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.

Public Vendue.

On Wednesday *the fifteenth day of July next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at two o'clock in the afternoon, will positively be sold at Public Vendue (without reserve) on the premises,*

A VERY Valuable FARM, now in the tenure of NATHAN KERN, situated in Caroline county, Maryland, one mile below Whiteleysburg, and adjoining the main road leading from Dover to Denton, Cambridge, &c. This tract contains near 560 acres of LAND, about two thirds of which are cleared and arable, the remainder well timbered with Red and White Oak, Chesnut, Hickory, Ash, &c.—The improvements consists of a brick dwelling house, with three rooms and a kitchen on the first floor, and four lodging rooms on the second, a very convenient barn fifty by thirty-five feet, a stable, seventy by twenty-two feet, two stories high; a smoke house, still house, milk house, &c. &c. all in good repair—There are one apple and two peach orchards on the Farm, with a variety of other fruit trees, &c. The cleared land is laid off in three fields, and might at a small expence be divided into two elegant farms.

The soil is equal to any in the county for Wheat, Indian Corn, &c. and is capable of much improvement by manure, for the raising of which there is every convenience. The property is clear of all incumbrances, and the title indisputable.

The terms will be one third cash on executing the deed, the remainder to be secured on the premises, and payable in 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years, with interest. Any person disposed to purchase can view the premises by applying to Mr. *Henry Driver*, on the next Farm. Further particulars will be made known by application to the subscriber, No. 31, N. Water-street, Philadelphia, and on the day of sale.

JOHN WHITE, Jun.

June 2, 1807. 7

Notice.

THE partnership of *Richard T. Earle* and *John Tilghman*, was dissolved on the 29th ult. All those indebted to the said Firm are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims will call on John Tilghman, for settlement.

RICHD. T. EARLE, and
JNO. TILGHMAN.

Centre-Ville, 4th June, 1807.

JOHN TILGHMAN, & Co.

Have received a general assortment of

SPRING GOODS & GROCERIES,

Consisting of the following articles, which they will sell cheap.

Irish Linens,	§	London and Yorkshire cloths,	
Ditto Sheetings,	§		
Dimitics,	§	Cotton and silk hosiery,	
Cambric ditto.	§		
White and colored cambric muslins,	§	Plad ginghams,	
	§	Ornamented and plain tortoise shell combs,	
India cambrics,	§		
Linen ditto.	§		
Colonade, Leno and laced muslins,	§	Pearl pocket ditto.	
	§	*ALSO,*	
Spider net sleeves,	§	Cogniac Brandy,	
Damask shawls,	§	Jamaica Spirit,	
Leno and plad silk ditto.	§	N. England Rum.	
	§	Molasses,	
Silk gloves,	§	Pennington's Loaf and Lump Sugar,	
Kid ditto.	§		
Fancy prints,	§	New Orleans ditto.	
Plad, silk and cotton chambray,	§	Coffee,	
	§	Imperial, Hyson, & Hyson Skin } TEAS	
Fancy vestings,	§		
London cassimere,	§		

June 9, 1807. 6

IN Chancery, June 9, 1807.

ORDERED, That the sale made by *Charles Lecompte*, trustee for the sale of the real estate of *William Philips*, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the first day of September next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Easton newspaper three times before the 15th day of July next. The report states that 93 and an half acres was sold for $20 25 per acre—Persons having claims against the said estate, are warned to send them to the chancery office, or to deliver them to the trustee before the first day of September next.

True copy,
Test,

NICHS. BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Authorizing the President of the United States to accept the service of a number of volunteer companies not exceeding thirty thousand men.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the President of the U. States be, and he hereby is, authorized to accept of any company or companies, of volunteers, either of artillery, cavalry, or infantry, who may associate and offer themselves for the service not exceeding thirty thousand men, who shall be clothed and furnished with horses at their own expense, and armed and equipped at the expense of the United States, after they shall be called into service, except such of them as may choose to furnish their own arms, and whose commissioned officers shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by law in the several states and territories to which such companies shall, respectively, belong: *Provided*, That where any company, battalion, regiment, brigade, or division of militia, already organized, shall tender their voluntary service to the United States, such company, battalion, regiment, brigade, or division shall continue to be commanded by the officers holding commissions in the same, at the time of such tender, and any vacancy thereafter occurring shall be filled in the mode pointed out by law in the state, or territory, wherein the said company, battalion, regiment, brigade, or division shall have been originally raised.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any company, battalion, regiment, brigade, or division thus offering itself for the service, shall be liable to be called upon to do military duty at any time the President of the United States shall judge proper, within two years after he shall accept the same, and shall be bound to continue in service for the term of twelve months after they shall have arrived at the place of rendezvous, unless sooner discharged, and when called into actual service, and whilst remaining therein, shall be under the same rules and regulations, and be entitled to the same pay, rations, forage and emoluments of every kind, bounty and clothing excepted, with the regular troops of the United States:—*Provided*, That in lieu of clothing, every non commissioned officer and private in any company, who may thus offer themselves, shall be entitled, when called into actual service, to receive, in money, a sum equal to the cost of the clothing of a non-commissioned officer, or private, (as the case may be) in the regular troops of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to organize the companies so tendering their services as aforesaid into battalions, squadrons, regiments, brigades, and divisions, as soon as the number of volunteers shall render such organization in his judgment, expedient; but until called into actual service, such companies shall be bound to do regular militia duty as is required by law in like manner as before the passage of this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any volunteer above mentioned, while in actual service, shall sustain any damage, by injury done to his horse, or such other equipment as shall have been furnished at his own expense, or by loss of the same, without any fault or negligence on his part, a reasonable sum, to be ascertained in such manner as the President of the United States may direct, shall be allowed and paid to such volunteer for each and every such damage, or loss.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be and the same hereby is appropriated towards defraying any expense incurred by virtue of the provisions of this act.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEO: CLINTON,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

February 24, 1807.

APPROVED.

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Oliver Pollock.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby authorised to liquidate and settle the account of Oliver Pollock, formerly commercial agent for the United States, at New-Orleans, and that they allow him for his expence of detention at the Havanna; for the sum paid Thomas Patterson, as his hostage; for gun powder furnished; for commission on the sum paid for gun powder, and for commission on the sum of seventy four thousand and eighty seven dollars, at the rate of two and one half per cent. with interest until paid, and that the same be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, The said Pollock shall, upon the receipt of the sums directed to be paid by this act, execute in consideration thereof, a discharge to the United States of all demands whatsoever, and lodge the same with the Register of the Treasury.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

S. SMITH,
President of the Senate, pro-tempore.

March 3, 1807.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Allowing an additional compensation to the judges of the Mississippi, Indiana, Michigan and Louisiana territories.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That each of the judges of the Mississippi, Indiana, Michigan and Louisiana territories, appointed under the authority of the United States, be entitled to the annual sum of twelve hundred dollars, in lieu of his present compensation, to commence on the first day of January, last.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the house of Representatives.

S. SMITH,
President of the Senate, pro-tempore.

March 3, 1807.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

Mr. Jefferson's reply to the ministers and Messengers of the Baptist Church of North Carolina.

Washington, June 24, 1806.

SIR,

I have duly received the address signed by yourself on behalf of the ministers and messengers of the several Baptist churches of the North Carolina Chowan association held at Salem, and I proffer my thanks for the favorable sentiments which it expresses towards myself personally. The happiness which our country enjoys in the pursuits of peace and industry ought to endear that cause to all its citizens, and to kindle their hearts with gratitude to the Being under whose providence these blessings are held. We owe to Him especially, thanks for the right we enjoy to worship Him, every one in his own way, and that we have been singled out, to prove by experience, the innocence of freedom in religious opinions and exercises, the power of reason to maintain itself against error, and the comfort of living under laws which assure us that in these things, "There is none who shall make us afraid."

I am peculiarly gratified by the confidence you express that no attempt will ever be made by me, to violate the trust reposed in me by my fellow-citizens—or to endanger their happiness. In this confidence you shall never be disappointed. My heart never left a wish unfriendly to the general good of my fellow citizens.

Be so kind to present my thanks to the churches of your association, and to assure them of my prayers for the continuance of every blessing to them now and hereafter; and accept yourself my salutions and assurance of great respect and consideration.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Mr. George Outlaw.

Is it owing to the failure of *Tragedy* acting, that *daggers* and *stilettos* have fallen in the market—before the arrival of a *general actor* from *New Orleans*, there was great vaporing about daggers—but since *Venice Preserved* or the *Plot Discovered* was performed at the *Little Theatre*, the dagger scene at the other house has not been rehearsed, and it is presumed will be postponed until after the establishment of the *Empire of the West*. *Argus.*

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

An interesting proposition submitted to the State Legislatures.

The theory of our government confides to you all the powers not specially delegated to the general government. The latter is only charged with powers which regard our external relations, and with those internal regulations which are essential for the promotion of the general welfare. Every other power is devolved on the state authorities.

It is apparent, from this view of the subject, that we are to look to the state governments for the formation of those plans which must in the highest degree promote the public welfare. All that we can expect from the federal government is that it affords an efficient protection against external violence or internal intrigue. The great and substantial benefits derivable from a wise system of legislation must necessarily be the result of state laws.

However, therefore, we may have been accustomed to consider the federal as superior to the state governments, it is only necessary for us dispassionatly to reflect on the nature of the powers possessed by each, to be satisfied that it is from the latter we are to expect almost every *positive benefit* which a government can confer.

It is true that, heretofore, a different impression has, in no inconsiderable degree, existed, during a period in which too strong a disposition was manifested to *consolidate*, in violation of constitutional limitations, all the great powers of government under a federal head. This disposition has now happily ceased to prevail, and there has sprung up, in its stead, a sober and honest desire to administer both governments in such a fair manner, as to enable each to move in its district and appropriate orbit.

At a period so auspicious to the prevalence of truth, it is highly important to awaken the public attention to the accomplishment of those great objects on which national prosperity most eminently depends. Of these there is no one so important as agriculture. Let a few men say what they will, we are an agricultural nation. It is on this foundation that our prosperity is built. It is to this that we are indebted for our wealth, for our comfort, for our personal independence, for our republican institutions; and it is on this foundation alone that these blessings can endure, and be extended to distant ages and unborn millions.

While we contemplate so much attention paid to the advancement and protection of commerce by the *general government*, does it not become the duty of the *state governments*, peculiarly charged with all powers relative to it, to pay some attention to the promotion of agriculture? This is the proposition, which I wish respectfully to submit to the state legislatures.

There is no diversity of opinion, in the closets of our statesmen, on this subject. All agree that agriculture ought to be promoted. The only difference of opinion that exists respects the means which shall be used.

Agriculture may be promoted in a thousand ways. Good roads may be made, rivers may be cleared, and canals may be cut. To our honor, it may be said, that these evidences of an enlightened and liberal policy, are already prosecuted with a laudable and increasing zeal. But of all the means for advancing agriculture, none are so important, none so easy of execution, as the diffusion of that mass of improvement, which notwithstanding it has within a few years accumulated to an astonishing size, extends every year with still greater rapidity.

The proudest prerogative of man, that which constitutes him the lord of creation, is the skill, the ingenuity, the wisdom with which he applies his own labor to advance his interests, and renders that of the beasts that toil for him subservient to the same end. With him knowledge is power, whether the theatre of its exertion be the earth on which he treads, or the planets that revolve over his head; whether he busies himself in the work shop, or guides the helm of state.

In no department of life is knowledge more important than in agricultural pursuits. Nature, always deversified, does not assume the same form, or acknowledge the same characteristics, in any two spots of earth. Climates and soils eternally vary; and each requires a distinct and appropriate treatment. What is life to one object will prove death to another; and the plant that delights in the one will perish in the other. How infinitely important then is it that the mind which directs the operations of this profession should be endowed, not only with a discriminating faculty, but should likewise be stored with that knowledge which can only be gathered from the experience of others. Without such knowledge it is destined to grope in the dark without a guide: it labors in vain; it exhausts its powers in fruitless exertion, and it too becomes the victim of chagrin and disappointment. While with knowledge it adapts its means to the ends it has in view; success crowns its exertions; an abundant production rewards its labors, and it is thus enabled to create happiness in its own breast and extend it to others.

Is knowledge on this interesting subject sufficiently diffused throughout the United States? Are our farmers acquainted with the numerous improvements made in the implements of husbandry, and with the still more wonderous experiments tried in Europe with regard to the modes of cultivating the various products of the earth? There is no one will affirm that they are. It is a fact universally realised and deplored that although nature has done much, man has done little; and that general agriculture of the country is nearly a century behind the improved agriculture of Europe. Shall we then continue in the trammels of old prejudices, while the other nations of the earth are throwing them off? While we boast, with undoubted truth, of more political illumination than any other nation, shall we suffer ourselves to merit the reproach of remaining inferior to them in that art which most conduces to the physical happiness of man? For one I say no.

This brings me to the point to which all my preceding remarks have been directed—viz, the means of improving the national agriculture.

This can only be accomplished on a large or general scale, by uniting into one common focus the experience of others. To collect knowledge so multifarious and extensive requires leisure, wealth and liberality, means which rarely unite in one individual, and never in so high a degree as to enable him to diffuse the materials he has collected extensively among his fellow-men. The work can only be that of a number.—To accomplish it effectually will indeed require much more money than could be expected either from a single man, or any subordinate association of citizens. Hence it would seem to devolve on the state governments, as the only body capable of carrying it into effect.

Under this view of the subject, it is repectfully proposed that the legislature of each state cause to be established one or more institutions, specially charged with the promotion and diffusion of agricultural knowledge.

That such institution consist of a small body of men, who unite practical knowledge to extensive reading.

That they be paid a moderate compensation for their services; such a compensation as will enable them to devote the greater part of their time to the duties they are required to perform, without affording them the means of luxurious gratification.

That it shall be their duty to provide a spot of ground, for a botanical garden, and for making agricultural experiments on a liberal scale with the superintendance of which one person shall be specially charged.

That it shall be the duty of each member of the board to try such experiments on his own ground as the board shall direct; and that it be the duty of all the members to keep a journal of all their experiments.

That it be their duty to collect all the useful tracts published in this country or abroad into a library open to the public.

That they shall have power to bestow premiums for superior cultivation, or for any important improvement or discovery in husbandry.

That they shall appoint a professor of agriculture, who shall annually deliver a course of lectures to whomsoever may attend them.

And that they shall publish in a cheap form and extensively circulate all such information as they may consider important.

It is altogether unnecessary to descant on the benefits of such institutions. It is not extravagant to say that they would add more to the wealth, and conduce more to the comfort of the people, and the embellishment of the country, than all the other measures of the government.

But it will be asked where shall the