General Advertiser

REPUBLICAN STAR AND

VOL. XXI. EASTON, (MD.) TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1820. NO. 36....1068.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
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

Making appropriations for the military service of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively, appropriated, viz:

For the pay of the army of the United States, in addition to an unexpended balance of one hundred thousand dollars, one million thirty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty-four dollars.

For subsistence, in addition to the sum of two hundred and twenty thousand dollars already appropriated, six hundred and two thousand and forty-eight dollars.

For bounties and premiums for fifteen hundred recruits, twenty-one thousand dollars

For quarters, fuel, straw, and all other expences for recruits, until organized to join regiments and corps, thirty-four thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For clothing, three hundred thousand dollars.

For the Medical and Hospital Department, forty-two thousand one hundred and forty-five dollars.

For the Quarter Master's Department, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the contingencis of the army, forty thousand dollars.

For forage for officers, in addition to an unexpended balance of twenty thousand dollars, six thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars.

For fortifications, eight hundred thousand dollars.

For the Military Academy at West Point, for fuel, maps, plans, books and apparatus, and contingent expenses, eighteen thousand three hundred and twenty-two dollars. For completing the buildings, two thousand five hundred dollars. For arrearages prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty-one thousand four hundred and twenty-eight dollars and fifty-seven cents. For cannon and shot, to fulfil existing contracts, and for the purchase of flints, and timber for travelling carriages, fifty-three thousand dollars.

For the national armories, in addition to the sum of fifty-six thousand dollars, already appropriated, three hundred and nineteen thousand dollars.

For the current expenses of the Ordnance Department, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the completion of arsenals, to wit: for completing the arsenal at Augusta, in Georgia, twenty-seven thousand dollars. For completing the arsenal at Baton Rouge, twenty-five thousand dollars; and at Watertown, near Boston, eight thousand six hundred and fifty dollars

For balance due to certain states, in addition to an unexpended balance of one hundred and fifty-three thousand one hundred and seventy-two dollars, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For arrearages, in addition to fifty thousand dollars already appropriated, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the annual allowance to the invalid pensioners of the United States, in addition to an unexpended balance of eighty-four thousand nine hundred and eighty-two dollars twenty-nine cents, three hundred and forty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two dollars and seventy-one cents.

For the annual allowance to the revolutionary pensioners, under the act of the eighteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, two millions seven hundred and sixty-six thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For the half-pay of widows and orphans, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the current expenses of the Indian Department during the present year, two hundred thousand dollars.

For surveying and marking boundary lines of Indian cessions, fifteen thousand dollars.

For making a survey of the water courses, tributary to and west of the Mississippi, also those tributary to the same river, and north-west of the Ohio, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For making a survey, maps and charts, of the Ohio and Mississippi, from the rapids of the Ohio at Louisville, to the Balize, for the purpose of facilitating and ascertaining the most practicable mode of improving the navigation of those rivers, five thousand dollars.

For completing the public road through the Creek Nation, between the states of Georgia and Alabama, three thousand three hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Washington, April 14, 1820.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

Cash for Negroes.

CASH and liberal prices will be given for a few likely young NEGROES. Persons wishing to sell will please apply without delay at the Union Tavern in Easton.

AUSTIN WOOLFOLK.

april 25 4q

Notice.

A STATED annual meeting of the Eastern Shore Bible Society, will be held at the Court House in the town of Easton, on the 3d day of May next, agreeably to the provision of the Constitution.

T. H. DAWSON, Recording Sec'ry.

april 25 2w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of Edward R. Gibson, executor of Jacob Gibson, against Rebecca Costaloe and Gillis Croney, will be sold at Lewis-Town, on Monday the 8th of May next, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, the legal and equitable right and title of the said Rebecca Costaloe, in and to a Lot of Ground lying in said town—sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above fieri facias.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

april 18 3w

Public Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court for Talbot county, will be sold, at Public Sale, for ready money, on the 3d Tuesday, being the 18th day, of April next, at Mr. Lowe's Tavern in Easton, between the hours of two and five o'clock in the afternoon, 70 shares of Stock in the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, a close Carriage, and sundry other articles, of the Estate of Mrs. Mary Roberts, deceased.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH, Exr.

march 14

POSTPONEMENT.

The sale of the above mentioned property is postponed to Tuesday the 9th day of May next, then to take place at Mr. Lowe's tavern, between the hours of two and five o'clock in the afternoon.

april 4 6w

Public Sale.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale on Wednesday the 16th day of May next (if fair, if not, on the next fair day) at the late residence of John Stevens, dec'd. his Personal Estate (Negroes excepted) consisting of Household & Kitchen Furniture, a large stock of Horses, Mules, Cattle (including three yoke of oxen) Sheep and Hogs, Carts, and Farming Utensils, a quantity of Bacon, Beef, Hog's Lard, and Corn in the ear, from 20 to 30 thousand Bricks; a set of Black Smith tools, and various other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Twelve months credit will be given on all sums over six dollars, for notes with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale; all sums of and under six dollars the cash will be required. The sale to commence at 9 o'clock, and attendance given by

JOHN STEVENS, Jun. Exr.
of John Stevens, decd.

april 18 4w

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of Talbot County Court, passed at November Term last—

THE subscriber will expose to public sale on the premises, on the 15th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, the Lot and improvements thereon, late the property of James Stoakes, " the county aforesaid, deceased, situate at Easton-Point of said county, being part of a tract of land called Tilghman's Fortune, and adjoining the lands of Capt. Clement Vickars and the heirs of the late Mr. Lambert Hopkins. Said Lot contains about three quarters of an acre of Land, is bounded to the northward and westward by Third Haven Creek, upon which its whole front is terminated by most extensive and valuable wharfings, raised at considerable expense and labor, and the whole designed (and for many years appropriated by the late Mr. Stoakes) as an extensive boat-yard, for which purpose no situation can be much better adapted. Upon the premises is a convenient and comfortable dwelling, almost new, built of good materials, with two rooms and passages on each floor, and a large and convenient room on the basement story, designed for a workshop, together with a smoke house and granary in good repair.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchaser or purchasers will be required to pay the whole of the purchase money on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the court—when the trustee will by deed convey all the right and estate of the late James Stoakes, free of dower, to the purchaser or purchasers as aforesaid.

JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee.

april 4 6w

Take notice.

THE subscriber will positively leave Talbot county on or about the last of this month, and has to beg the favor of all those indebted, to come forward and settle their respective accounts without delay, as no lenity will be allowed without respect to persons.

RICHARD CRAY.

april 25 3w

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Capt. John Morling, late of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby notified to pay their respective debts immediately; and all those having claims against the said estate, are requested to produce them legally authenticated according to law, to

JOSEPH GEORGE, Admr.
of Capt. John Morling, decd.

april 25 3w

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber of Dorchester county hath obtained from the orphans court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of ENNALLS WILLIS, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of November next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty.

MARY WILLIS, Adx.
of Eanalls Willis, decd.

april 25 3q

MUSIC.

JOHN SCONCIA

BEGS leave respectfully to present his compliments to the ladies and gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, and to inform them that he has commenced teaching Music, next door to the Post Office. He teaches on the Piano Forte, German Flute, Violin, Clarionet, Guitar, &c ——Also, SACRED MUSIC, vocal and instrumental, will be taught in the best Italian style.

N. B. PIANO FORTES, with all kinds of Instruments, and Music, may be obtained from the Instructor; he will also repair and tune Instruments in the best manner.

april 18 w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office in the Court-House in Easton, on Tuesday the 4th day of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M. and on Thursday and Saturday of the same week, and will continue to sit on the same days in each succeeding week, for the space of twenty days (if necessary) for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals, and making such alterations and alienations in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper, according to law.

JOHN STEVENS, Jun. Clk.
to the Commissioners of the Tax
for Talbot county.

feb 22 w

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Queen-Ann's county, in the state of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Dawes, late of the county aforesaid, deceased—All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated; and those in any manner indebted, to make payment to

WM. R. STUART, Exr.
ueen-Ann's county.

april 4 w

FROM THE MARYLAND REPUBLICAN.

The Case fairly stated.

IN REPLY TO AN ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

[CONCLUDED.]

TEXT—"As a statesman, your Excellency cannot fail to remember how critical at all times the use of prerogative has been held—delicate in its nature and powerful in its influence—often sought for and always deprecated—it can never be used rightfully, it can never be used without abuse, but when it can be allgorised as justice blind, led by wisdom to protect virtue. Equally fatal, when unfortunately exerted to prince and people—you should look into the lessons of experience to direct you in the administration of this high and mighty trust.

"But what, let me enquire, have you done sir in the case of Holmes? Have you armed yourself with the precautions of experience? It may seem as if the profligacy of an obscure young man, and a wrong done to an humble, unknown and suffering female, are matters of small account to alarm society and to create a noise, but I will assure you sir, however inconsiderable or humble the agent and the sufferer in this affair may be, there has occurred no circumstances in modern times that goes half way with this in turpitude of character and mischievousness of consequence. Will your Excellency bear with me a moment, whilst I call things by their right names? By the remission of this fine, you virtually make the Chief Magistrate of the state an accomplice in an effort at seduction and a participator in the guilt of an atrocious attempt at assassination—*for he who wards off the penalty of a crime is as much associated in the guilt as he who abetted its perpetration.* By the remission of this fine too sir, you proclaim to the world, that it is not the circumstances attending an offence but the offender alone that you consider. *You sanction crime in its bloodiest aspect and of the deepest depravity and hold out immunity from punishment as a temptation to violate the law. Is it thus, sir, that it is expected to go in partizans, and friends, and adherents? A land peopled by a resurrection from the foot of the gallows, would find the necessity of doctrines more wise, more just, more moral, more humane.*—Believe me sir, the constitution entrusted you with the prerogative of pardon, for far different, far better purposes. The judge is the minister of the law, and you sir, as the chief magistrate of the state, have the peculiar power of decking justice with the ermine of mercy, not to encourage vice and embolden profligacy, but to soften the rigorous mandate of the written law in cases where the circumstances call aloud for the interposition, and the testimony upon which you act, is full, ample and unbiassed."

REMARKS.—We readily accede to the correctness of the gentleman's remarks on the nature and influence of the power of pardon, and its fatal tendency when improperly exercised; at the same time it may not be improper to inquire how far this "*delicate*" and "*powerful*" authority has been used by the federal party, not altogether with a view of ascertaining whether it has been improperly exercised, but to shew the extent to which it has been made use of for the purpose of *white washing* characters. We have taken some pains to inquire into the subject, and can speak with certainly, from facts which have come to our knowledge in the course of an attentive examination of the public records. We shall not be so indecorous, however as to insinuate, (much less to *assert,*) that any chief magistrate of the state who may have humanely exercised his prerogative in cases presented to his consideration was "*an accomplice*" or "*a participator in the guilt*" of any crimes that the offenders may have committed. It is not true, either in a moral or legal point, "*that he who wards off the penalty of a crime is as much associated in the guilt as he who abetted its perpetration.*" Let us now see how the account stands for the last seven years of federal rule, during which this gentleman's *delicate sensibilities* have never permitted him to utter a single syllable of complaint. The ascendancy of that party was gained in the councils of the state in 1812. From November 28, of that year, to December 4, 1815, a period of three years, there were *thirty-nine* nolle prosequis,* and *forty-six* pardons and releases from punishment in criminal cases granted by Governor WINDER.—During the administration of Governor RIDGELY, to the 12th December, 1818, (a period of three years,) there were *sixty-six* nolle prosequis and *forty-four* pardons and releases from punishments; and during the administration of Governor GOLDSBOROUGH, to December 11, 1819, (a period of one year,) there were *sixteen* nolle prosequis and *sixteen* pardons and releases from punishments in criminal cases granted; making in the whole, *two hundred and seven cases* in the course of seven years of federal rule, many of which were for *murder, rape,* and other crimes of the blackest die. These were acts of the Governor alone, exclusive of the remission of fines by the executive council. After a perusal of these facts we would respectfully ask the people of Maryland, who or what party are most likely to people this land "*by a resurrection from the foot of the gallows?*" It is not our desire to pursue this subject by particularizing cases. We spare the feelings of federalism an additional pang, lest the bones of buried victims should rise in dreadful accusation against them. We wish to impeach the motives of no man in matters of conscience. We have been reluctantly dragged into this discussion by the indiscretion of a political desperado, whose misguided zeal has exposed himself and friends to the contempt and ridicule of an indignant world. We have in charity been willing to believe that in these cases, (many of which are of no ordinary character) the respective governors wielded their prerogative to the best of their judgment, ever leaning to the side of mercy, and we have ever disdained to arraign the motives of high minded and honorable men, when in the conscientious exercise of high and responsible discretionary powers. Perhaps they have been governed by the christian inculcation that it is better ninety-nine criminals should escape than one innocent man suffer unjust punishment. We are willing, if permitted, that it should rest upon this footing; if not, it shall be placed upon a worse. Delicacy shall no longer restrain us when the uplifted arm of a political assassin is prepared to plunge a dagger into the heart of republicanism.

TEXT.—"Your Excellency could not have supposed, even if you desired it, which I cannot believe, that the humble condition of the injured women would have shielded your pardon from scrutiny and animadversion. We are all Republicans in this sir, that no government or magistracy are worthy of a people's allegiance or their love which does not equally protect the lonely seamstress in her cottage, as the wealthiest lady in her mansion or the Queen in her palace. Let me ask you, what would have been the state of things if Holmes, taking advantage of the absence of the wealthiest man in his county, had approached his dwelling under cover of the night, and thus insulted his family & thus abused one of his fair daughters! After the just sentence of the court who would then have dared to approach your excellency to urge a remission of his penalty?—none sir—even the political faith of Mr. Holmes would not have saved him—the ordinary course of the law would have been deemed tardy & sluggish for the occasion—the culprit would have suffered punishment—and the prerogative of pardon would have slept. But sad reverse, the injured woman was an humble spinster, unprotected and unfriended. She gained her daily bread by her honest daily work; the plainest fare was her support, her reputation her comfort, God her refuge & heaven her best hope. Cruelly wounded by the ruffian, she is for months under the care of a surgeon, who day after day extracts pieces of bone from her lacerated and fractured head; sinking with the effects of this act of violence, she exists a mere spectre upon earth, a lamp quivering in the socket, a spirit upon the margin of the tomb. Added to all this, her honor was attempted, her chastity is assailed. With this incensing train of circumstances displayed before the court, the offender is sentenced to a fine, and your Excellency is prevailed on to release him. Call you that mercy? And is this prerogative? I would rather live where mercy is unknown, than where it is dispensed by prerogative thus exerted.

"I sir, am one of many thousands of citizens in this state, who, after these facts are made known to them, will feel this proceeding with no common perturbation of mind—We shall consider it, if persisted in, an invitation for one part of the community to war upon the other under the assurance of impunity—and we must regard it as the beginning of a state of society, where one half of the citizens are to go prepared to guard themselves against the wanton violence of the other. Nay more sir, this must be considered as strewing the seeds of civil discord and of war. What crime short of murder is greater than that committed by Holmes? Yet his penalty is remitted—and why? Because the fine was excessive? Because he was a man of correct habits and orderly, good conduct? Because there were any palliatives that took place on the occasion? No sir, not one of these can be pretended. The public opinion held the fine too light from the first—and it was but a few days after the fine was imposed that witnesses were again summoned before the grand jury in a case where Holmes had manifested similar intentions and was guilty of not much less rudeness towards a helpless widow—and so far from palliatives, there was no one mitigating circumstance disclosed on the trial. No sir, *the world knows full well that Mr. Holmes owes his deliverance to his party votes and to the interest of his political friends, and to nothing else*—and the world will long remember that among the earliest acts of your administration you trampled upon the law and beat down the judicial authority of the state to rescue a high offending criminal, because he was a partizan and of course a favorite, from the penalty due to his crime."

REMARKS.—Accusations of this nature deserve no other reply than the LIE DIRECT.—They are such as never could have been made by any gentleman of correct and honorable feelings. The man who is himself pure in his motives and honest in his views, would feel degraded by such rude and ungentlemanly imputations. The base slanderer deserves to be dragged by the locks from his dark abode, and kicked out of every honorable association.—Does this cowardly miscreant—this "night-mantled ruffian," dare to assail an assemblage of honorable men, distinguished alike for their political integrity and upright deportment, and against whom calumny itself has not heretofore breathed a charge of moral turpitude, with accusations so reprehensible and degrading? The author of the vile slander does not himself believe it, unless indeed he be sunk too low in the abyss of depravity for the power of human kindness to reclaim. We hurl back the foul aspersion as the unmanly effort of deadly malice to blast the reputation of political opponents, whose wiser heads and better hearts claim the gratitude and support of a virtuous people. It will not be long ere the rankling venom of pigmy politicians can sully the lustre of a well-earned fame that has been reared by years of cautious toil, for we assert with pride and without fear of contradiction, that there is not a member of the executive board, who is not, in the estimation of all who know them, far above suspicion of an act such as has been so ungenerously ascribed, and who would not despise a power sustained by such unworthy means.

TEXT.—"Whatever terrors this course of proceeding is calculated to inspire, we shall feel and lament them—but we shall meet them with a fortitude determined to resist. It is as well to fall in open struggle as by the assassin's hand. If the law and the courts of justice are of no avail, the pistol and the dirk must be the companions of our walks as well as the nightly furniture of our bed chambers. This is a shocking state of things, but it is a state of things imposed on us by the highest act of official power entrusted to your Excellency, and you sir, and those who have advised this act, must stand responsible for every calamity it produces. It was to have been hoped that the bloody scenes which stained the reign of your predecessor in political doctrine in the year eighteen hundred and twelve, would have been a long and lasting admonition that violence and mobs, and massacres were not the means to conciliate the affections of the good people of Maryland: but with this crimsoned page of our history before you, you seem sir to be preparing a state of things (involuntarily I trust) more extensive in scene and not less disastrous in effect.

"If those who are recommended to you as political favorites, are thus to be protected, let their crimes be what they may (for this is the fair construction to be put upon the late act of your pardon) what chance, what hope is left to others of different political sentiments, but in their own courage and in their own weapons? —Violence is the parent of violence, and revenge begets desperation. Should a wife or sister now fall a victim to the brutality of this AUTHORISED VIOLATOR of law and safety, would you consider yourself safe from the desperate revenge of a husband or brother? *I should suppose, sir, that neither the government house or the council chamber would afford you a sanctuary to protect you from their vengeance.* This state of things cannot be brought about and directed in one special course—they who excite the whirlwind, cannot direct the storm. The suffering, the carnage will be mutual—the ruin will be universal."

REMARKS.—We make no doubt the man who is capable of a production like this is prepared for any thing by way of change, and would gladly resort to "VIOLENCE, MOBS AND MASSACRES," in order to regain the ascendancy of federalism, as in 1812; but if he thinks proper to put these threats into execution either in "the Government House or the Council Chamber," we feel assured that he will find those against whom his assaults may be directed prepared to receive him. We would advise his Excellency, however, to be on his guard, lest he should be taken unaware. The "NIGHT-MANTLED RUFFIAN" who can without cause assail his character with all the wanton virulence of a demon, would feel no scruples in brandishing the stiletto under the same concealment, were it necessary to accomplish his diabolical purpose. It is from such specimens that the people of Maryland may judge of the ruthless character of federalism. When political bravados are about to assail the chief magistrate of the state, it is time for all honest men to arm in their own defence.

TEXT.—"It is not my intention, sir, to magnify the evil before us with a view to make false impressions on the popular mind; I only state to you the prevailing sentiments of all that I have heard express themselves on the occasion —and I have heard many. Men of all parties and of all ranks, where the transaction is known, condemn you without reserve, and I should be sorry to convey to the ear of your Excellency many of the expressions of indignation that are freely uttered. A wise and good man needs only to know that he has acted wrong, to correct the error of his ways. There is a fine piece of advice given by an unfortunate monarch to his son just before he was brought to the block, that deserves to be remembered by all statesmen, particularly those who wield prerogative. "Give belief to my experience, said he, never to affect more greatness or prerogative, than what is really and intrinsically for the good of the people, not the satisfaction of favorites." It is not fit I know sir, for republicans to follow the advice of kings, but when kings talk good sense, republicans may take advantage of it.

"On this momentous subject I cannot leave any doubt upon the mind of your Excellency, that it is in my power to do away. That I censure you for granting this pardon is most true, but in justice I must say that I censure those equally who have advised you to it. I know something of public men, and of their modes of doing business, and of the motives that sometimes guide them, and let me assure you, sir, that they often exhibit much, little worthy your imitation. I am aware that you could know nothing of the circumstances of this case, but what were told you; but your error lies in not better understanding the case and the character and motives of your advisers—the probability is that you knew none of them until you came into office, and then that your acquaintance was political, not personal. When called upon to exercise the great prerogative of office in which your own character is so deeply implicated and society so much interested, you should recline on friends and advisers, not because they were of your party, but because you knew them to be wise, capable and good men. —On great occasions, you should not be satisfied with the aid of your Council and of the members of the Legislature, they are all flaming partizans; but like a great man, and as an independent Chief Magistrate, devoted to your duty and the state, you should take advice from those who are learned in the law, who have no biasses to mislead you, and who are capable of

* It may not be amiss to state, for the information of that portion of our readers who are not familiar with law terms, that this is a writ issuing from the crown, or from the chief magistrate in republican states, by which when a person is charged with a criminal offence, (for instance murder, rape, treason, theft, and such like) all proceedings at law against him are immediately forbid. It runs thus, after reciting the person's name and the offence of which he stands charged: "It is ordered that all proceedings at law do cease and determine, and that no other proceedings be had or carried on for and on account of the same." Of these there were ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE granted by the federalists to favorites, proselytes and partisans in the course of seven years!

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc3923_scm2842-0076.jpg