Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser

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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, and continued *weekly*, for TWENTY FIVE CENTS PER SQUARE.

A valuable Mill and Mill Seat FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the MILL SEAT known by the name of *Hardcastle's Mill*, will be sold at public auction, on the Court-House green, in Easton, on *Tuesday* the seventh day of April next, if not previously sold at private sale—there are seventeen acres of heavy timber-land, and eight acres of good unimproved meadow ground adjoining to the mill, which is situated twelve miles from Easton, on a good road, and within one mile of navigable water. The above property will be sold on a credit of eighteen months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money in three equal instalments, with legal interest thereon from the day of sale, to the representatives of John Hardcastle, deceased, who has authorised the subscribers to sell the above property at either public or private sale.

HENRY JOHNSON,
ROBERT HARDCASTLE,
PETER HARRISS.

March 24, 1807. 3

Jacob and William Norris,

TEA DEALERS and GROCERS,
No. 64, *Market-street*, BALTIMORE.
HAVE FOR SALE.

GUNPOWDER,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Pekoe Souchong,
Hyson Skin, and
Pedre Souchong } *First Quality* TEAS.
Old Madeira,
Port, Sherry,
Lisbon, Malaga,
1st. & 2nd. quality
Claret, } WINES.
Old Cognac Brandy,
Rum, Gin, &c. &c.

With a large and general assortment of
GROCERIES,
Which will be sold at the most reduced prices.

☞ *ORDERS from Shop Keepers and Private Families, carefully attended to and executed with the strictest precision.*

Baltimore, March 17, 1807. 6

A fresh Assortment of *GARDEN SEEDS*,

JUST received and for sale at the Medicine Store of
ROBERT MOORE & SON.
Easton, [illegible] 2[illegible], 1807. 3

☞ *The Medical and Chirurgical Examination for the Eastern Shore will commence at Easton, on Wednesday the 15th day of next month (April.)*
March 24, 1807. 3

In Chancery,

March 16, 1807.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of *Thomas Jones*, late of Somerset county, made by Thomas Curtis, as Trustee, and reported by him, be ratified by him, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the first Monday in June next.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all persons having claims against the estate of *David Rogers*, late of Talbot county deceased, to bring them in to the subscribers, properly authenticated, for settlement, on or before the first day of October next, or they will by law be debarred from any benefit of said estate—and all persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers. Given under our hands this 30th day of March 1807.

THOS. S. DENNY,
JAMES COLSTON,
Adm'rs of David Rogers, dec'd.

To all whom it may concern

NOTICE is hereby given, that by order of the judges of Caroline county court, my creditors are requested to appear at the court-house, in said county, on the second Monday of October next, to appoint a Trustee to receive my property for their use.

ANDREW PEARCE.
Caroline county, March 31, 1807. 3

Ground Plaster of Paris and Plaster in the stone,

FOR sale at the Plaster Mill of the subscribers, corner of Franklin and Paca streets, near the New Market and the road leading to Reister's town.

ALSO, at their warehouse adjoining,
Ground Allum and fine Salt,
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish.
French Brandy, Wine, Holland Gin,
Rum, &c. &c.

They continue to purchase,
Flour, Butter, Whiskey, Peach and Apple Brandy, and country produce generally.

KENT & BROWNE.

Baltimore, March 24, 1807. 10

The editors of the Easton Star, Maryland Gazette, Annapolis; Republican Advocate, Fredericktown; Kline's paper, Carlisle, and Gruber's German paper, Hager's town, will please to insert the above once a week ten times, and forward their accounts to the office of the American.

Farmers Bank of Maryland.

BRANCH BANK, AT EASTON,
March 30, 1807.

THE Presidents and Directors of the FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND have declared a dividend of *four and one half* per cent on the stock of the said Bank, for the last six months, ending the 31st instant, which dividend will be paid on or after *Monday*, the sixth of April, to stockholders on the western shore at the Bank at Annapolis; and to stockholders on the eastern shore, at the Branch Bank, at Easton, upon personal application, or the exhibition of powers of attorney, or correct simple orders.

By Order.
3 *HALL HARRISON*, Cashier.

In Council,

Annapolis March 20, 1807.

WHEREAS by the resolutions passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland, the bills of exchange and certificates issued by virtue of the act of 1779, chapter 38, are directed to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, with interest and costs of protest; and whereas speculators have, and may continue to avail themselves of the ignorance of the holders of said bills and certificates, and fraudulently obtain the same; ordered that the said resolution be published once in each week for the space of five weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick town: the Maryland Herald, at Hager's town, and the Republican Star, at Easton.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

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Resolved, That the holders of bills of exchange drawn or issued by the treasurer of the Western Shore as commissioner appointed by the act of Assembly, passed at November session, seventeen hundred and seventy nine, entitled an act for calling out of circulation bills of credit emitted by act of assembly, are entitled to receive from this state the amount and principal of the said bills of exchange and certificates with interest thereon from the dates of the said bills and certificates respectively, and the costs of protest.

Resolved, That the treasurer of the Western Shore be, and he is hereby authorised to pay out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, to the holders and possessors of the said bills of exchange or certificates issued by the treasurer of the Western Shore, as commissioner, by virture of the aforesaid act of assembly, the amount of the said bills of exchange or certificates by them respectively held and possessed together with interest thereon from the respective dates of such bills of exchange and certificates, and the costs of protest, and the treasurer is hereby directed to pay the bills, interests and costs, at the par of exchange.

March 31. 5

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of *George I. Dawson*, late of Talbot county, deceased, are warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of October next, or they by law will be debarred the same, as a distribution of said property will take place on said day; and all persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to him. Given under my hand, this 16th day of March 1807.

JOHN KEMP, *Adm'or. of*
G. I. Dawson, deceased. 3q

Baltimore and York Town TURNPIKE ROAD.

THE subscribers being appointed Commissioners by an act of the Legislature, "entitled an act to make several Turnpike Roads through Baltimore county and for other purposes"—to take subscription for making a turnpike road from Baltimore towards York-town, to the Pennsylvania line; do hereby give notice, that a subscription book for a capital stock of 100,000 dollars, in shares of 20 dollars each, will be opened at Mr. Wm. Evans's tavern, in the city of Baltimore, on the 11th day of May next, from the hour of 10 until 2 o'clock, and will continue open during the same hours the two following days, unless the capital stock should be earlier subscribed. Every person must pay down one dollar on each share at the time of subscribing. Not more than 25 shares can be subscribed for on the first day by any one person, nor more than fifty on the second day.

Joseph Thornburg,
Thomas M'Elderry,
Nicholas Merryman, of Elijah,
David M'Mechen.

March 31, 1807. 6

Rock-Hall Packets and Mail STAGE.

THE subscriber's stage and packets will commence running on the first of April next, between Chestertown, Baltimore, and Annapolis, twice a week.

A Stage with the Mail leaves Chestertown every Tuesday and Friday, at 5 A. M. for Rock-Hall; from whence a Packet will sail for Annapolis, at 8 A. M. and a packet for Baltimore, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the same days as above mentioned. Returning, leave Baltimore, at the lower end of Cheapside wharf every Thursday and Saturday, at nine o'clock, A. M. Leave Annapolis, every Thursday and Sunday, at 6 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Rock-Hall, early the same days.

The subscriber offers his thanks to the public for their confidence and generous support to his new establishment at Rock-Hall, last season; and assures them, that the whole of his time and means is, and shall continue to be occupied to insure expedition, safety, and the most comfortable accommodation to all who may pass on this route—His boats are kept in the best order, and well constructed for the conveyance of horses and carriages.

THOMAS HARRIS.

Days of running and rates.

From Rock-Hall to Baltimore, Tuesdays and Fridays.

From ditto to Annapolis, do. do.

Returning from Baltimore, Thursdays and Saturdays.

From Annapolis, Thursdays and Sundays, at *one dollar and fifty cents.*

P. S. Horses and carriages are kept for the conveyance of passengers on their arrival at Rock-Hall, exclusive of the mail stage that meets the Eastern Shore line of stages at Chester-town.

☞ A LETTER BAG will be kept at Messrs. *Levering & Nelms* store, lower end of Cheapside wharf, for all letters passing between Rock-Hall and Baltimore.

March 31, 1807. tf

Easton and Baltimore PACKET.

CLEMENT VICKERS informs his friends and the public, that he has recommenced running his PACKET from Easton to Baltimore as usual, leaving Easton every *Sunday morning* at 10, A. M. and Baltimore every *Wednesday* at the same hour. He returns his sincere thanks for past favors; and solicits a continuance, while every attention shall be used to give general satisfaction.

A person will attend at Easton Point, for the reception of Grain and Orders, in his absence; and gentlemen waited on up the several rivers for their grain.—Personal attention will be given to the transaction of all orders, where they are accompanied with *produce* or *cash*. Passenger's fare will come under his immediate attention.

Easton, March 17, 1807. tf.

Boot & Shoe-Making.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his former friends and customers in the above line; and the public generally, that he has returned to Easton in his old stand on Washington street; and that he intends carrying on the above business in its various branches—he has laid in an assortment of the best materials from Baltimore, with which he is determined to give general satisfaction to those who may employ him.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD.

N. B. Two or three compleat workmen will meet with constant employ and good wages by an early application.

Easton, March 17, 1807. tf

From the National Intelligencer.
March 18.

THE CONSPIRACY.

(Continued.)

But amidst these proud trophies of a government, whose best praise is its competency to guard the public liberty and general happiness, we are called upon to notice some circumstances of peculiar delicacy and even difficulty.—The military power at New Orleans has assumed the exercise of authority, vested by our constitution and laws in the civil departments of the government, and has thus suspended, for a time, the enjoyment of some of the dearest privileges of the citizen. However strong the necessity that may have dictated these measures, there is no man in this country friendly to our political institutions, that must not sincerely deprecate their occurrence. The subordination of the military to the civil power is one of the most necessary preservatives of freedom. There can be no principle of greater value.

That the invasion of principle thus sacred, a principle for which we recently put our peace, our property and our lives at issue, should awaken an extraordinary sensibility is not in the least surprising. It would, on the contrary, have been surprising if events so rare and interesting had not commanded a general and solemn attention.

We rejoice that this sensibility and this attention have been excited. Regardless of the auspices, under which the one is attempted to be kindled into fury, and the other challenged to the exclusion of all other subjects by a zeal whose vehemence betrays great art or little reflection, the friends of the government ought to be, and we believe will be among the foremost to give this subject the freeest and fullest examination. They will not pursue the enquiry in that spirit which has characterised most of those animadversions recently presented to the public: they will not make use of it as a stalking horse to gain the confidence of the people; they will not seize upon it as the last forlorn hope of turning the tide of public opinion against those who have heretofore possessed the confidence of the nation; they will not torture truth, so as to effect the basest political or personal objects; they will not, before they have made any examination, pre-determine to destroy this man or that man. Unused to the use of such means, they will leave them exclusively, as they heretofore have done, to their adversaries, and confine themselves to the single enquiry how far the events at New Orleans are justified by actual circumstances.

The first suggestion which presents itself to the unprejudiced enquirer after truth is, that any decided judgment at the present time is premature. Few events, which have occurred in this country, are clouded in so much uncertainty, as those on which we are thus called to pronounce. The virtue of the commander in chief is itself loudly impeached. Whether there be any truth in the imputations thrown on his fame we pretend not to say. They may be true; but however clearly this may be eventually established, it is not less certain, that there is at present before the public, no information on which an honest and unprejudiced mind would feel itself at liberty to decide. If any judgment were given, it would be that of acquittal and not conviction, according to the invariable feeling of every honest mind that an individual ought to be considered innocent until proof is adduced of his guilt. Equally obscure is the information we have heretofore received of the degree of danger existed or apprehended at New Orleans. Nor are we better enlightened with regard to the number or power of Burr's confederates at that place. Under these circumstances it is the duty of a man, not rash to madness, or prejudiced beyond conviction, to hesitate before he definitely declares General Wilkinson unjustified in the strong measures he has taken.

For ourselves, we should practice what we inculcate on others, and refrain from all further discussion of a topic so difficult of treatment at the present moment, were it not for the unjust attempts which are so industriously made, to overwhelm the conduct of the commander in chief, and to use this as the means of vitally injuring the government. When, however, the federalists are in arms from one end of the union to the other, and are using these events as the means of once more rallying their forces and arraying them against those now in power; when their denunciations are mingled with those of a still louder note, emitt by the voice of treason; when too of the republicans of the nation, some from impure and others from honest motives are induced to increase the clamour,—it certainly becomes the duty of the friend of truth and of his country, to give the subject as full an examination as the circumstances already referred to admit. Had he been permitted to take his own course, he would have remained silent. Attacked by an avowed enemy, resistance becomes a duty,—enforced by a principle of all others the strongest, the principle of self-defence.

The first point that presents itself for examination on this subject is, whether there can exist any situation in which an invasion of civil rights by military authority is justifiable. It may be confidently affirmed that there are. It is true, that the general theory of our institutions, no less than their positive injunctions place the civil above the military power. It may likewise be demonstrated that this is essential to the maintainance of republican principles, as without it freedom cannot exist; but although this proposition be allowed in its utmost latitude, it is, notwithstanding, a gloomy fact that emergencies will too often occur, in which the salvation of the country, or at any rate some of the most invaluable blessings enjoyed by it, will depend upon the instantaneous application of force; in which the imminence of the danger will require immediate and vigorous exertion. If this danger present itself at a point where the armed force may be stationed, remote from the seat of government it will inevitably follow, that a good officer who clearly perceives the approaching danger will consider it his duty to exert all the means in his power to repel it; nor will any man hesitate under such circumstances. According to their nature, he will observe or violate the instructions he may have received, as well as the existing laws or constitution of his country, where the necessity is great and commanding. These, however sacredly he may hold them in common times, will be no limitations on the exercise of his power; he will do what he deems right, and stake his life, his liberty and fame on the issue. It has been well said that necessity knows no law; and although this be called the plea of tyrants, it may still be, as it often has been, the best justification of freemen. For its verification we appeal to the annals of the revolution, which, if they illustrate any one thing emphatically above another, illustrate the necessity, in times of danger of transcending the regular limits of law.

There is one consideration on this head, that merits some attention, as arising from the peculiar nature of our institutions. It is that just in proportion to the approximations of a government to the greatest state of freedom, will be the occasional necessity in periods of uncommon danger, for some of the public functionaries to adopt measures that will in some measure violate the established constitution or laws. In despotic governments, where all power, civil as well as military, is concentered in the hands of one man, it is obvious that no occasion can present itself in which the despot can transcend his powers: and the same remark will apply with proportionate strength to the monarchies and aristocracies of Europe, according to the several degrees of similitude they bear to a despotic government. It is to be remarked that in almost all of them the military power is, without limitation, placed in the hands of the civil executive Collisions between these two departments of power can therefore rarely happen. Whereas under a free government, which principally consists in the limitation and distribution of different species of power among the several distinct and co-ordinate departments, they may naturally, and will sometimes necessarily take place. Hence we may expect, if exposed to equal dangers with the European world, that these interferrences of one department with another, these usurpations of authority, these violations of the constitution, will more frequently fall to our lot than to that of nations less free.

It may be well on this subject however to descend from general reasoning to particular cases, which will perhaps more conclusively shew the duty of the public officer in several cases to violate the constitution of his country, to act