival upon the station, consider his co-operation expedient. The subject is committed entirely to your discretion. In such an event you will, it is believed, find Mr. Eaton extremely useful to you.

"Col. Tobias Lear, our consul general at Algiers, is invested by the President with full power and authority to negociate a treaty of peace with the bashaw of Tripoli, and also to adjust such terms of conciliation as may be found necessary with any of the other Barbary powers.—He is therefore to be conveyed by you to any of these regencies, as he may request of you, and you will cordially co-operate with him in all such measures as may be deemed the best calculated to effectuate a termination of the war with Tripoli, and to insure a continuance of the friendship and respect of the other Barbary powers."

Commodore Barron to Captain Hull, September 13th, 1805.

SIR,

The state and condition of the Argus, under your command, requiring that she should go into port, for the purpose of refitting, &c. I request you to proceed with all practicable expedition to Malta, or Syracuse, and their refit your vessel, which being completed, you will take on board 2 months provisions and water, and proceed for the port of Alexandria, and if at that port, or Smyrna, you find any American vessels you will give them convoy as far as Malta, and immediately after join the squadron off this place.

You will take under your care the ship St. Michael, intercepted by the squadron in the attempt to enter the blockaded port of Tripoli. You will find commodore Preble at Malta or Syracuse, with two other ships, captured in making the same attempt. You will receive his orders with respect to the disposition of the St. Michael, cause all her papers to be delivered to him and furnish him with all the information you may be able to gain from her crew &c. on your passage. You will inform the commanders of vessels you may find at Syracuse, that I shall be off Tripoli."

Verbal orders of Commodore Barron to captain Hull, of the United States brig Argus, in presence of the undersigned, on board the President.

September 15th, 1804.

SIR,

"The *written orders* I here hand you, to proceed to the port of Alexandria or Smyrna, for convoying to Malta any vessels you may find there, are intended to disguise the real object of your expedition, which is to proceed with Mr. Eaton to Alexandria, in search of Hamet Bashaw the rival brother and legitimate sovereign of the reigning bashaw of Tripoli; and to convey him and his suite to Derne, or such other place on the coast as may be determined the most proper for co-operating with the naval force under my command, against the common enemy; or, if more agreeable to him, to bring him to me before Tripoli.

Should Hamet Bashaw not be found at