GENERAL REPUBLICAN STAR OR ADVERTISER.

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THE TERMS
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.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Levy Court for Talbot County, will meet on *Monday* the 17th day of June next, at the Court House in Easton, to receive and levy accounts against the county. All persons concerned are requested to attend on that day.

Per order Levy Court,
J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.
may 7 (14) 5

Union Bank of Maryland,

9th May, 1816.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders, that an election for sixteen Directors, will be held at the Bank, on MONDAY the 1st July next, at nine o'clock in the morning and continue until three in the afternoon

By order of the board.
R. HIGINGBOTHOM, Cash'r.

N. B. By the act of incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board, are eligible for the ensuing year.

☞ The Editors of the Easton Star, Fredericktown Herald, Republican Gazette, and Hagerstown Herald, are requested to publish the above once a week for six weeks and forward their accounts for payment. R. H. Cash.
may 14 6

TO BE RENTED,

For the ensuing year, or a term of years,

A number of valuable Farms, situate in different parts of Dorchester county, the size and quality of which make them well worthy the notice of good farmers, even of the adjoining counties They will be let on moderate terms to suitable applicants, who may promise to be punctual in their payments, and hold out the prospect of improving their tenements from their skill as experienced cultivators. One of the above farms would be a most eligible residence for a gentleman farmer, being pleasantly situated, and having an elegant brick dwelling house and an excellent garden, and every out building to complete the establishment It is expected persons disposed to contract will be speedy in their applications, as the subscriber wishes in a few weeks time to have them all engaged

JAMES STEELE.
Cambridge, april 9 8

FOR SALE,

A Farm containing 250 acres, more or less, and is part of that valuable tract of Land called "Controversy," lying in Caroline county, about one mile from Denton, on the post road to Hillsborough—This Farm is well timbered, and is in tolerable good repair, the situation is healthy and handsome; about two thirds of the Land is stiff and adapted to the growth of wheat or corn, the other third is light but produces well corn or rye, besides there is a branch through which runs a never failing stream of water which might be made a good mill seat: persons wishing to purchase a bargain will no doubt meet with one there.—Should it best suit purchasers the Farm may be sold in three separate lots with a good portion of timber on each lot. For terms apply to Mr. Edward B. Hardcastle, at Denton, or to the subscriber in Wye Neck.

RICHARD SKINNER.
may 21

New Goods,

FOR LESS THAN THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

MORSELL & LAMBDIN,

Have just received from PHILADELPHIA, and are now opening a superb assortment of

Staple & Fancy Articles,

Selected from the latest arrivals, and laid in upon such terms, as enables them to sell at very reduced prices. They beg leave to invite their friends and the public to give them a call.

☞ *Notes on the Chartered Banks of* Delaware *and* Maryland, *will be received at par, in exchange for Goods.* May 21

Lambert Reardon—Taylor,

Respectfully informs his customers, and the public, that he has taken his Brother THOMAS REARDON, in business with him, it will hereafter be carried on under the firm of

Lambert & Thomas Reardon,

who have just received, and selected with the greatest care, a neat

ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Adapted to the season, viz.

Extra super London cloths, and cassimeres of the most approved colors
Second quality do do
Patent Angola cassonetts and stockinett
Black silk florentines
White and colored mersailles
Royal ribb
Black jeans, and cotton cassimeres
York stripes
Seersuckers, and ginghams
Silk buttons
With a general assortment of trimmings.

All of which they offer to make up in the neatest and most fashionable stile, and at very reduced prices for *cash*. Orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to with promptness, by

LAMBERT & THOMAS REARDON
Easton, May 28, 1816.

ALL PERSONS

Indebted to the subscriber, on open account, are requesred to call and close them; and those on note or otherwise, to make as speedy payment as possible.

LAMBERT REARDON.
May 28.

MR. WRIGHT'S SPEECH

On the Bill changing the mode of compensation to Members.

[BY REQUEST.]

Mr. WRIGHT said, intending to vote for the increase of the compensation to the members, I shall vote for this bill, to effect that object, so necessary to preserve a republican representation in Congress, of honest independent and honorable men; and altho' I might prefer the mere increase of the daily wages without converting it into an annual compensation, yet, sir, I am satisfied with the act of a majority in the change, and bound to admit that the strong reasons assigned by the friends of that measure, are entitled to great weight, and satisfactorily justified by the provision of the bill to deduct a rateable proportion of the salary for every day's absence from Congress, during its sessions. Sir, the denunciations in the public prints, of the dilatory proceedings of Congress, & the long speeches of its members for the *purpose* of prolonging the sessions and *increasing* the compensation of its members was as devoid of truth as it was offensive to the honorable feelings of the representatives of the people; and it is a well known fact, that many of the most valuable members of Congress, balancing between the painful separation from their families & the great expense beyond the means of men of moderate fortunes to sustain, retired, & many more contemplated it. It may not be extraordinary to find men of wealth such as the honorable gntlemen, (Mr. Hugar) opposed to the increase of the compensation. It is by such means, Mr. Speaker, that the men of wealth, who alone may possess the funds to support them here, will by this indirectly work out men of moderate fortunes, & thereby lead to the most dangerous consequences, as the government once in the hands exclusively of the wealthy, would render insecure the rights of the common people, and endanger the happinesss of the republic. Sir, the devotion of Congress to their duty at the last session having omitted to sit but *one* Saturday during the session, and having sat every day till near night; and, sir, the like conduct during this session, having practiced the same assiduity, when sitting on the six dollar compensation, must satisfy every one of the wickedness of the said denunciation, so offensive to us all—and that when our time is our own, and the compensation graduated by our diligence, that it will insure it, by the strongest ties, the interest of the individuals, and that public business will more expeditiously be performed, & the other expenses of the session decreased equal to the augmentation of the compensation will profit by the change. Sir, I, as a representative of Maryland, feel no difficulty as to my vote on this subject. Indeed, sir, I feel, in a certain degree, instructed on the subject. Sir, prior to the adoption of the present constitution, under the confederation, the states fixed the compensation of their respective members of Congress, & paid their own members. Then sir, the state of Maryland gave their members of Congress eight dollars per day for their services, and paid the same in gold or silver, so that Congress, for the establishmentt of the present compensation, were in the receipt of two dollars per day *less* than the state of Maryland, by their law, gave their members for the *same* services, upwards of thirty years ago, and when that compensation would purchase *double* what it would at this time, of any of the articles necessary for the comfort or accommodation of the members. Again, sir, the compensation of a member of the legislature of Maryland at the time eight dollars was allowed to a member of Congress was not more than two dollars—but now, sir, the sum of *four* dollars is the compensation allowed by the state of Maryland to the members of the state legislature, (as I understand.) Thus sir, I shew what was the former compensation to the members of Congress and to the members of the state legislature; and I shew that that legislature has doubled the compensation to its members, which I might surely consider as instruction to increase the compensation of members of Congress in the same ratio, which would greatly exceed the compensation proposed by the bill now under consideration to be given to the members, and I h[illegible] no doubt would justify me with my constituents who know the sacrifices I have made on the alter of the Republic—many of whom, I am sure, would be glad to see me in official receipt of twenty-five thousand dollars; and can never be induced to find fault with my vote. I sir shall not be governed by popular motives in opposing this measure, as the purest principles of distributive justice command it, nor shall I suffer the affectation of delicacy to overrule my judgment in this case because I am interested. If it is right, it *ought* to be done; if it ought to be done it *must* be done by Congress who alone can do it. Nor, sir, can I feel a propriety in giving it a prospective operation in exclusion of the present Congress; if it is proper as to them it is surely proper as to ourselves, & a moment's reflection shews that most of the same members will be re-elected so that the veil of delicacy would be too thin to conceal the views of members to provide for themselves tho' in future.

Sir, what would be the feelings of honorable men towards the highly honorable mover of this bill (Mr. Johnston of Ky.) who slew Tecumseh with his own hands, who came up here covered with wounds and glory, with his favorite war horse, and his more favorite servant, his attendant in the army, his nurse and necessary assistant, being unable to do any thing for himself, at the close of the session being obliged to sell his war horse or servant to close accounts, or to have recourse to his private funds to clear him out. That this may not be considered an exaggerated account let any gentleman with two horses and a servant try the case by one week's residence at Crawford's at Georgetown where many members reside, or Mr. Gadsby's in Baltimore and live in the style of a gentleman and he will give unequivocal proof of the reality of such an alternative.

Sir, if we go back to those times when the Legislature of Maryland fixed the compensation of eight dollars to members of Congress, and two dollars to the state legislature, you will find them halcyon days, when for that compensation they lived like gentlemen and enjoyed a glass of generous wine, which cannot be afforded at this time for the present compensation. Mr. Speaker, I hope this bill will pass, and that honorable gentlemen who consider it unjust to put their hands into the public treasury for themselves will be excused from taking this increased compensation, particularly when it might subject them to the unkind remark that the receiver was as bad as the thief.

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To abolish the existing duties on spirits distilled within the United States, and to lay other duties, in lieu of those at present imposed, on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States [illegible] from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the act entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expences of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on spirits distilled within the United States and territories thereof, and by amending the act, laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors, passed the twenty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, shall cease & determine excepting insomuch as the same is applicable to the duty payable for licenses for stills or boilers granted previously to the first day of July next: *Provided*, That the provisions of the aforesaid act shall remain in full force and virtue, so far as they may relate to the rendering of the accounts of spirits distilled previous to the first day of July next, and to the collection and recovery of all duties laid by the said act, that may have accrued previous thereto, and which shall then remain outstanding, and to the recovery, distribution, and remission of fines, penalties, and forfeitures which may be incurred in relation to the said duties.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who, after the 30th day of June next, shall be the owner of any still or stills, or other implements in lieu of stills, used for the purpose of distilling spirituous liquors, or who shall have such still or stills, or implements as aforesaid, under his superintendence, either as agent for the owner, or on his own account, and for which a license extending beyond said day shall not have been previously obtained, and every person who, having such license, shall after its expiration, use or intend to use any still or stills, or implements as aforesaid, either as owner, agent, or otherwise, shall, before he shall so begin to use such still or stills, or other implements in lieu thereof, for the purpose of distilling spirituous liquors, apply for, and obtain from the collector appointed by virtue of the act entitled "an act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties," for the collection district in which such person resides (or to the deputy of such collector duly authorised) a license for using the said stills, or other implements as aforesaid; which licenses respectively shall be granted at the option of the proprietor or possessor of such still or stills, for any or either of the terms mentioned in this act, upon the payment in money by such proprietor or possessor, of the duties payable on the said license or licenses, according to the provisions of this act, if the said duties upon such still or stills, or other implements, when added together, [illegible] there be more than one still or other implement for distilling spirits shall [illegible] exceed twenty dollars; and if they shall exceed twenty dollars, on such proprietor or possessor executing and delivering to the collector, or to his deputy as aforesaid, a bond with two or more sureties, to the satisfaction of such collector or deputy, conditioned for the payment of said duties at the end of twelve months after the expiration of the term for which such license or licenses, respectively, shall have been granted. And the said bond shall be taken in the name of the United States of America, and in such form, as shall be prescribed by the Treasury Department. And if any person shall, after the said 30th day of March next, use or cause to be used any still or stills, or other implements as aforesaid, in distilling spirituous liquors, or shall be the owner of, or have under his superintendence, either as agent or otherwise, any still or stills, or other implements as aforesaid, which shall, after the said day, have been used as aforesaid, without having a license therefor as aforesaid, continuing in force for the whole time, during which the said still or stills or implements as aforesaid, shall have been thus used or who shall keep, during any period for which a license has been granted to such person, any still or boiler, or other implement liable to do duty in their fixures in a situation for use, without having first obtained a license for the same, agreeably to the provisions of this act, every such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, together with double the amount of duties which would have been payable for the term, during which such still or stills, or implements as aforesaid, shall be thus used, or kept in a situation for use, as aforesaid, had the said still or stills, or implements as aforesaid, been entered according to the provisions of this act, to be recovered with costs of suit.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall keep in or about his distillery any beer or other liquor, prepared from grain, for the purpose of distillation, for more than eight days, during any time for which such person shall not have obtained a license for distillation, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars for every such offence.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the licenses aforesaid shall and may be granted, for and during the following terms or periods, and on the securing of payment as aforesaid, of the duties under-

For a still or stills employed in distilling spirits from domestic materials, for a license for the employment thereof, for and during the term of one week, four and a half cents for each gallon of the capacity of every such still, including the head thereof; for a license for and during the term of two weeks, nine cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for and during the term of one month, eighteen cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license for and during the term of two months, thirty six cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for and during the term of three months, fifty four cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license for and during the term of four months, seventy two cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license for five months, ninety cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license for and during the term of six months, one hundred and eight cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license for one year, two hundred and sixteen cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: *Provided*, That there shall be paid upon each still employed wholly in the distillation of rum, but one half the rates of duties above mentioned, according to the capacity of such still.

For a still or still employed in distilling spirits from foreign materials, for a license for the employment thereof for and during the term of one month, twenty three cents for each gallon of the capacity of every such still, including the head thereof: for a license for and during the term of two months, forty six cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license for and during the term of three months, sixty eight cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license for & during the term of four months, ninety cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license for a during term of six months, one hundred and thirty five cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for and during the term of eight months, one hundred and eighty cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license for one year two hundred & seventy cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid.

And for every boiler, however construed, employed for the purpose of generating steam in those distilleries where wooden or other vessels are used instead of metal stills, and the action of steam is substituted for the immediate application of fire to the materials from which the spirituous liquors are distilled, for a license for the employment thereof, double the amount on each gallon of the capacity of the said boiler, including the head thereof, which would be payable for the said license if granted for the same term and for the employment on the same materials of a still or stills to the contents of which, being the materials from whence the spirituous liquors are drawn, an immediate application of fire, during the process of distillation, is made.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the collectors, within their respective districts, to grant licenses for distilling, which licenses shall be marked with a mark denoting the rate of duty thereupon, and shall be signed by the commissioner of the revenue, and being countersigned by the collector who shall issue the same, or cause the same to be issued, shall be granted to any person who shall desire the same, upon application in writing, and upon payment or securing of payment as aforesaid, of the sum or duty payable by this act, upon each license requested.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the application in writting, to be made by any person applying for a license for distilling as foresaid, shall state the place or places of distilling, the number and contents of the still or stills, boiler or boilers, and whether intended to distil spirituous liquors from foreign or domestic materials. And no person having obtained a license in one collection district shall be required to take out an additional license in another district for the same still within the period of the first license. And every person making a false statement in either of the said particulars, or who shall distil spirituous liquors from materials other than those stated in the application aforesaid, as well as the owner or superintendant of any distillery, still or stills, with respect to which such false statement shall have been made, or which shall be thus unlawfully employed shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That every such collector, or his deputy duly authorized under his hand and seal shall be authorized to enter at any time any distillery, or place where any still, boiler or other vessels used in distillation are kept or used within his collection district, for the purpose of inspecting, examining or measuring the same, and the other vessels therein. And boilers, or other vessels, or persons having the care superintendance or management of the same, who shall refuse to admit such officer as aforesaid, or to suffer him to inspect, examine or measure the same, shall, for every such refusal, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 8 *And be it further enacted*, That in cases which a license for stills or boilers may have been granted for their employment, according to the present rates of duty, for a period extending beyond the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen the person to whom the same may have been granted or transferred, shall, on or before the said day, pay or secure the payment, in in manner aforesaid, of a sum equal to such proportion of the additional duty hereby imposed on licenses for stills and boilers as said period bears to that for which the said license was granted; the payment of which sum shall be endorsed by the collector on said license. And if any still or boiler shall, after the said thirtieth day of June, be employed in distilling spirituous liquors without the additional duty having been previously paid or secured as aforesaid, the owner, agent or superintendant thereof shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, together with double the amount of the said additional duties.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all the provisions of this act, shall be deemed to apply to any still or boiler or other vessel, used in distillation, which shall be employed in the purification of spirituous liquors.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That any license heretofore or hereafter granted for employing a still, boiler, or other vessel, in distilling spirits from foreign materials, shall authorize the distilling spirits from domestic materials also.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That a deduction at the rate of eight per centum, shall be made from the duty payable for a license to distil spirituous liquors, on the payment thereof at the time of obtaining the same, whether the same be payable on a credit or not, according to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That in future it shall be lawful for the distiller or distillers of domestic spirits and all persons from whose materials such spirits shall be distilled, to sell without a license, by retail any quantity thereof, not less than one gallon.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the several provisions of "an act making further provision for the collection of internal duties, and for the appointment & compensation of assessors," passed on the second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen,

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