General Advertiser.

REPUBLICAN STAR AND

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Laws of the Union.

TERMS
OF THE
REPUBLICAN STAR.

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Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT
For the relief of Samuel Aikman.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the register and receiver of public monies of the land office for the District of Vincennes, on satisfactory evidence being produced to them that James Aikman, who entered at the said office the north-west quarter of section thirty four, in township two, north, and range seven, west, had made application for the purchase of the said quarter section through mistake, intending at that time to have applied for the north west quarter section thirty five, in the same township and range, and that the occasion of the mistake in his application was the erroneous numbers marked at the corner of the aforesaid section on surveying the said lands, shall permit Samuel Aikman, the assignee of James Aikman, to withdraw the aforesaid entry, and, in lieu thereof, to enter the last mentioned quarter section, if the same shall at that time remain unsold; and the receiver of public monies shall allow the said Samuel Aikman a credit on the said entry, or in case of the previous sale of the land, on any other entry which he shall make of land within the said district, equal in amount to the monies paid on the first mentioned quarter section: *Provided,* that no credit for the monies paid as aforesaid shall be allowed until the said Samuel Aikman shall have returned the patent to him granted for the first mentioned quarter section, to the said Register, who shall transmit it to the General Land Office, where the same shall be cancelled.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.

January 14, 1818.
Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
Further to prolong the continuance of the Mint at Philadelphia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act concerning the Mint," approved March the third, one thousand eight hundred and one, is hereby revived and continued in force and operation, for the further term of five years from the fourth day of March next

Sec. 2 *And be it further enacted,* That, during the continuance of the Mint at the City of Philadelphia, the duties which were enjoined on the Commissioner of Loans for the State of Pennsylvania, by the second section of the act entitled "An act concerning the Mint," passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and one, shall be performed by the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, for the time being.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

January 14, 1818
Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
To remit the duty on a Painting presented to the Pennsylvania Hospital

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the duty secured to the United States on a Painting lately presented by Benjamin West, President of the Royal Academy, London, to the Pennsylvania Hospital, be, and the same is hereby remitted

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives
JOHN GAILLARD President of the Senate pro tempore.

January 14, 1818.
Approved, JAMES MONROE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the following Property in Talbot county, within seven miles of Easton, and within one, two and three miles of navigable water:—

All that FARM, now in the tenure of Mr. Andrew Reed, containing upwards of five hundred acres of Land: Also,

All that FARM, in the tenure of Mr. Samuel Eason, containing between three and four hundred acres of Land. These Farms are adjoining, and lie between White Marsh Church and Parson's Landing, on Choptank River, and are capable of a division into three Farms, as may best suit purchasers. Also,

A FARM in Tuckahoe, adjoining Lewis-Town, near Tuckahoe Creek and Choptank River, on which Mr. Vincent Frampton lives, containing about three hundred acres of Land. It is needless to go into detail or description of the above Property, as any person disposed to buy will view and judge for himself, or by his own appointed agency. The terms will be liberal, and made known upon application to my son WILLIAM HAYWARD, Jun. Attorney at Law, or to the subscriber.

WM. HAYWARD.

Talbot county, april 8.

Public Sale.

BY order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, will be sold at Public Sale, on the farm of *William Moore,* late of Talbot county, deceased, on Wye river, on *Wednesday,* the 4th day of February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day

ALL THE PERSONAL ESTATE.

of the said William Moore, dec'd. consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. Also, household and kitchen Furniture, farming utensils, a yoke of oxen, a chaise and harness; about sixty barrels of corn, in the ear, a quantity of fodder, a small parcel of clean wheat—Also, a crop of wheat seeded in the ground.

At the same time will be sold four Negroes, three of whom for term of years. Terms of sale—a credit of nine months will be given on all sums exceeding six dollars, the purchaser or purchasers, giving notes or bonds with approved securities, bearing interest from the day of sale. All sums of and under six dollars, the cash will be required; further particulars made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by the subscriber. SAMUEL HOPKINS, Adm'tor.
jan. 27. of william Moore, dec'd.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold, by virtue of an execution, on *Saturday* the 7th of February next, on the Court house Green, at three o'clock P. M.—

One Negro Girl,

Taken as the property of Thomas Cooper, to satisfy officers fees due for 1816 and 1817, and a writ of fieri facias at the suit of Nancy Horney.
jan 13 4w JAS. CLAYLAND, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Sale

WILL be sold on *Tuesday* the tenth day of February, 1818, the property of William Sewell, taken by virtue of a writ of fi. fa. at the suit of the state, use of *Mary Madray,* to me directed, viz: one Lot of Land, being part of a tract called "Long Acre," and the improvements thereon—taken to satisfy the said claim.
jan 20 4 JAMES CLAYLAND, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Caroline county court, to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Pearson, use of Thomas Saulsbury, will be sold at public sale at the house of Wm. Dukes, on *Wednesday* the 11th of February next, at twelve o'clock, for cash only, all the right of the said William Dukes to a tract of LAND, where he now lives, containing one hundred and seventy acres; also, two head of horses—to satisfy the debt, interest and costs due thereon. GEO. A. SMITH, Sh'ff.
jan 20 4w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Caroline county Court, to me directed, will be sold at Public Sale, on *Tuesday* the 17th day of February next, at Denton, for cash only, at 2 o'clock P. M. All the right of *William Colston,* in and to Ninety-Six Acres of Land, being part of a tract of land called "*Partnership,*" being in right of his wife Deborah, formerly Deborah Barwick, as her thirds, at the suit of the state of Maryland, use Elizabeth Haddaway, use of Samuel Harrison, against the said William Colston, for debt, interest and costs.
jan 27 4w GEO. A. SMITH, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold on *Tuesday,* 17th of February, 1818, on the court-house green, the property of *Thomas M. Cooper,* taken by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, at the suit of Henry Chamberlaine, to me directed, viz: one tract or parcel of Land, called a part of Morgan's Neglect—taken to satisfy the said claim.
jan 27 4w *JAMES CLAYLAND, Sh'ff.*

A Birth-Night Ball

WILL be held at the "Easton Hotel," on FRIDAY EVENING, the 20th of February next, in commemoration of the birth of the illustrious WASHINGTON.

Gentlemen of this and the adjacent counties are invited to attend.

Edward Lloyd, James B. Ringgold,
Wm. B. Smith, Alex. C. Bullitt,
Daniel Martin, Wm. H. Groome,
Wm. Hayward, jun. Saml. T. Kennard,
jan 13 6w MANAGERS.

N. B. Subscription paper for signatures at the Bar.

New Establishment at the Old Stand.

EASTON HOTEL.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious establishment, lately erected by Mr. SAMUEL GROOME, in the town of Easton, with the view of keeping a House of Entertainment for travellers and boarders, and gentlemen whose business or pleasure may call them to town; and having furnished the house in a handsome style, and provided himself with the choicest Liquors; and careful and attentive servants, and being determined to provide the best of provisions that the different seasons afford, together with his own exertions to give satisfaction, he hopes will insure him a portion of public patronage. Attached to the stablishment are very extensive stables, which shall at all times be furnished with the best of provender, and attended by careful ostlers.

Select parties can at all times be furnished with private rooms and the best entertainment.

The Public's obedient servant,
nov 4 JESSE SHEFFER.

Sale of the Real Estate of James Jenkins.

In Chancery, January 16, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, before the 20th day of March next.

By order, THO. H. BOWIE,
jan 20 3w Reg. Cur. Can.

The above advertisement to be inserted three successive weeks in the Easton Star, before the 20th day of February next.

FROM THE AMERICAN WATCHMAN.

CATO—No. 9.

While I am upon the subject of capital, I would observe that much of the capital of the place is not so well applied, in my opinion, as it might, and no doubt would be under such a state of things as I think would be the consequence of the proposed measure. As there is not an opportunity, at present, to employ it, with much prospect of advantage, in a commercial line; or at least, as there is not a prospect of employing it to the same advantage that it might be under the fostering care of an able legislature, it is used in any way that the least probability of advantage can be entertained Persons possessing funds are not disposed to be unemployed themselves, or see their money so; and as there is no commerce to engage their attention, or employ their funds, it is necessary to engage in some other business, even if it is not so congenial with their wishes; and thus the capital of the place is employed to less advantage, both to the place and to the individuals themselves who possess it, than it might and ought to be. It is useless to advert to particular instances to prove this point, for I imagine there is no one whose own observations will not satisfy him of the truth of these remarks.

Another circumstance, of very considerable importance, connected with this subject, which may be noticed, the operation of which is of very bad tendency, is the course which is pursued with respect to disposing of the produce of the country, & procuring those imported articles which are wanted for its own consumption, and that of the surrounding country. The extraordinary pressure at this time, is the consequence in a great measure, of this ruinous course; for as the drafts from Philadelphia for goods bought there is immensely great, and requires much more than all their currency that comes to the place the paper of our own banks must be made use of to supply the deficiency; this producing a great influx of our paper in their market, they place a nominal value of their own upon it below that of their own banks, and the almost necessary consequence of this circumstance, is that our banks are induced to the adoption of some measure calculated to support their own credit; he first of which is naturally, the reduction of their discounts, and the calling in of a part of their paper; or, in other words, the reduction of their paper in circulation. Altho' our banks are as good as those of any other place, it matters not;—their paper is in Philadelphia and must be redeemed, or else it must be at such discount as the vagaries of Philadelphians may devise

I must here beg leave to digress a moment in order to notice with how little reason our money is undervalued by those people. That our Banks are as able, in proportion to the amount of their captial as those of Philadelphia, and even *more so,* may be maintained by several cogent reasons—that they are *far safer* than those would-be arbiters of fates, needs only a little attention to the manner of doing business in the two places, to set it in the clearest light & convince the firmest believer in the superior ability of the Philadelphia Banks.—In this place, where the Banks loan their money, they have, either from the drawer or indorser of the notes they receive, persons possessing landed or other real property, so that they have the very best security for their money—it is always safe. If some few instances occur where this is not the case, they are so seldom that their occurrence cannot operate against my argument. But in the city, the Banks loan their money chiefly, if not altogether, to men possessing no real property of any kind—to men who own a store full of goods, which may take fire and in the course of a night is totally lost; or to men who have one or more vessels at sea, which may be lost, and they are unable to pay. I ask any man who is acquainted with the manner of doing business in the two places, if these are not facts? And I ask if it is not evident, from this view of the subject that our Banks are much the safest of the two? And yet, notwithstanding the existence of these facts—notwithstanding the Philadelphians must be fully and prefectly satisfied that our Banks are intrinsically good, and that there is no reasonable ground for the apprehension of any danger of loss, by them, they treat us as they do to subserve their selfish and abominable designs! In consequence of these circumstances our Banks are under the necessity of curtailing their business; whereas, if a different state of things existed—if we were annexed to the State of Maryland, and was supported by her, as I trust I have shewn there would be a probability and even a moral certainty of, we should not labor under the same disadvantages we now do in this respect. Our Banks would discount freely, because the money to be obtained from them would be wanted to circulate through the country, in payment for the produce thereof, and not to be thrown as it now is, into the vortex of the Philadelphia vaults. It would become the circulating medium of the country around us as that of Philadelphia now is, and circulate at a distance from home as that of Philadelphia now does. The Banks would not then expect to be called upon for the payment of almost all they issue, almost as soon as it was out of their hands, as is now the case, and, therefore, would not feel the same reluctance to part with it which they now do. These circumstances would consequently have the same effect as the addition of a considerable sum to the actual capital of the place. I trust I have shewn by these observations, that the adoption of the measure I have proposed would have the effect of removing, at least in some degree, this great evil of which we so much complain.

But if we were blest with this change there can be no question but that capital would find its way to the place. It cannot be thought preposterous, I imagine, to judge from analogy when the nature of the case admits of it. Have other places, then which were placed in situations and under circumstances similar to ours, been but a short time, if ever, at a loss for capital; or is there something necessarily connected with our situation which would preclude the possibility of our obtaining it? Others have not been long at a loss for capital when they have been suitably encouraged, nor is there any reason that we should be; it is, therefore but natural to conclude that capital would find its way to us. It is certainly clear that such places as are best calculated for business and are as ably supported and encouraged as others, will naturally, if not necessarily, receive the preference of men of business; and as the *natural* advantages of this place are as great as those of any other, it must follow that if our *civil* advantages or opportunities are made as great, it will be the object of their choice. Have capitalists and men of business settled in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other places around us, and have we not a right to expect that if our civil opportunities were as good as theirs we should have them to settle here? Our situation is as inviting as either of those places or even any other, and if we were to do for ourselves what we may do, we shall—we *must* become the place of the choice of such men:—Nay, men from the proud, haughty, overbearing, domineering Philadelphia, would settle here, and leave her to her fate—to glory in her pride, and strut her time in the contemplation of her own feigned greatness, till she became as insignificant as she is now despotic and tyrannical. I could cite instances, which have come to my knowledge, of men who, at this time, have it in contemplation to come to this place, notwithstanding the derangement of affairs, but it is not necessary, nor would it be proper—it is sufficient that such cases do actually exist.

It is a lamentable fact that although the place is so well calculated for business as it is, there is less Bank capital employed in it than perhaps any other in the Union of equal size. To notice a few instances, in order to prove the truth of this remark.—In Newbern, in North Carolina, a town not so large as this, and affording fewer opportunities than this to employ it to advantage, there is a Bank capital of about twelve hundred thousand dollars; in Hagerstown, a small town in Maryland, a place of no businesss of consequence, they have a Bank of half a million; in Baltimore they have eight or ten large Banks, besides a branch of the United States Bank; in Washington city & Georgetown they have eight or nine Banks, containing a capital of about four millions, besides a branch of the Bank of the United States,* whilst in this place there is a Bank capital of about four hundred thousand dollars—a great part of this employed in roads and other improvements, and the remainder is so cut down that it amounts to almost—nothing. But I have already observed that the want of capital, which is so heavly felt, should not induce to the rejection of measures calculated, to all appearance, to produce beneficial effects; and I hope the remaks I have made upon the subject will justify the observation. On the contrary, I would rather suppose that it should induce to an enquiry into the causes of evil, in order to know how to apply a remedy, and a willingness to embrace any opportunity that might offer of removing the evil; and it strikes me that it must appear, from a diligent and candid enquiry into the subject, that it has been owing, in a great degree, to the circumstance of our connection to so small a State, where there was not proper encouragement from the legislature, that there has not been more capital employed in the place. But attach us to the State of Maryland, and we should be supported by the legislature; there will then be an opportunity of employing capital here to advantage; a capital will be brought here; trade will be revived; life and spirit will be given to the inhabitants; and a new scene will open upon us—at least, such is my impression.

* It will be seen that in this estimate I have not been particular to select those which would make most for my argument, but such as may be considered a fair specimen.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, January 14.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion made by Mr. *Wilson* on the 10th inst. to instruct the committee on Military Affairs to enquire whether any, and if any, what further provisions by law are necessary to secure to the heirs of soldiers who died, or who were killed, in the service of their country, during the late war, the bounty in land to which they are equitably entitled; and agreed thereto.

Thursday, Jan. 15.

Mr. *Sanford* from the committee to whom was referred the joint resolution directing the publication of the Journal of the proceedings of the Convention which formed the Constitution, reported the same with some amendments which were read.

The Senate (for the purpose of allowing some repairs to be made to their Chamber) adjourned to Monday.

Monday, January 19.

Mr. Barbour submitted the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing such Naval Depots, in such numbers and such places, as may in their opinion be advantageous to the United States.

Mr. Macon communicated to the Senate the concurrence of the Legislature of the state of North Carolina, in the amendment proposed by the state of New Jersey, to the constitution of the United States, to establish an unform mode (by districts) throughout the Union, of electing Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

The bill to divide the state of Pennsylvania into two judicial districts, was read the second time.

Mr. Williams, of Ten. from the committee on military affairs, reported the bill from the House of Representatives, to provide for the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, with amendments.

[The principal and only material amendments proposed by the committee, limits the benefit of the act to such as served to the end of the war, on continental establishment.]

Tuesday, January 20.

The bill directing the manner of appointing Indian Agents, was passed to a second reading.

The bill to establish two judicial districts in Pennsylvania, was postponed to Friday next.

The following resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. *Barbour,* was taken up, and agreed to without opposition:

Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expedieney of establishing naval depots in such numbers, and in such places, as may in their opinion be most advantageous to the United States.

The bill providing for the surviving revolutionary officers, soldiers, &c. and the bill making an appropriation for repairing certain roads, were postponed till to morrow.

Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Mr. *Williams,* of Ten. submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United Stafes be requested to inform the Senate in what manner the troops in the service of the United States, now operating against the Seminole tribe of Indians, have been subsisted, whether by contract or otherwise, and whether they have been furnished regularly with rations.

The bill making further provision for repairing the Public Buildings, was read the third time.

The bill making provision for the surviving revolutionary officers, &c. was further postponed to this day week.

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