General Advertiser

REPUBLICAN STAR AND

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Every Tuesday Morning,
BY
Thomas Perrin Smith,
PUBLISHER OF THE
LAWS OF THE UNION.

TERMS OF THE REPUBLICAN STAR.

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.

Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

For the relief of Anthony Burk.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the heirs of Anthony Burk be authorized to enter, within twelve months from the passage of this act, with the register of the Land Office at Chillicothe, without payment, two quarter sections, within the boundaries of the district of Chillicothe.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 18, 1820.—Approved.
[14] JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of Denton, Little, & Co. and of Harman Hendrick, of New York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be refunded and paid, to Denton, Little, and Company, of the city of New York, the sum of two hundred and seventy-one dollars, seven cents; and to Harman Hendrick, also of New York, the sum of five thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars and sixty-one cents; the said several sums having been paid, by the persons above named, to the collector of New York, on the importation into the United States of sundry copper bottoms, bolts or bars, the same not being liable to the payment of duties.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
February 18, 1820.—Approved,
[15] JAMES MONROE.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at Public sale, on Wednesday the 15th of March, on the premises, sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. all the personal estate of William Corkrell, deceased, except the Negroes, consisting of Horses, Hogs, Sheep, Cattle, and Farming Utensils.—Also, a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

TERMS OF SALE.

On all sums above six dollars, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security. On all sums under six dollars the cash must be paid.

Attendance given by
MARY CORKRELL, & WILLIAM SLAUGHTER, } Adms.
Talbot county, feb 29 3w

Wood Land for sale.

WILL be offered at public sale, on Monday the 20th of March, if fair, or the next fair day, at Mr. John Warner's, adjoining the premises, between Wye-Mill and Tuckahoe, a Farm containing about 460 acres, nearly four-fifths of which is heavily and thickly timbered and wooded. The soil is a heavy strong clay, capable of high improvement; and a purchaser of the whole, disposed to clear the land, would find a ready and profitable sale for the wood and timber in the neighbourhood: It will otherwise be divided to suit purchasers, into lots of timber of not less than fifty acres each, and the wealthy and extensively bare neighbourhood around, will do well not to let this opportunity of supplying themselves slip, as such a one may not occur again in a century hence, if ever.

With the amount secured, the times of payment will be made easy. Mr. Pratt, the tenant, in the mean time will shew the land.

THO. EMORY.
feb 29 3w

Lands for sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale at the court-house in Chester Town, on Tuesday the 21st of March next, at 3 o'clock P. M. all those

TWO PARCELS OF LAND,

Late the property of Charles Baily, deceased: one parcel containing by estimation about forty acres, being part of a tract called "Deer Park"—the other parcel containing by estimation about thirty-five acres, being part of a tract called "Canada."

These Lands lie in Kent county, and in the neighborhood of the Head of Chester. Persons disposed to purchase can view the premises by applying to Mr. William Anderson, who resides in the neighborhood. The land will be sold together or in parcels, as may best meet the convenience of purchasers, on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months—the purchaser or purchasers to give bond with security to be approved by the trustee.

The creditors of the said Charles Baily are hereby notified to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, into the Chancery Office, within six months from the day of sale.

E. F. CHAMBERS, Trustee.
feb 29 3w

Cash for Negroes.

I WISH to purchase a few young Negroes, for which a liberal price will be given. Apply at the Union Tavern, to

DAVID ANDERSON.
Easton, nov 16 w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of the Jacob Loockerman against John Craw, will be sold on Tuesday the 21st of March, on the Court House Green, between 11 and 3 o'clock, the following property, to wit: a tract or part of a tract of Land called 'Jacob's and John's Pasture,' containing five acres, more or less, and all the improvements thereon; two Carriages and Harness, three head of Horses, one negro man Choice—sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs due thereon.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
feb 29 4w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, one at the suit of John Lecompte use of Vincent Moore, and the other at the suit of John Lecompte use of Hundson Haraldson, against James Colston, will be sold on Thursday the 23d of March, on the premises, the following property, to wit: All the legal and equitable right and title of him the said Colston in and to a tract or part of a tract of land called 'Clays Hope and Bachelors Neglect;' ten head of cattle, two yoke of oxen, twenty-five head of sheep, five head of horses—sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs due thereon.

ALLEN BOWIE, Sh'ff.
feb 29 4w

A Ten Yard at Public sale.

BY virtue of the last will and testament of John Eagle, late of Caroline county, dec'd. the subscriber will expose to public sale at 11 o'clock, on Saturday the first day of April next, that valuable and well known Tannery Establishment in Hillsborough. This yard contains forty Vats, is provided with a Bark House, and Patent Bark Mill, Currying Shop with a Marble Slab, and a very convenient Beam House; the Beam and Currying Shop, with the Vats, are in good order; and the yard generally is in a comfortable state of repair. A credit of three years, will be given on the purchase money; and possession on the 1st January 1821, subject to the present lease, expiring on the first October following at one hundred and eighty five dollars per annum.

HENRY D. SELLERS.
feb 29 5w

Trustee's Sale.

Will be exposed to public sale, in St. Michaels, by virtue of a decree of Talbot county court, upon the equity side thereof, on the first Monday of April next, on a credit of twelve months, —one two-story Brick Dwelling House and Lot —one framed Dwelling House and Lot—and three uninclosed Lots, situate in the town of St. Michaels, being the Real Estate whereof William Merchant, late of Talbot county, deceased, died seized—The same being sold for the payment of the debts of said Merchant.—The terms of sale are as follows, to wit: the purchaser or purchasers are to give bond with approved security to the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest thereon from the day of sale; upon the ratification of the proceedings of said trustee by the court, and the payment of the purchase money, and not before, the trustee is authorized to give a deed of the premises.

JOHN DORGIN, Trustee.
feb 29 5w

Easton & Baltimore Packet.

THE SLOOP
EDWARD LLOYD,
EDWARD AULD, Master,

Will leave Easton-Point on THURSDAY the 24th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M.—returning, leave Baltimore every SUNDAY at 9 o'clock A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

The EDWARD LLOYD is in complete order for the reception of Passengers and Freight. She is an elegant vessel, substantially built of the very best materials, copper fastened, and completely finished in the first rate Packet stile for the accommodation of Passengers. She has a large and commodious cabin with twelve births, and two state rooms with eight births, furnished with every convenience.

All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. Thomas Henrix, at his office at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

EDWARD AULD.
Easton-Point, feb 15

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

Schooner Jane & Mary.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favours of his friends and customers, and the public in general, and informs them that the new and elegant schooner, the JANE & MARY, commanded by Captain JOHN BECKWITH, in whom the utmost confidence may be placed, has commenced her regular routes between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every *Monday*, and Baltimore every *Thursday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—All orders will be punctually attended to, by he Captain on board.

The Public's obedient servant.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

N. B. His Clerk Mr. Thomas Parrott, will attend at his office in Easton, as usual to receive orders every Monday morning.

feb 15 w

Notice.

THE subscriber having removed to a large and commodious house, in the central part of the Town, will accommodate several young Gentlemen, with Board and Lodging, the ensuing year.

JOHN STEVENS, Jun.
dec 28 w

Notice.

PERSONS having claims against JOHN JONES, late of Dorchester county, deceased, will please to present them to the subscriber, who wishes to ascertain the amount of claims against the said deceased.

B. JONES.
feb 22 3w

For sale or rent,

A SMALL but valuable Tannery in Caroline county, within one mile of Dover Bridge and the Choptank River, and in five miles of Easton.

The lot consists of ten acres; and there are on the premises a new dwelling house, shop and mill-house—ten tan-vats already sunk, and an excellent pump in the yard. The situation is good both for the collection of country hides, and the disposal of leather; and an abundance of bark of the best quality may be procured for less than half the expense that article costs in Easton or Baltimore.

A liberal credit will be given for part of the purchase money, or stock or guaranteed paper will be received in payment.

If the above property should not be disposed of, it would be leased to a tenant for a term of years.

For terms apply to

J. ROGERS.
Dover Bridge, feb 22 3w

To the Farmers

OF THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND.

I HAVE taken it into my head to state to you a new fashioned Plough that I had made last May, or rather a plough-share, and have run her the whole season without having any thing done to her, and shall have nothing done to her until another season is over, unless she should get broke, which is not likely, as she is differently braced from the common order. The said share is shaped as common, but the wing is built with the bar, and hollowed one quarter of an inch under said wing; the heel bolt is about 15 inches long, and goes through the stud of the plough and back to the heel of said share or bar, which is turned up behind instead of the side, and screwed up in the same manner as is common; the coulter is made as common, only it goes through the beam with a three-quarter of an inch hole instead of a mortice, and shoulders up under said beam one half inch; also there may be two plates of iron, that may be put under said beam, which make the coulter steadier as well as the beam stronger—the coulter will have a screw at the top to secure it as a common plough-rod; also the said share is 2 or 3 lbs. lighter than the common ones, which makes the plough come a great deal cheaper, when considered not going to the smith's in two years, if laid with steel and well done—which I declare will be the fact. However, I have run mine one year, and she is sharper than when I first got her; she also runs easier so the horse and man than the old fashion. —Several gentlemen have tried her, and are pleased with the plan; one of whom I mention, ——— CULBRETH, Esq. an extensive farmer in this county. Any person that has a mind to try my plan, is perfectly at liberty without any cost.

WILLIAM START.
Caroline, feb 22 3

Talbot County Orphans Court,

18th day of February, A. D. 1820.

ON application of Col. PERRY SPENCER, Administrator of *James Stoakes*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the Easton newspapers.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 18th day of February, Anno Domini 1819.

Test, JA: PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,
Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JAMES STOAKES, late of the county aforesaid, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 22d day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of February, 1820.

PERRY SPENCER, Admr
of James Stoakes, decd.
feb 22 3w

In Talbot County Court,

NOVEMBER TERM, 1819.

ON application of JOHN NICE, of Talbot county, by petition in writing to the court aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act of assembly entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, in the year eighteen hundred and five, and of the supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said John Nice has resided in the state of Maryland, two years next preceding his application: It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said John Nice (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, for three months before the first Saturday in May term next) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court on the first Saturday in May term aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause if any they have, why the said John Nice ought not to be discharged agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly aforesaid.

J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.
feb 15 4w

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife DIANNA THOMAS, of Caroline county, without any just cause, has left my bed and board; this is therefore to forwarn all persons whatever from trusting or crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no accounts that she may hereafter contract or create.

ISAAC THOMAS,
Denton, Caroline county.
feb 22 3w

CONGRESSIONAL.

Debate in the Senate,

ON THE

MISSOURI QUESTION.

MONDAY, Jan. 17.

[CONTINUED.]

MR. ELLIOTT, of Georgia, said, with a knowledge of the talents which would be called forth on this occasion, in behalf of the rights of Missouri, it might seem unnecessary for one so unskilled in parliamentary debate, to obtrude his humble efforts on the attention of the Senate. But, said he, the magnitude of the consequences which may grow out of the decision about to be made, and the weight of responsibility resting upon every member charged with the consideration of the subject, urge me to rise, as I honestly conceive, in support of the constitution of my country, the faith of its government, and the future peace and harmony of the Union.

As it is essential to a correct and liberal discussion, that the point at issue be clearly understood and dispassionately examined, all irrelevant matter should be cautiously rejected, and the mind brought to the investigation with its powers unembarrassed. How much to be regretted, then, is the public excitement which has been produced in anticipation of this debate? It is, I fear, not well calculated to ensure a decision of this question upon its merits. The voice of the people should be heard, and always heard with deep attention and due respect. But, when feelings are thereby excited which do not belong to the subject under consideration, you are bound, by the strongest obligations of duty, to exclude them from these walls. Here the passions should be suffered to sleep, while to the unbiassed judgment and the enlightened conscience are committed the decisions which may be recorded in your journals.

What, then, sir, is the question we are called upon to decide? Does it involve the liberty or slavery of the black population of the United States?——On this subject the constitution has wisely interdicted the interference of the general government. Does it seek a suspension of the law prohibiting the unhallowed trade to Africa, until the people of Missouri shall have accommodated themselves with slaves from that unfortunate country? No such sacrifice of feeling or policy is asked at your hands; on the contrary, the prayer of the people of Missouri, if granted, would not affect the *liberty* of a single freeman. Neither of these subjects being before the Senate, the arguments and feelings which grow out of them are alike foreign to the present discussion. But the people of Missouri do ask of you to fulfil your solemn engagements in their behalf, and to admit them into the Union, "according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States." The question then is, will you thus admit them?

Indulge me, sir, with your attention for a few moments, while I briefly consider their claims to such admission: 1st. under the constitution; 2dly. from the obligations voluntarily assumed by the United States, in the treaty of cession, of the 30th April, 1803; and, lastly from the suggestions of sound policy. In the 3d section of the 4th article of the constitution, it is declared—"New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union;" and in the subsequent section of the same article, "The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government." By the first section Congress is obviously clothed with discretionary power to admit, or not to admit, new states into this Union. But, whenever this power is exercised in the admission of a new state into this Union, the United States become bound by the second section, to aid in the support of a republican form of government within her limits. Hence, the power claimed by Congress to exact a constitution on republican principles, as a condition to the admission of a new state into the Union. The condition is the necessary result of the obligation previously imposed upon the U. States to gurantee a republican form of government to to each state; and it is to be considered as an evidence of the patronage of the constitution, rather than as any authority to impose restrictions on the states.

The second section of the fourth article declares—"The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states." A new state, then, when once admitted into *this* Union, becomes possessed, by the very act of admission, of all privileges and immunities of the old states. But the old states claim & exercise the principles to alter & amend their Constitutions at pleasure. This is accorded to them as an unalienable, indefeasible right, essential to self government—and in the use of this right they are unrestrained, provided they preserve the *form* of the government and do not violate the Federal constitution. But, the admission of involuntary servitude into a state does not affect the form of the government, nor violate the Federal Constitution; for, one-half of the states in the Union allow of it, and the Federal Constitution expressly recognizes and sanctions it. Under the Constitution then, any state in this Union may admit involuntary servitude within its limits, in the exercise of its unquestionable right of self government; and Congress cannot be supposed to have power to impose a restriction, which the state has authority to abrogate at pleasure.

But it is contended by the honorable gentlemen from Pennsylvania, (Mr Roberts,) that, since the year 1808, Congress has acquired authority, under the 9th section of the 1st article, to impose the contemplated restriction. This section reads—"The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808, but a tax or duty may be imposed on *such importation*, not exceeding ten dollars for each person." The terms migration and importation are not synonymous terms; migration implies volition, choice, self direction—but these belong not to a slave. He may be carried or imported, or he may abscond; but he can never migrate. The Irish, the Scotch, and the Dutch, migrate to this country; and it was probably to prevent Congress, until after the year 1808, from interdicting this practice, under the authority given to that body "to establish an uniform rule of naturalization," that the word migration was introduced in this section. But importation applies to slaves. They were imported; and the last clause of this section is conclusive as to the correctness of this exposition—"but a tax or duty may be imposed on *such importation*, not exceeding ten dollars for each person." The subjects of this tax or duty were persons *imported*, while those who migrated were suffered to enter our ports without the imposition of any duty. This section is restrictive, and restrains the power of Congress to prohibit the importation of slaves or the migration of foreigners prior to the year 1808.—Since that period, Congress has very wisely acted upon the subject of the slave trade, and, under the authority imparted by the Constitution, "to regulate commerce with foreign nations," such laws have been passed as promise, at no distant period, its entire suppression.—But Congress has never attempted to prevent the transfer or removal of slaves from one state to another at the will of their owners. The section restrains no such power, for no such is given in the Constitution. The truth is, it is a right claimed and exercised by the states, and they will never surrender it. Congress has no authority for claiming it.

But the latter part of the 3d section of the 4th article, it is supposed, gives to Congress competent authority on this subject. It reads, "The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States," under the authority here given, Congress may lay out and dispose of the lands of the United States; and, when inhabited, make such rules and regulations as may be needful for the civil government of the territory. But the question before the Senate is not what rules and regulations Congress may make for the government of a territory. It is, I conceive, Sir, entirely a distinct subject of enquiry, and, therefore, cannot depend for its decision upon any authority drawn from this clause. Whenever the question respecting the powers of Congress to impose restrictions on the territories shall come up, it will be time enough to argue it; at present, it ought not to be permitted to embarrass the point at issue before the Senate. To me, then, the Constitution does not seem to countenance the inhibition sought to be imposed by the amendment.

But, sir, the treaty of cession of 30th April, 1803, is still more explicit on this subject. The third article provides that, "the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities, of citizens of the United States; and in the mean time they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they profess." The only difficulty which presents itself here is, to adopt any train of reasoning, by which the right of Missouri to an unconditional admission into the Union, can be made more obvious than it is rendered by a bare recital of this section. It seems to me not very unlike an attempt to prove a self-evident proposition. Under the constitution, it is manifest Congress may refuse admission to a new state. But here the general government stands pledged not only to admit Missouri into the Union, but to do so as soon as possible; that is, so soon as she shall be in possession of the legal requisites; and when admitted, to receive her "according to the principles of the federal constitution," by which is intended, "under a republican form of government," guaranteed to her by the United States, in conformity with the provisions of the 4th section of the 4th article of the constitution. And, sir, as it regards the plenitude of the rights which are to be acquired by this admission, it is declared to be "to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States." Now, all the rights, advantages, and immunities of the citizens of the United States is a phrase of the most extensive latitude, & must necessarily include the momentous and inalienable right of self-government, which appertains to all the states. But many of the states, in exercise of the right of self-government, have established, and do permit, involuntary servitude within their limits. Missouri, then, when admitted, may so amend her constitution, under the enjoyment of the same right, as to admit slavery within her jurisdiction. And yet it is contended that Congress can impose a restriction which the state at the moment of her admission into the Union, will have a right to annul! Again—in the last clause of this section it is expressly agreed, that, "in the mean time, they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and the religion which they profess." But a part of this property, for the protection of which the United States stand thus solemnly pledged, was unquestionably slaves. The Congress, thus, not only has no power to impose the contemplated restriction on the state of Missouri when admitted into the Union: but, having gnaranteed to the owners of slaves, in the ceded territory, the free enjoyment of their property; that body could not, under any territorial regulation, have imposed such a restriction. That the general government thus understood the obligations of the treaty, may be fairly inferred from its practice under it. Since the acquisition of Lousiana from France, no attempt has been made by Congress to legislate on this subject; and the inhabitants have been left to the uncontrolled management and direction of this species of property. In the year 1812, when a part of this territory, under the name of Lousiana, was admitted into the Union, the admission was unconditional as to this subject, and that part of the territory was received on the footing of the original states.

It is evident, then, before the last session of Congress the general government never believed itself possessed of any authority to interfere with involuntary servitude within the territory acquired by the treaty of the 30th April, 1803. And no competent authority, I really believe, can be produced for such interference at this time. Sound policy, also, Mr. President, forbids the imposition of the contemplated restriction. Slavery was an evil found in this country at the formation of the present government; and it was tolerated because it could not be remedied. And how is it ever to be remedied? Surely not by circumscribing the slave population within narrow limits, and thereby rendering their numbers equal or superior to the free population of the states to which you would confine them. This would be to ensure their perpetual servitude, or their extirpation by the sword. The color of this people must for ever prevent their amalgamation into the common mass of the population by intermarriage; and their numbers, in such a state of society, would threaten an influence in a political point of view, which would always prevent their emancipation. As to the idea of their being removed from this country, & settled as an colony in some other, I fear it is too visionary

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