Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every *Tuesday Morning*, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

[VOL. 7....10.] TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1809. [NO. 35....503.]

Terms of the 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.

For Sale.

The following very valuable property, in Easton, will be offered at public sale, on THURSDAY, *the 4th day of May next, at ten o'clock, at which time the terms will be made known:—*

THAT valuable TAN-YARD, situate on Goldsborough street, between Harrison and Hanson streets, containing half an acre of ground, more or less, in which there are a number of vats, a spring, and a never failing stream of water passes through the yard—There is a new building, 25 feet square, the lower part a bark mill, and the upper part a currying shop: ALSO, a frame house, which would answer either for a dwelling or sale shop, the lot well inclosed, and for situation and advantages equal to any in the county.

Also—*That valuable Lot of* Ground, fronting on Washington and running to Harrison street, containing one quarter of an acre, more or less, on which there are two frame buildings in good repair, one of which is now occupied as a dwelling and store; the situation is excellent for business of any kind.

Also—*A Lot of Ground*, fronting on Harrison street forty-five feet, & one hundred and sixty-five feet deep, on which there are two small frame houses, and two springs of excellent water, subject to six dollars a year ground rent.

Also—*Two Acres of Ground* at the Hole in the Wall, under fence, and at present occupied by *John Keene*. An indisputable title will be given for the above property. *ISAAC ATKINSON* will shew it to any person desirous of viewing the same, previous to the day of sale.

April 11, 1809. 4

Chancery Sale.

By Virtue of a Decree of the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland,

WILL be sold, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of May next, on the premises, part of three Tracts of Land lying and being in Caroline county (Maryland) formerly the property of *John Morriston*, sen. deceased, to wit: part of a tract whereon *Robinson Morriston* formerly lived, part of a tract where *George Morriston* now lives, and part of a tract where *Sarah Russell* now lives, on the following terms, to wit: the purchaser or purchasers to give bond with good security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within twelve months from the day of sale, to be ratified and approved by the Chancellor; and a Conveyance of the said Land, of all the Estate, Right, Title and Interest, which was in the aforesaid John Morriston, deceased, will be made to the purchaser or purchasers, on payment of the purchase money, and not before. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock in the evening, at George Morriston's.

FREDERICK HOLBROOK,
Trustee.

April 25, 1809. 3

All persons having claims against the aforesaid John Morriston, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with their vouchers, to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of November next.

F. H.

Coach and Harness-Making.

JOHN APPLEGARTH, from Baltimore,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has commenced the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in Easton, fronting the Public Square; where he intends building Carriages of different descriptions: such as family Waggons, Gigs, Chaises, &c. of the newest fashion, or such as are called for. As every attention will be given to satisfy his customers, he hopes to obtain a part of the public's patronage.

April 25, 1809. 6

DAVID BROWN,

NO. 3, GRANBY STREET,

Near Market Street continued, Baltimore;

INFORMS his Friends and the public generally, that he continues to keep a constant supply of EARTHEN and STONE WARE, at the usual prices.

Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to apply as above, as thereby they may be supplied with both kinds at the same place, an advantage not to be met with elsewhere in this city.

☞ Any orders addressed as above, or to JOHN TRIMBLE'S, No. 18, CHEAP-SIDE, will be thankfully received, and speedily attended to.

April 25, 1809. 7

Laws of the United States

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

For dividing the Indiana Territory into two separate governments.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That from and after the first day of March next, all that part of the Indiana territory which lies west of the Wabash river and a direct line drawn from the said Wabash river and Post Vincennes, due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a seperate territory, and be called Illinois.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be established within the said territory a government in all respects similar to that provided by the ordinance of Congress, passed on the thirteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, for the government of the territory of the United States, north-west of the river Ohio; and by an act passed on the seventh day of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, entiled "An act to provide for the government of the territory north-west of the river Ohio; and the inhabitants thereof shall be entitled to, and enjoy all and singular the rights, privileges and advantages, granted and secured to the people of the territory of the United States, north-west of the river Ohio, by the said ordinance.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers for the said territory, who, by virtue of this act, shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall respectively exercise the same powers, perform the same duties, and receive for their services the same compensations, as by the ordinance aforesaid, and the laws of the United States, have been provided and established for similar officers in the Indiana territory. And the duties and emoluments of superintendant of Indian affairs shall be united with those of governor; *Provided,* That the President of the United States shall have full power in the recess of Congress to appoint and commission all officers herein authorised, and their commissions shall continue in force until the end of the next session of Congress.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio river, as relates to the organization of a general assembly therein, and prescribes the powers thereof, shall be in force and operate in the Illinois territory, whenever satisfactory evidence shall be given to the governor thereof that such is the wish of a majority of the freeholders, notwithstanding there may not be therein five thousand free male inhabitants of the age of twenty-one years and upwards: *Provided,* That until there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants of twenty-one years and upwards in said territory, the whole number of representatives to the general assembly shall not be less than seven, nor more than nine, to be apportioned by the governor to the several counties in the said territory, agreeably to the number of free males of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, which they may respectively contain.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing in this act contained shall be construed so as in any manner to affect the government now in force in the Indiana territory, further than to prohibit the exercise thereof within the Illinois territory, from and after the aforesaid first day of March next.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That all suits, process and proceedings, which, on the first day of March next, shall be pending in the court of any county which shall be included within the said territory of Illinois, and also all suits, process and proceedings, which, on the said first day of March next, shall be pending in the general court of the Indiana territory, in consequence of any writ of removal, or order for trial at bar, and and which had been removed from any of the counties included within the limits of the territory of Illinois aforesaid, shall, in all things concerning the same, be proceeded on, and judgments and decrees rendered thereon, in the same manner as if the Indiana territory had remained undivided.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent the collection of taxes which may, on the first day of March next, be due to the Indiana territory on lands lying in the said territory of Illinois.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That until it shall be otherwise ordered by the legislature of the said Illinois territory, Kaskaskia on the Mississippi river shall be the seat of government of the said Illinois territory.

J. B. VARNUM, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JN: MILLEDGE, *President of the Senate, pro-tempore.*

February 3, 1809.

APPROVED, TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to amend the act, entitled "An act establishing circuit courts, and abridging the jurisdiction of the district courts of the districts of Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled,* That in all actions or suits that were pending in the circuit courts of the United States for the district of Tennessee, established by an act entitled "An act establishing circuit courts, and abridging the jurisdiction of the district court of the districts of Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio," in which any judgment or decree was rendered, or any sentence passed previous to the passage of the act entitled "An act to amend the act entitled "An act establishing circuit courts, and abridging the jurisdiction of the district courts of the districts of Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio," the clerk of the circuit court of the United States for the district of East Tennessee be, and he is hereby authorised and directed to issue executions, and all other process necessary for carrying the same into complete effect, in the same manner as if the said last mentioned act had not passed; which executions and other process shall be directed to the marshal of either of the districts of East or West Tennessee, in which the party against whom the same shall issue may reside, or his property may be found, who shall execute and return the same, in like manner he would have done if the act to which this is a supplement had not passed, and shall receive the same fees as are by law allowed for similar services in other cases.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the next session of the district court of the United States, for the district of Kentucky, shall be holden on the second Monday in May next, and that the session of the said court heretofore holden on the first Monday in June, annually, shall thereafter be holden annually, on the second Monday in May.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all writs and process, which shall have been issued, or may hereafter issue, and all recognizances returnable, and all suits and other proceedings of what nature or kind soever, which have been continued to the said district court on the first Monday in June next, from the last December term, shall be returned and held continued to the said second Monday in May next.

J. B. VARNUM, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN MILLEDGE, *President of the Senate pro-tempore.*

Feurnary 4, 1809.

APPROVED, TH: JEFFERSON.

TO THE

Voters of Talbot County.

I SOLICIT your suffrages for the next SHERIFFALTY.

JOHN BENNETT.

April 25, 1809. tf

Notice.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of M'GUIRE and BOON, is by mutual consent this day dissolved; any person having demands against the said Firm, will please to present them for settlement. All persons indebted to the Co-partnership, are requested to make payment to

JAMES M'GUIRE, or
ISAAC BOON.

Greensborough, April 25, 1809. 3q

A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF

GARDEN SEEDS,

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY THOS. H. DAWSON, & Co.

Easton, March 28, 1809. tf

Notice.

ANY Person desirous to contract for the delivery of from one to three thousand bushels of sound OYSTER SHELLS, may have an opportunity of doing it, by applying early at the Star-Office.

April 11, 1809. tf

COMMUNICATION
FROM
FRESIDENT ADAMS.

To the Printers of the Boston Patriot.

SIRS,

I was glad to see in your paper of the 7th of this month, the extract from the Baltimore Federal Republican, for many reasons, which may be explained in due time; one or two may be stated now.

1. I was pleased with the candid acknowledgement, that "Mr. Adams never was a favorite with the LEADING MEN of the federal party." The words, LEADING MEN will require some explanation and some limitations, and restrictions, which may hereafter appear. But in general, this is a truth which I have known for twenty years, though it has never been publicly avowed, to my knowledge, till now.

2. I am happy to see what I consider as an acknowledgement, that my unpardonable sin against the federal party, or rather against those LEADING MEN, was the peace with France in 1800: an event which has given this country eight years of its most splendid prosperity. The writer mentions the mission to France in 1799, as a measures which brought odium and ridicule on my administration. If you will allow me a little room in your PATRIOT, I may hereafter produce proofs to the satisfaction of the public, that this measure was neither odious nor ridiculous. At this time I will only send you a communication from Gen. WASHINGTON, by which it will appear that the subject was not seen by that great ornament of his country in the same light in which this writer sees it.

—

Mount Vernon, 1st. Feb. 1799.

DEAR SIR—The letter herewith enclosed, from Mr. Joel Barlow, though of old date, came to my hands only yesterday—I have conceived it to be my duty to transmit it to you without delay and without a comment except that it must have be written with a very good or a very bad design—which of the two, you can judge better than I. For, from the known abilities of that gentleman such a letter could not be the result of ignorance, IN HIM, nor from implications which are to be found in it has it been written without the privity of the French Directory. It is incumbent on me to add, that I have not been in the habit of corresponding with Mr. Barlow. The letter now forwarded is the first I ever received from him; and to him I have never written one. If then you should be of opinion that his, is calculated to bring on negociation upon open, fair and honorable ground, and merits a reply and will instruct me as to the tenor of it, I shall with pleasure and alacrity obey your orders: more especially if there is reason to believe that it would become a mean, however small, of restoring peace and tranquility to the United States, upon just and honorable and dignified terms, WHICH I AM PERSUADED IS THE ARDENT DESIRE OF ALL THE FRIENDS OF THIS RISING EMPIRE. With great consideration and respect, I have the honor to be, dear sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

J. Adams, President of the U. States.

—

The letter from Mr. BARLOW, enclosed in General Washington's is in these words:

Paris, 2d Oct. 1798.

SIR—on hearing of your late nomination as Commander in chief of American armies, I rejoice at it, not because I believe the war which that nomination contemplates is yet inevitable, and that it will furnish an occasion for a further display of your military talents, but because it may enable you to exert your influence to a greater effect, in preventing the war, by becoming more the centre of information than you could in your retirement, you will be better able to judge of the disposition of both countries, and to offer such counsels to your government as may tend to remove the obstacles that will oppose themselves to a reconcilation—Were you now President of the United States, I should not address you this letter, because, not, knowing my inclination for the tranquility, of a retired life, you might think that I was seeking a place, or had some other object in view, than the simple one of promoting peace between the two republics. But I hope, under circumstances, that you believe my motive to be pure and unmixed, and that the object of my letter is to call your attention to the true state of facts.

Perhaps a few men, who cannot pretend to have been in the secrets of either government, are in a better situation than myself to judge of the motives of both; to assign the true causes, and trace out the progress of their unhappy misunderstanding, or to appreciate their present dispositions, pretensions and wishes. I am certain there is none who labors more sincere for the restoration of harmony, upon terms honorable to the U. S. and advantageous to the cause of liberty.

I will not in this place, go over the history of past transactions. It would be of little use. The object is to seize the malady in its present state and try to arrest its progress. The dispute at this moment may be characterized and literally speaking a misunderstanding I cannot persuade myself to give it a harsher name, as it applies to either government. It is clear that neither of them has an interest in going to war with the other, and I am equally convinced that neither of them had the inclination; that is, I believe the balance of inclination as well as of interest on both sides, is in favor of peace. But each government, though sensible of this truth with respect to itself, is ignorant of it, with respect to the other. Each believes the other determined on war, and ascribes all its conduct to a deep rooted hostility. The least they can do therefore under this impression, is to prepare for an event which they both believe, inevitable, while they both wish to avoid it.—But by what fatality is it that a calamity so dreadful must be rendered inevitable because it is thought so? Both governments have tongues and both have ears. Why will they not speak? Why will they not listen? The causes that have hitherto prevented them are not difficult to assign. I could easily explain them, as I believe, to the satisfaction of both parties and without throwing so much blame on either government, as each of them at present ascribes to the other, But I will avoid speaking of any past provocation on either side. The point that I wish to establish in your mind is, that the French Directory is at present sincerely desirous of restoring harmony between this country and the United States, on terms honorable and advantageous to both parties. I wish to convince you of this, and through you the American government, because that government being desirous of the same thing, would not fail to take such steps as would lead immediately to the object.

In offering you my proofs of the present disposition on this side, you will permit me to observe, that some of them are from their nature incapable, of being detailed, and others improper to be trusted to the casualties of a letter.—But I will mention a few that are ostensible, and so far as they go undeniable. First, the Directory has declared that it will receive and treat with any Minister from America, who shall appear to be sent with a sincere intention of treating and terminating existing difficulties. I have no doubt but this was the intention when the last envoys were sent; but from some unfortunate circumstances the Directory did not believe it. Second, as a preliminary, it has been declared that in the negociation there shall be no question of loans of money, or apologies for offensive speeches pronounced by the executive on either side. Third, all commissions given to privateers in the West-Indies are recalled and when new commissions are issued, the owners and commanders are to be restricted, under bonds, to the legal object of capture. Fourth, an embargo that was laid on American ships within the republic, in consequence of a report that war had been begun on the part of the United States was taken off as soon as it was ascertained that such war had not been begun. And a new declaration was at the same time sent to America of the wishes of France to treat.

These facts will doubtless come to your knowledge through other channels, before you receive this letter. But there are other facts which in my mind are equally clear, though to you will be destitute of corroborating circumstances and must rest on my own information and opinion. 1st. That this government contempletes a just indemnity for spoilations on American commerce, to be ascertained by commissioners in a manner similar to the one prescribed in our treaty with England. 2d, that the legislation will soon be changed here with respect to neutrals, and that all flags will be put on the footing of the law of nations. 3d, that a public agent would have been named and sent to